



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Land on Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX

Mr Arjan

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 Mr Arjan to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Land on Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application with Manchester City Council for the construction of a single dwelling (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.14 units, comprising 0.14 units of modified grassland and hard standing (no value). The post development habitat value of the site is 0.5 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), and 0.05 units of vegetated garden. This results in a net change in biodiversity of -67.83%. Alternative landscaping has been proposed in order to achieve the required 10% gain on site. This will result in the post development habitat value of the site totalling 0.17 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), and 0.03 units of vegetated garden, 0.08 units of other neutral grassland and 0.06 units of individual trees. This results in a net change in biodiversity of +14.60%.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is zero units as there are no hedgerows present on site. The post development habitat value of the site is 0.06 units, comprising the creation of 0.06 units of non-native an ornamental hedgerow. Given that the baseline is zero, this results in a net change in biodiversity of +100%.

Table 1. BNG net change summary

Unit Type	Baseline Units	Units Required to Meet Target	Post Development Units	Net Loss/Gain	Unit Deficit
Habitat Units	0.14	0.16	0.17	+14.60%	N/A
Linear Units	N/A	N/A	0.06	+100%	N/A
Watercourse Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This will result in a 14.60% net gain in habitat units and a 100% net gain in hedgerow units. This is more than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain and therefore compliant with current legislation (Environment Act 2021) and current planning policies (National: National Planning Policy Framework, 2023; Local: Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012 – 2027).

If these alterations to the landscape proposals are not incorporated, then off-site units will be required in order for the project to achieve net gain. A total of 0.11 units will be required of which 0.10 units should be of medium distinctive habitat (grassland).

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Mr Arjan to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Land on Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application with Manchester City Council for the construction of a single dwelling (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:

- Proposed Development - Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool - Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX - 19-08-24
- Suggested Landscaping - Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool - Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX - 19-08-24
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment – Land on Old Market Steet, M9 8DX

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SD 85639 02926 and has an area of approximately 0.05ha. The site consists of an area of disturbed ground that has been succeeded by ruderal herbs. There are also two areas of hardstanding present within the site, that previously formed lay-by areas, along with a footpath, connecting the site to Old Market Street. The site is surrounded by Heras security fencing, which is likely to act as a dispersal barrier for a variety of faunal groups. The site is located on the northern fringe of Manchester and is surrounded by residential development and roads. 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) states biodiversity net gain is mandatory for sites over 0.5ha as of February 2024. The requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). 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 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 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Arbtech Consulting Ltd). A baseline habitat plan is provided in Appendix 3.

Habitat Classification

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal 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 Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

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

Strategic Significance

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

- Ecological value

- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012 - 2027

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

The post development BNG Calculation was informed by the development plan 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 development plan.

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 Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the 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 Statutory Biodiversity Metric spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023). This is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be adopted for the site.

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 Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012 - 2027

2.3 Limitations

There were not considered to be any limitations to the assessment.

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

Baseline Biodiversity Value				
Area Based Habitats (A-1)				
Habitat	Area/Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Urban: Developed land; sealed surface	0.008ha	Two small areas of hardstanding are present within the site, that were previously utilised as lay-by areas, along with a footpath. These areas are of minimal ecological value, with no associated vegetation present	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
Grassland: Modified grassland	0.036ha	The survey site is dominated by ruderal herb growing over the disturbed ground. Small areas of common bent and creeping buttercup are found in isolated grass areas, but the habitat is mainly forbs. Examples are broad leaved dock, teasel, burdock, ragwort, buddleia black medick, willowherb, creeping thistle, hawkbit, bramble and borage.	Moderate: passes 5 of 7 criteria including essential criterion A. Assessed using the 'Grasslands Low Distinctiveness' habitat type condition sheet.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).

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 grassland and hard standing.

Table 2: Post Development Biodiversity Value

Post Development Biodiversity Value					
	Area Based Habitats				
	Habitat	Area/Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Created (A-2)	Urban: Developed land; sealed surface	0.01ha	Creation of the new dwelling.	Habitat condition pre-determined as 'N/A' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
	Urban: Developed land; sealed surface	0.01ha	Creation of patio and driveway.	Habitat condition pre-determined as 'N/A' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
	Urban: Vegetated garden	0.024ha	Creation of gardens for the new dwelling, to include grass lawn, trees and two small areas of wildflowers.	Habitat condition pre-determined as 'N/A' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
Created (B-2)	Linear Based Habitats				
	Habitat	Area/Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.06km	Planting of a single species yew hedgerow around the eastern garden.	Condition automatically assigned as 'poor' within the Statutory Metric	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).

