



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Eastleigh Leisure Centre, Passfield Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 9NL

Places for People Leisure Management Limited

Status	Issue	Name	Date
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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Construction Industry Research and Information Association & Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.

Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Places for People Leisure Management Limited to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Eastleigh Leisure Centre, Passfield Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 9NL (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of four floodlit padel courts with open sided canopy (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.39 area-based habitat units with the proposed development resulting in a -59.10% area-based net loss. The proposed development is not therefore anticipated to surpass the minimum target of 10% biodiversity net gain and is not compliant with legislation (Environment Act 2021).

A recommended plan has been created to achieve 10% net gain in area-based units, this has a total of 17.40% area-based net gain.

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Places for People Leisure Management Limited to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Eastleigh Leisure Centre, Passfield Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 9NL (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of four floodlit padel courts with open sided canopy (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”). A plan showing the proposed development is provided in Appendix 1.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Arbtech, 2024).
- PEA Survey Report for the site (Arbtech, 2024).

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SU 44335 19122 and has an area of approximately 0.22ha comprising modified grassland and introduced shrub. It is surrounded by urban developments, Eastleigh leisure centre and bike shelters with parcels of grassland and scattered trees. The wider landscape consists of the M3 motorway, Eastleigh Leisure Centre, urban properties, and deciduous woodland. A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3 BNG Informative

BNG is a specific, measurable outcome of project activities that deliver demonstrable and quantifiable benefits to biodiversity compared to the baseline situation. In order to achieve BNG, a project must be able to demonstrate that it has followed all 10 of the Principles of Biodiversity Net Gain (as outlined in the *British Standard 8683:2021 Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain*).

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) is still in a transitional phase and is not expected to become mandatory until February 2024. However, the requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). Furthermore, BNG is a requirement of Policy DM1 of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036).

The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric is the widely accepted tool used to calculate BNG. It enables the calculation of habitat value pre- and post-development in order to determine the overall change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development. The Biodiversity Metric has separate BNG assessments for areas of habitat, hedgerows and watercourses.

The biodiversity value of a site should be maximised. However, it may not always be possible to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain within a site and therefore the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric can also account for offsite habitat creation, where land is available. Alternatively, developers can seek to provide an agreed financial contribution to an appropriate third party (such as the Local Authority, the UK Government or another landowner) to deliver the required biodiversity net gain elsewhere on their behalf.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by PEA report (Arbtech, 2024). A baseline habitat plan is provided in Appendix 3.

Habitat Classification

The PEA report classified the habitats on site according to The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023).

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each habitat was calculated using QGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of a similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or lost (i.e. destroyed by proposed development).

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition was assessed using the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

The post development BNG Calculation was informed by Landscape Plan (Sports Facility Planning & Design LTD, 2024) which is included in Appendix 1. A post development habitat plan is provided in Appendix 4.

Habitat Classification

Proposed habitats were translated to their equivalents in the UK Habitat Classification using The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023) and the information provided within the Landscape Plan (Sports Facility Planning & Design LTD, 2024).

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each proposed habitat was calculated using QGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or newly created.

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Target habitat condition for each proposed habitat was determined assessed using the Temporal Multipliers Tool and the Enhancement Temporal Multipliers Tool included in the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each proposed habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Likely ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan

2.3 Limitations

None.

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Table 1 details the baseline habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. A full condition assessment for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5a.

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
u1b – Developed land, sealed surface	0.02865 hectares	There is an eastern column of site that includes hard standing car park.	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance.
g4 – Modified grassland	0.17794 hectares	Modified grassland comprises the majority of the site. A large percentage of the area is homogenous at ~7cm sward height. There is an area to the north of site, approximately 16% of the total grassland, that consists of tussocks and with a mixed sward height.	Low – due to the limited number of vascular plant species per m ² of the total grassland.	
Introduced shrub	0.0166	Along the northern boundary consists of introduced shrub with mixed ornamental species. This area contains the schedule 9 species cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> .	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	

3.2 Post Development Habitats

Table 2 details the post development habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. An assessment of the anticipated condition for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5b, which is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be implemented for the site. The proposed development will result in the loss of modified grassland and introduced shrub.

