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## **Biodiversity Impact Calculation**

**The Dairy, Waterlooville (7 unit hybrid scheme)**

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8 unit scheme	OC	-	25/09/23	Calculation updated to reflect revise scheme, latest layout plan added	
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## **Report Summary**

1. The Ecology Co-operation was commissioned by Peter Ernest Homes Ltd. to undertake a Biodiversity Impact Calculation of a proposal to create a new residential development at The Dairy Waterloooville, using the Biodiversity Metric 4.0, to quantify net change in biodiversity.

2. The proposed development scheme at this site will result in the loss of:

### **On-site**

- u1b5 – buildings (developed land; sealed surface) 0.045ha
- u1b – developed land; sealed surface 0.248ha
- u1c – artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface 0.058ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral) (SVL1) 0.029ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (tall forbes) (SVL2) 0.022ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral) (SVL3) 0.016ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG1) 0.022ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG2) 0.037ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG3) 0.088ha
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH1) 0.012km
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH2) 0.021km.

3. The proposed development scheme at this site will retain:

### **On-site**

- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH1) 0.019km
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH2) 0.023km
- w1g6 – line of trees (LoT1) 0.044km.

4. Post intervention the following habitats will be created:

### **On-site**

- u1b5 – buildings (developed land; sealed surface) 0.065ha
- u1b – developed land; sealed surface 0.166ha
- u1 – vegetated gardens 0.255ha
- g4 – modified grassland 0.004ha
- h2a – native hedgerow 0.162km
- 13 individual native trees.

5. The Biodiversity Impact Calculation has demonstrated that the proposed scheme will result in a likely net gain of 0.21 habitat units (+47.68%). The linear feature calculation has



*The Dairy, Waterlooville (8 unit scheme) – Biodiversity Impact Calculation*

demonstrated that the proposed scheme will result in a likely net gain of 0.59 hedgerow units (+127.78%).

**6. The current scheme satisfies the trading rules of the Biodiversity Metric 4.0.**

**7. The current scheme exceeds the 10% mandatory net gain value set out within the Environment Act 2021.**



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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### *1.1 Purpose of the Report*

There is a movement in planning policy and legislation towards a requirement for all new developments to demonstrate ‘net gains’ in biodiversity following the release of an updated National Planning Policy Framework<sup>1</sup> by the Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government. A mandatory value of 10% net gain for all developments has now also been outlined within the new Environment Act 2021<sup>2</sup>.

This document includes a baseline ‘Biodiversity Impact Calculation’ (BIC) for the proposed development at The Dairy Waterlooville. The calculation utilises the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 and assigns ‘biodiversity units’ to the pre-existing habitats contained within a proposed development site and those that are predicted to be lost, restored and/or created once the development has been constructed. This allows an objective comparison to be made between the existing biodiversity value of a given site and the predicted biodiversity value post development, with the net change in biodiversity value subsequently quantified.

The purpose of this document is to present the findings of the BIC based on the most up-to date existing habitat survey information and the most current outline plans for the proposed development of the site. Biodiversity Impact Calculations provide an evidence base for discussions between the ecological consultant, developer and the local planning authority regarding on-site avoidance, on-site mitigation and off-site compensation requirements.

This report will be used in relation to a proposal for the creation of a new residential development. Given the likelihood of proposed changes in the design scheme, some of the recommendations will potentially be subject to change.

This report was commissioned and produced at the request of Peter Ernest Homes Ltd.

### *1.2 Background*

The site is used for commercial purposes, with two workshop buildings present that are used as garages for repairing and storing vehicles and an open-sided barn. The site is additionally used as a storage area, with several shipping containers and a single static caravan present. The remainder of the site comprises mostly of hard standing, with some small areas of ruderal vegetation and short-sward grassland. An outdoor riding school and adjacent area of paddock are present at the southern edge of the site and are included within the boundary.