3.3 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Full details are provided in the Proposed Development - Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool - Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX - 19-08-24. The headline results are presented in Appendix 6.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.14 units, comprising 0.14 units of modified grassland and hard standing (no value). The post development habitat value of the site is 0.5 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), and 0.05 units of vegetated garden. This results in a net change in biodiversity of **-67.83%**.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is zero units as there are no hedgerows present on site. The post development habitat value of the site is 0.06 units, comprising the creation of 0.06 units of non-native an ornamental hedgerow. Given that the baseline is zero, this results in a net change in biodiversity of **+100%**.

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The current proposed plan results in a **67.83%** net loss in habitat units and a **100%** net gain in hedgerow units. This is less than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain and therefore not compliant with current legislation (Environment Act 2021) and current planning policies (National: National Planning Policy Framework, 2023; Local: Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012 – 2027).

In order to achieve the required minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity as a result of the proposed development, the provision of additional or alternative landscaping should be explored and the proposed plans amended accordingly to either achieve a 10% net gain on site or to reduce off-site compensation requirements that may be required to achieve a 10% net gain. It is recommended that the following alterations are incorporated in the landscaping proposals to achieve net gain:

Table 3. Proposed post development habitats

Post Development Biodiversity Value					
Area Based Habitats					
	Habitat	Area/Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Created (A-2)	Urban: Developed land; sealed surface	0.01ha	Creation of the new dwelling.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
	Urban: Developed land; sealed surface	0.01ha	Creation of patio and driveway.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).

	Urban: Vegetated garden	0.014ha	Creation of gardens for the new dwelling, to include grass lawn, trees and two small areas of wildflowers.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
	Grassland: Other neutral grassland	0.009ha	Creation of other neutral grassland to the west of the site.	Good: passes 6/6 criteria, including essential criterion F. Assessed using the 'Grassland medium-high distinctiveness' condition assessment sheet.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
	Individual trees: Urban tree	0.0204ha	Planting of three small trees within the area of other neutral grassland.	Moderate: passes 4/6 criteria. Assessed using the 'Individual trees' condition assessment sheet.	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).
Created (B-2)	Linear Based Habitats				
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.06km	Planting of a single species yew hedgerow around the eastern garden.	Condition automatically assigned as ' poor ' within the Statutory Metric	Low Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy and no evidence to suggest the habitat is of medium strategic significance (not part of a habitat corridor or steppingstone).

A suggested landscaping map is provided in Appendix 7.

4.2 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Full details are provided in the Suggested Landscaping - Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool - Old Market Street, Manchester, M9 8DX - 19-08-24. The headline results are presented in Appendix 8.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.14 units, comprising 0.14 units of modified grassland and hard standing (no value). This suggested landscaping will result in the post development habitat value of the site totalling 0.17 units, comprising the creation of buildings and hardstanding (no value), and 0.03 units of vegetated garden, 0.08 units of other neutral grassland and 0.06 units of individual trees. This results in a net change in biodiversity of **+14.60%**.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is zero units as there are no hedgerows present on site. The post development habitat value of the site is 0.06 units, comprising the creation of 0.06 units of non-native an ornamental hedgerow. Given that the baseline is zero, this results in a net change in biodiversity of **+100%**.