Table 2: Post Development Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Target Condition	Strategic Significance
u1b5 (buildings) - Developed land; sealed surface	0.146ha	Newly created building in the centre of the site.	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	Low Strategic Significance
u1b6 (hardstanding) - Developed land; sealed surface	0.02865ha retained	Retained access road to the site.	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance
g4 – Modified grassland	0.018 ha retained	Retained areas of modified grassland to the north and south of the new building.	Low – due to the limited number of vascular plant species per m ² of the total grassland.	
h3h – Mixed scrub	0.029ha created	Area of mixed scrub dominated by yew, created to the north of the new building.	Poor – Newly planted scrub dominated by yew with less than three native woody species.	Medium strategic significance –
h2b - Native hedgerow	0.062km created	Native hedgerows will be created to the north of the site bordering the section of mixed scrub and to the south of the site contained within the area of other neutral grassland.	Moderate – hedgerows will be planted with a good ground flora composition and mix of native tree and hedgerow species; hedgerows will be managed to maintain condition.	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. Hedgerows and woodland provide good nesting and foraging habitat for birds, bats and small mammals.

3.3 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Full details are provided in the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The headline results are presented in Appendix 6.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.39 units, comprising hard standing (no value), 0.36 units of modified grassland and 0.03 units of introduced shrub.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.16 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), retained modified grassland (0.04), created mixed scrub (0.12).

This results in a net change in biodiversity of -59.10% (i.e. a net loss).

Hedgerows

No hedgerows were present on the site, therefore the baseline value for hedgerows is 0.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.23 units, comprising two individual native hedgerows (0.11 units each).

This results in a net change in biodiversity of 100% (i.e. a net gain).

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The current proposed plan results in a -59.10% net gain in habitat units. This is less than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain. Recommendations have been made that will result in 17.40% net gain.

If the recommendations are implemented, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years to ensure that biodiversity net gain is delivered.

4.2 Landscaping

Changes have been made to the proposed development plan that meets the 10% net gain requirement.

Table 3. Recommended Post Development Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Target Condition	Strategic Significance
u1b5 (buildings) - Developed land; sealed surface	0.146ha	Newly created building in the centre of the site.	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	Low Strategic Significance
u1b6 (hardstanding) - Developed land; sealed surface	0.02865ha retained	Retained access road to the site.	<i>N/A: Habitat condition pre-determined</i>	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance
h3h - Mixed scrub	0.029ha created	An area of mixed scrub will be created in the northern portion of the site comprised of an even mix of Hazel, Yew, Blackthorn and Hawthorn.	Moderate – Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. An even mix of woody species will be planted and managed to maintain moderate condition.	Medium strategic significance – Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. Mixed scrub generates suitable habitats for nesting birds and small mammals.
g3c - Other neutral grassland	0.018ha enhanced	Two areas of modified grassland to the north and south of the building will be enhanced to other neutral grassland using a neutral soils seed mix such containing species such as Lady's Bedstraw, Sainfoin, Yarrow and Fescue grasses.	Moderate – Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. A seed mix will be used to enhance the current modified grassland, once seeds germinate this will provide a good example other neutral grassland.	Medium strategic significance – Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. Neutral grassland provides a vital resource for pollinator species such as bees, butterflies and moths.

Ground based green wall	0.05ha created	Three separate ground based green walls will be created on the northern and southern elevations of the building with a combination of flowering species and climbing plants such as clematis and honeysuckle and jasmine.	Moderate – an even mix of flowering and climbing fauna will be planted to generate ecologically responsive green walls, species composition will be managed to remove any invasive species and contain any dominating species.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance
h2b - Native hedgerow	0.062km created	Native hedgerows will be created to the north of the site bordering the section of mixed scrub and to the south of the site contained within the area of other neutral grassland.	Moderate – hedgerows will be planted with a good ground flora composition and mix of native tree and hedgerow species; hedgerows will be managed to maintain condition.	Medium strategic significance – Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy. Hedgerows provide good nesting and foraging habitat for birds, bats and small mammals.