4.3 Discussion

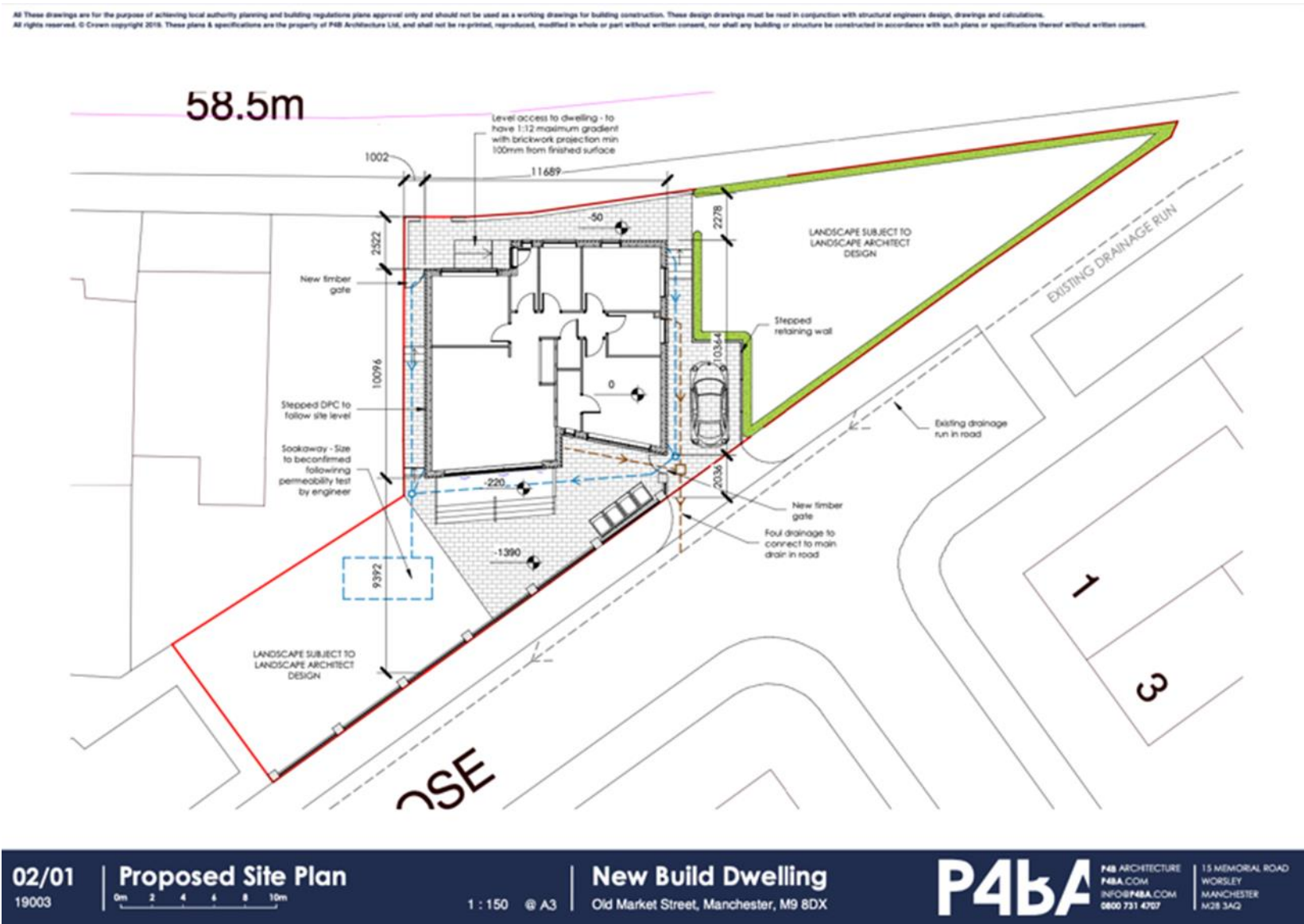
This will result in a **14.60%** net gain in habitat units and a **100%** net gain in hedgerow units. This is more than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain and therefore compliant with current legislation (Environment Act 2021) and current planning policies (National: National Planning Policy Framework, 2023; Local: Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012 – 2027).

If these alterations to the landscape proposals are not incorporated, then off-site units will be required in order for the project to achieve net gain. A total of 0.11 units will be required of which 0.10 units should be of medium distinctive habitat (grassland).