4.5 Recommended change in in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.39 units, comprising hard standing (no value), 0.36 units of modified grassland and 0.03 units of introduced shrub.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.07 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), enhanced modified grassland to other neutral grassland (0.12 units), created mixed scrub (0.21 units) and created ground based green walls (0.12 units).

This results in a net change in biodiversity of 17.40% (i.e. a net gain).

Hedgerows

No hedgerows were present on the site, therefore the baseline value for hedgerows is 0.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.23 units, comprising two individual native hedgerows (0.11 units each).

This results in a net change in biodiversity of 100% (i.e. a net gain).

4.4 Biodiversity Offsetting

If the landscaping plans are not altered or if the above alterations still do not deliver a 10% net gain, the deficit will need to be delivered in a suitable offsite location i.e. biodiversity offsetting.

According to the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric there is a unit deficit of 0.27 habitat units, and this will need to be provided to offset the loss in biodiversity and achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain. If the recommendations are not implemented or the development plan is not changed, the deficit will have to be offset.

The mechanism for securing this off-setting will need to be proposed to, and confirmed by the LPA e.g., purchasing conservation credits through a registered provider, habitat creation directly through the client owned or LPA offered land or a financial contribution towards another provider such as a local nature reserve or park. As well as the creation of new habitats, this should also secure the management of the proposed habitats to help achieve the desired condition for at least 30 years. This would be linked to the application through a planning obligation Section 106 (S106) agreement. The proposed habitat compensation should be of an appropriate distinctiveness to meet the trading rules of BNG. An ecology survey of the baseline habitat of any off-site land will be required to inform the baseline conditions of any land subject to off-site compensation measures.

4.5 Post Development

A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years.

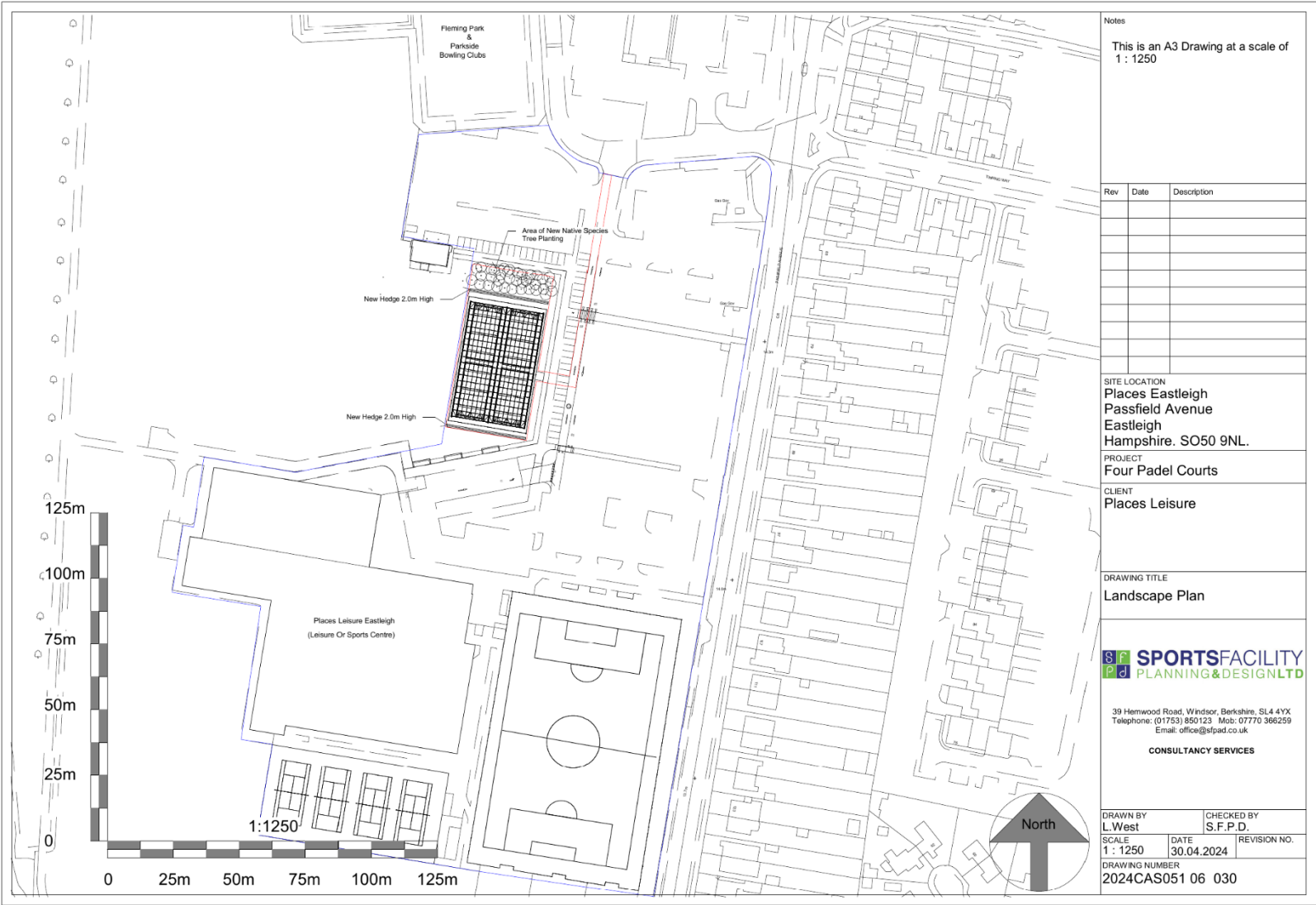
4.6 Design Statement

This report contains recommendations on measures for achieving BNG. These recommendations do not constitute a design for BNG. In submitting these recommendations, Arbtech Consulting has no Design Liability associated with these recommendations for BNG. The strategy sets out the criteria which the landscape team can use to design the creation and management of the site.