5.0 Bibliography

- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- CIEEM-CIRIA-IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.
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- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023)

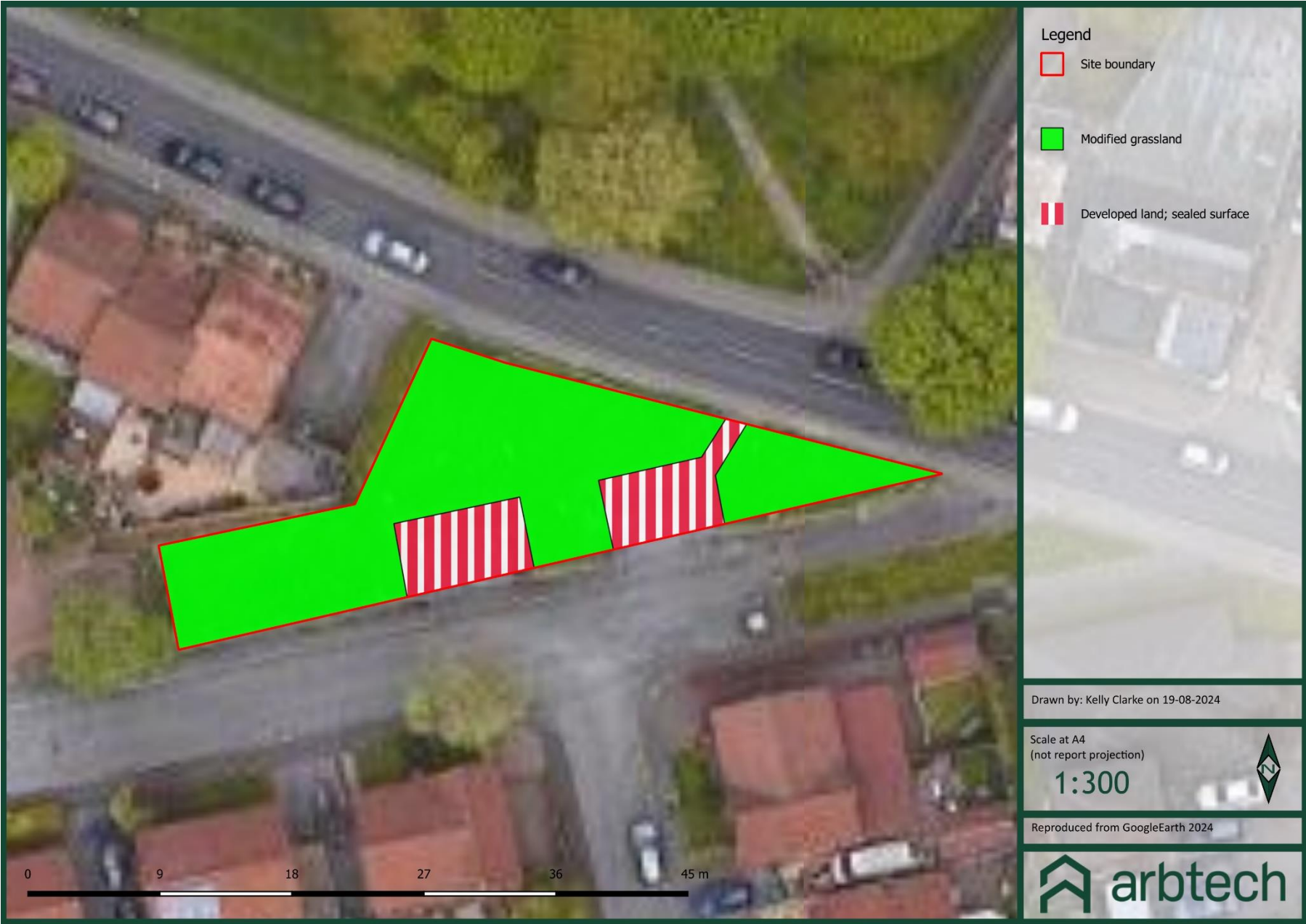
Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