5.0 Bibliography

- Arbtech (2024). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- Arbtech (2024). Defra Statutory Metric.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
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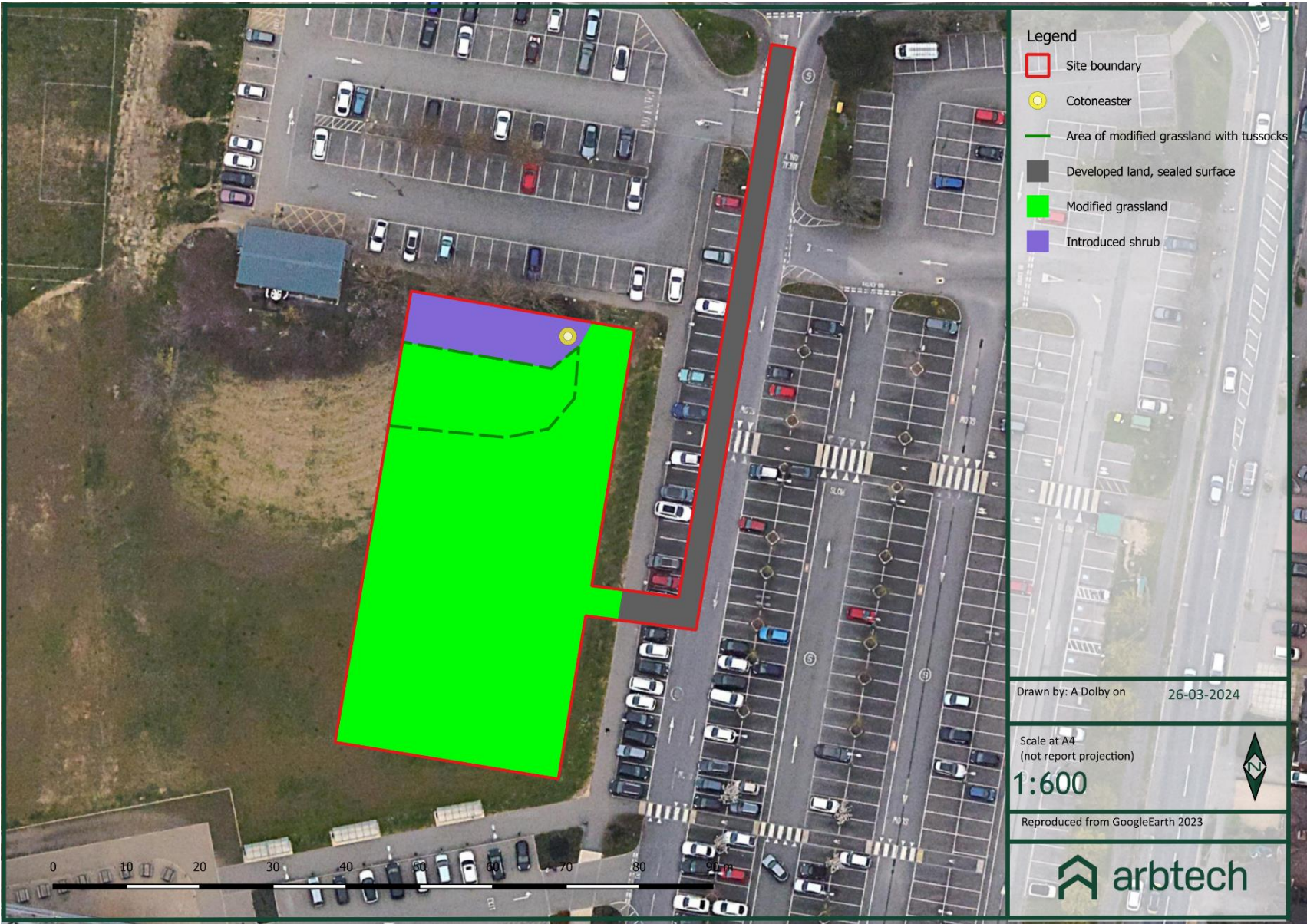
Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



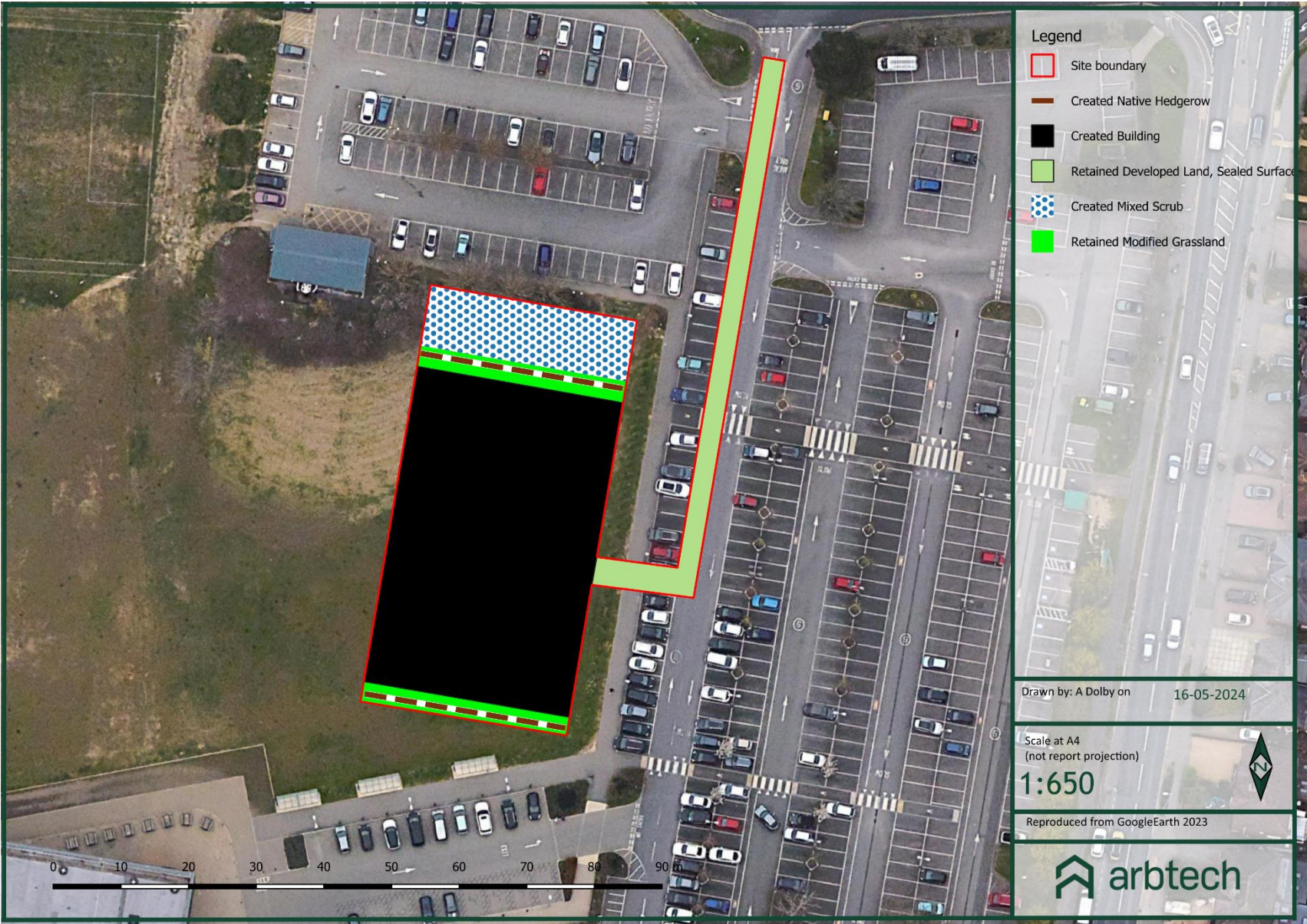
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