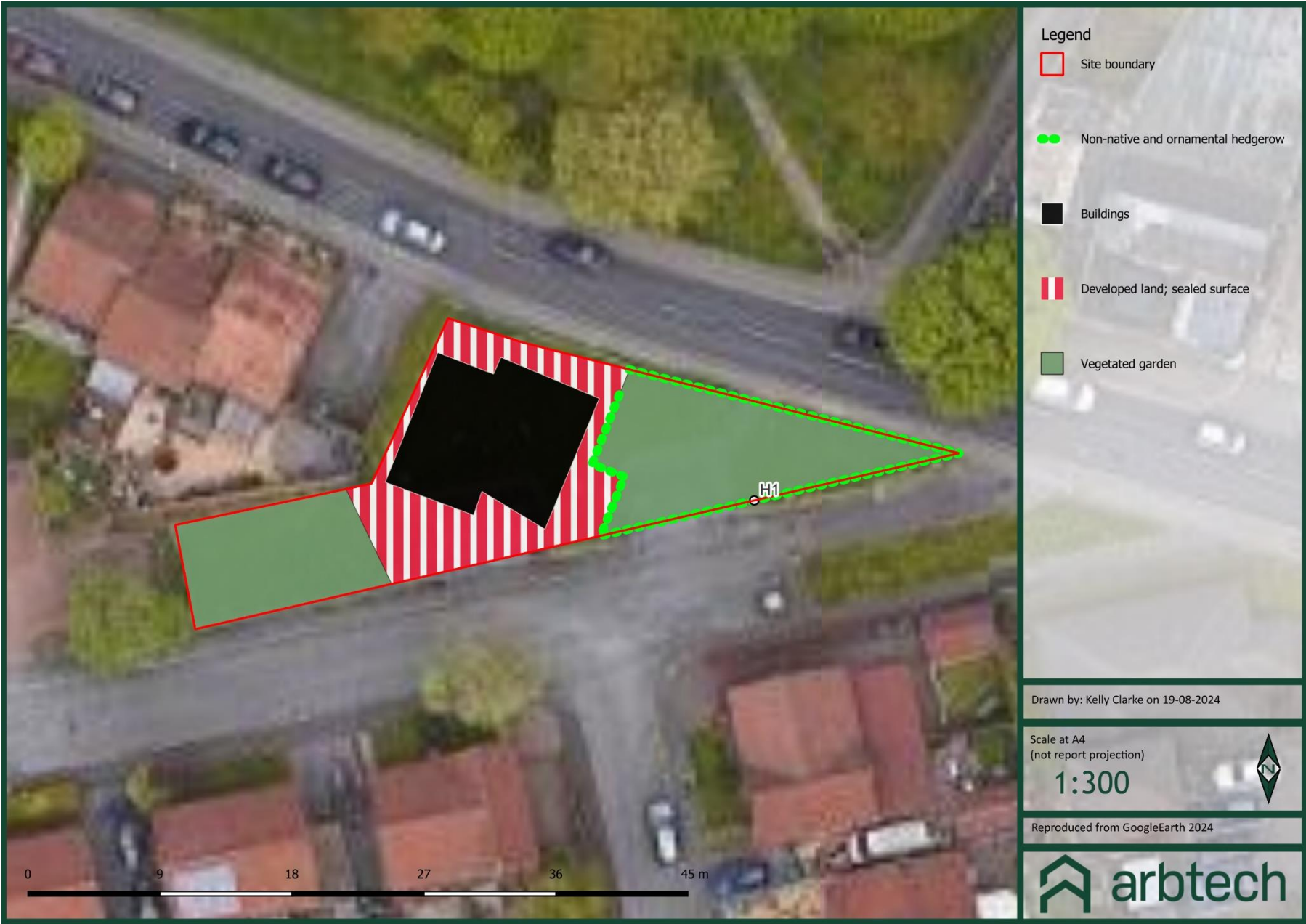
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Post Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 5a: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets - Baseline

Modified Grassland Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² 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.	Yes	More than 6 species per metre squared
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	Sward height tall and unmanaged
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).	Yes	No scrub present
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	More than 5% physical damage
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Less than 10% bare ground
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken present
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No invasives
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			5
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
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)		

Appendix 5b: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets - Proposed

Other Neutral Grassland Condition Assessment (or other medium-high distinctiveness grass)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	Sward height varied due to management
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Yes	Less than 5% bare ground
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes	No bracken
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	No physical damage
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	10 species per metre squared.
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Yes	
Number of criteria passed		6	
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)			
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)		✓
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)		

Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	
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Individual Trees Condition Assessment

Assessed using 'Individual trees' habitat type condition sheet:

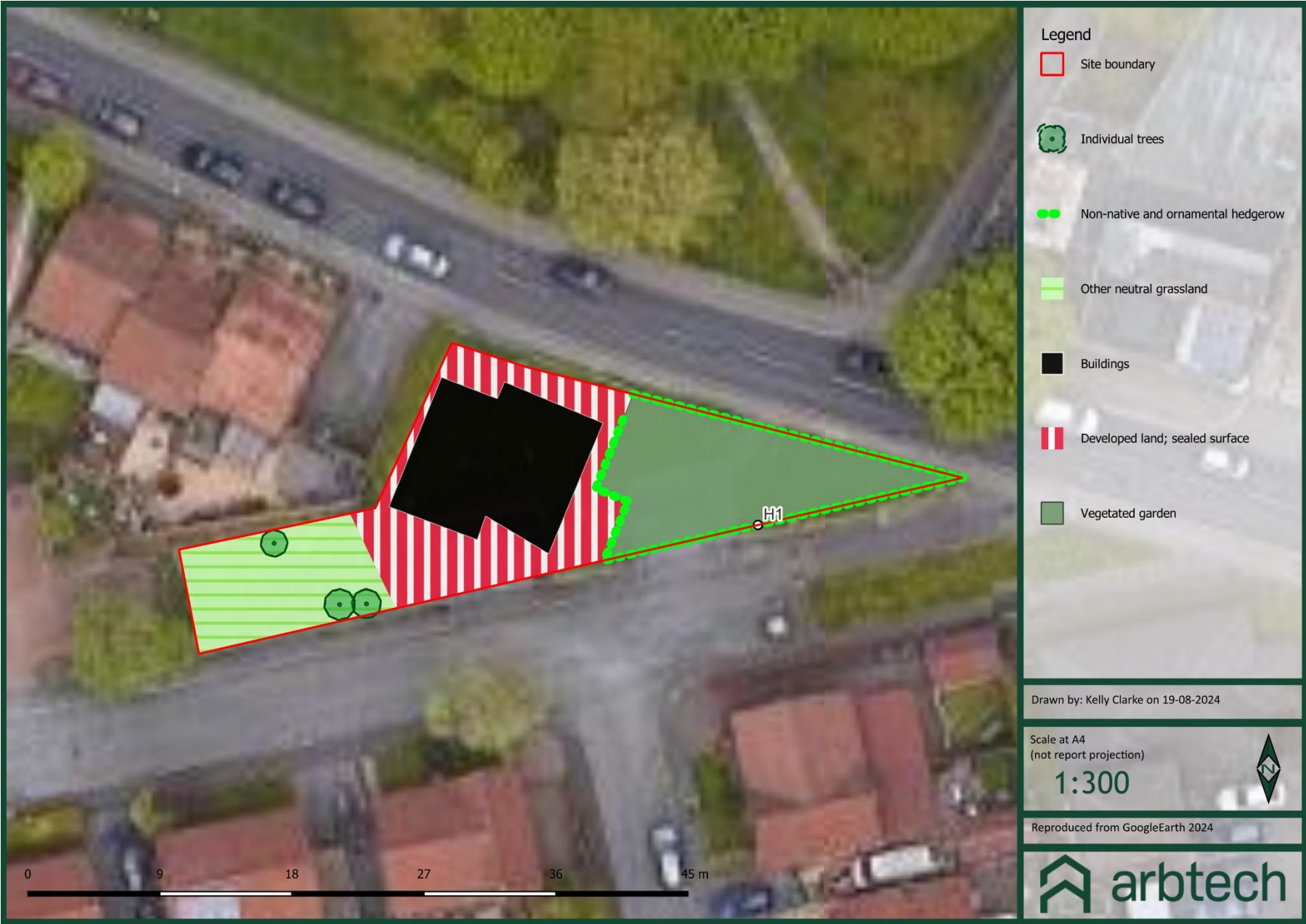
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	Native species
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	Continuous canopy
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	Yes	Trees expected to be mature within 30 years
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.	Yes	No impact from human activities
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No ecological niches
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No	Less than 20% tree canopy oversailing
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		

Appendix 6: Headline BNG Results

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

FINAL RESULTS				
Total net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	-0.10		
	Hedgerow units	0.06		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	-67.83%	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%	0.14	0.16	0.11
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
				No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
				No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

Appendix 7: Post Development Habitat Plan with Suggested Landscaping



Appendix 8: Headline BNG Results

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

FINAL RESULTS				
Total net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	0.02		
	Hedgerow units	0.06		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	14.60%		
	Hedgerow units	N/A		
	Watercourse units	0.00%		
Trading rules satisfied?		Yes ✓		
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	0.14	0.16	0.00
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

0 baseline units - % cannot be calculated

No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