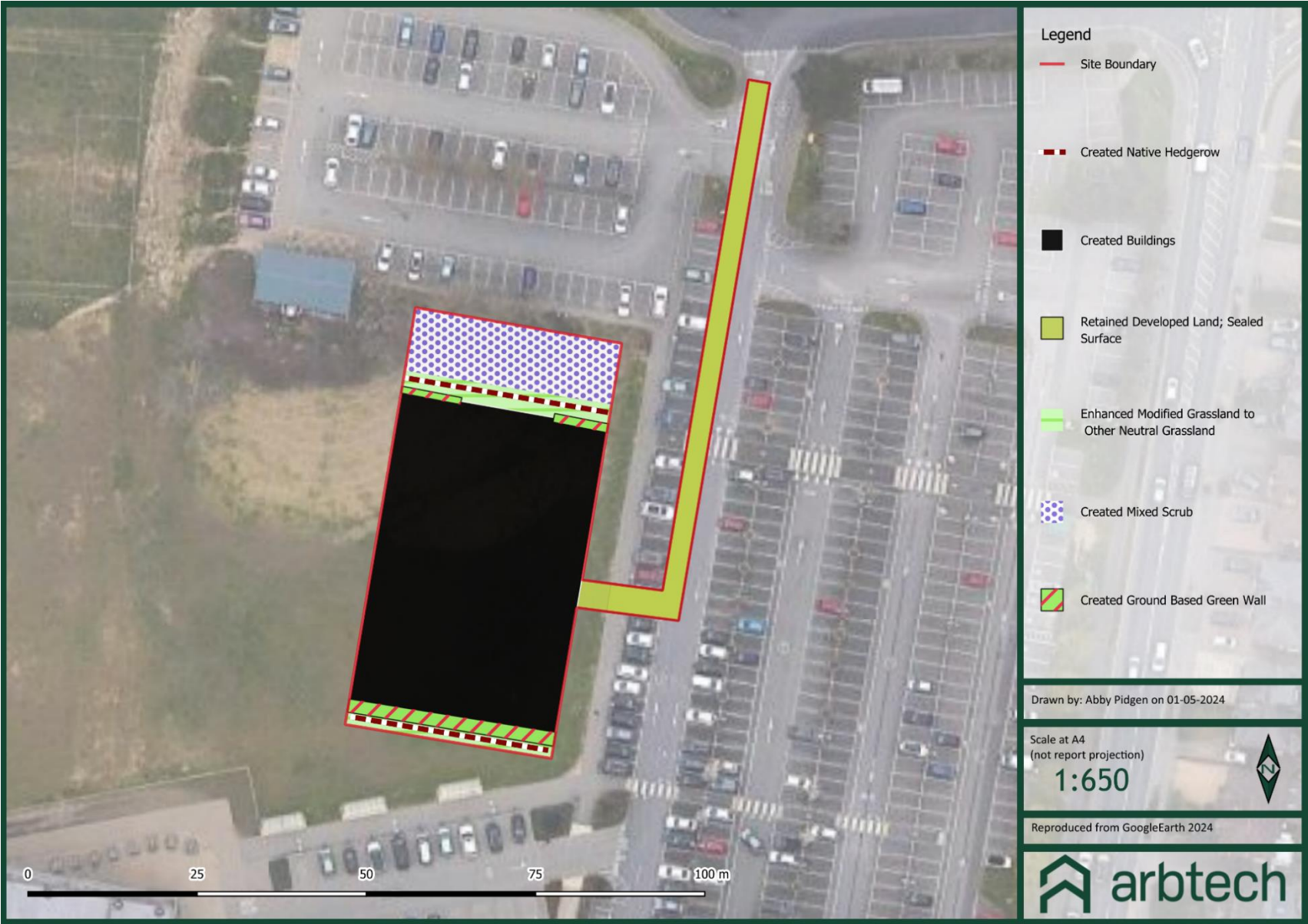
Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4a: Post Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 4b: Post Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 5a: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets - Baseline

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
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	~4-5 Vascular plant species per meter square.
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	Majority of the grassland is homogenous, at the height ~7cm. The area of tussocks makes up ~16% of the total grassland.
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	Scrub present within the grassland was ~5% of total grassland area.

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.	Yes	Physical damage was less than 5% of total grassland area.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Bare ground makes up ~2% of the total area.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken on site.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No invasive species within the grassland were found during the PEA survey.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			5
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)	X	
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Appendix 5b: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets - Proposed

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
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	~4-5 Vascular plant species per meter square.
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	Majority of the grassland is homogenous, at the height ~7cm. The area of tussocks makes up ~16% of the total grassland.
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	Scrub present within the grassland was ~5% of total grassland area.

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.	Yes	Physical damage was less than 5% of total grassland area.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Bare ground makes up ~2% of the total area.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken on site.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No invasive species within the grassland were found during the PEA survey.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			5
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)	X	
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Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160) Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub			
Habitat Description			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)		
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)

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 <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	No	The scrub will be dominated by yew, with less than three native woody species.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	No	Newly planted scrub with seedlings and saplings present.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	There will be no invasive species planted within the scrub.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	The scrub will be newly planted and therefore will not have well-developed edge.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	Newly planted scrub with no clearings, glades or rides present.
Number of criteria passed			1
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X	

Appendix 6a: Headline BNG Results

The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric is provided as a separate excel spreadsheet.

FINAL RESULTS					
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	-0.23			
	Hedgerow units	0.23			
	Watercourse units	0.00			
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	-59.10%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲		
	Hedgerow units	N/A	0 baseline units - % cannot be calculated		
	Watercourse units	0.00%			
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲				
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	0.39	0.43	0.27	
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	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 ✓

Appendix 6b: Headline BNG Results for Recommended Plan

The Recommended DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric is provided as a separate excel spreadsheet.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.07
	Hedgerow units	0.23
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	17.40%
	Hedgerow units	N/A
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

0 baseline units - % cannot be calculated