Habitats (UKHAB) within the site and along the site boundaries are shown in (Figure 1), these include:

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<sup>1</sup> HM Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Communities and Local Government. Available online at:

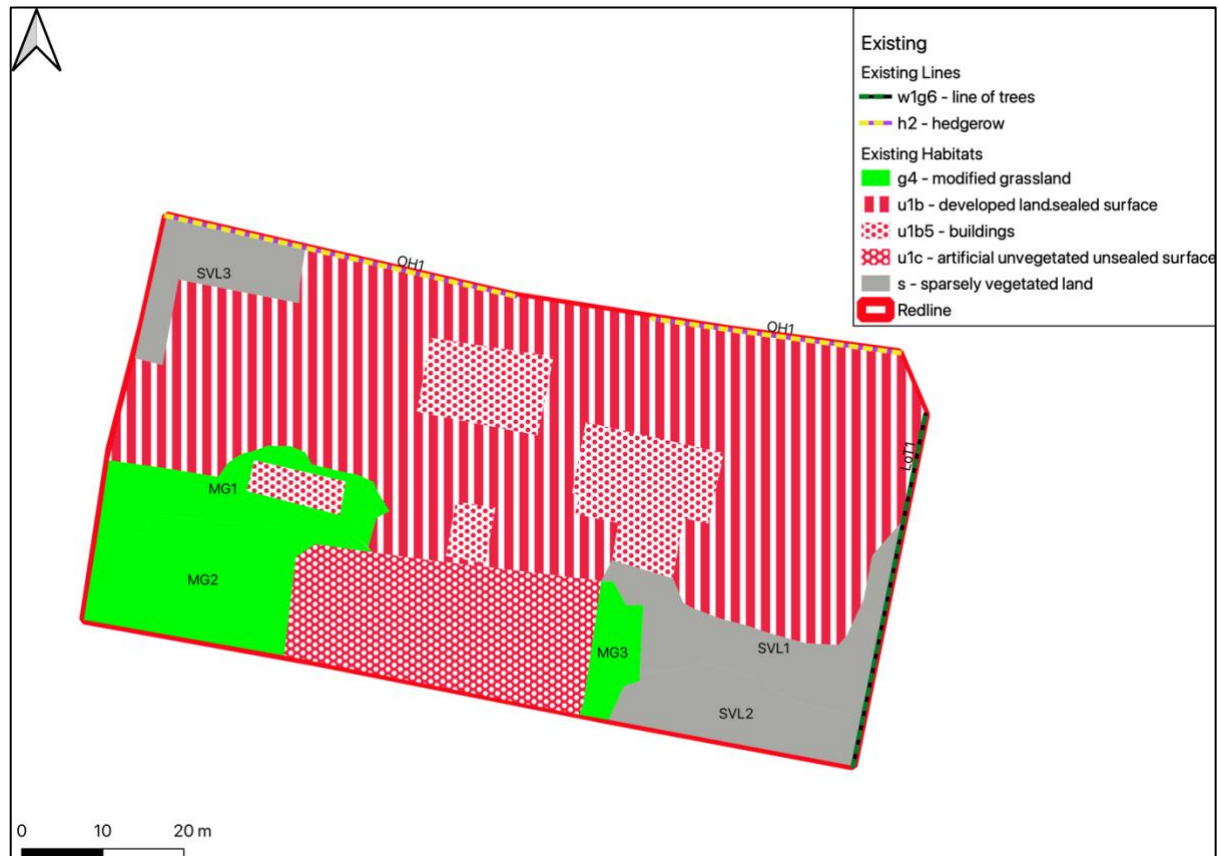
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> HM Government (2021). Environment Act 2021 . Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>



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- s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral)
- s – sparsely vegetated land (tall forbes)
- g4 – modified grassland
- u1b – developed land; sealed surface
- u1b5 – buildings
- w1g6 – line of trees
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge.



**Figure 1.** UKHAB map showing existing habitats (and unique polygon/line IDs) within the site at The Dairy, Waterlooville. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.16.3 – Hannover.

The proposed development would see the removal of the site's existing building and construction of a residential development comprising eight residential units and one commercial unit, with associated gardens, driveways, access roads and soft landscaping. A proposed layout plan and proposed UKHab map are provided in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.



The Dairy, Waterlooville (8 unit scheme) – Biodiversity Impact Calculation



Figure 2. A proposed layout plan for the development at The Dairy, Waterlooville. Reproduced courtesy of Lundi Architects. Drawing No. LA2332 007 Rev E. Dated August 2023

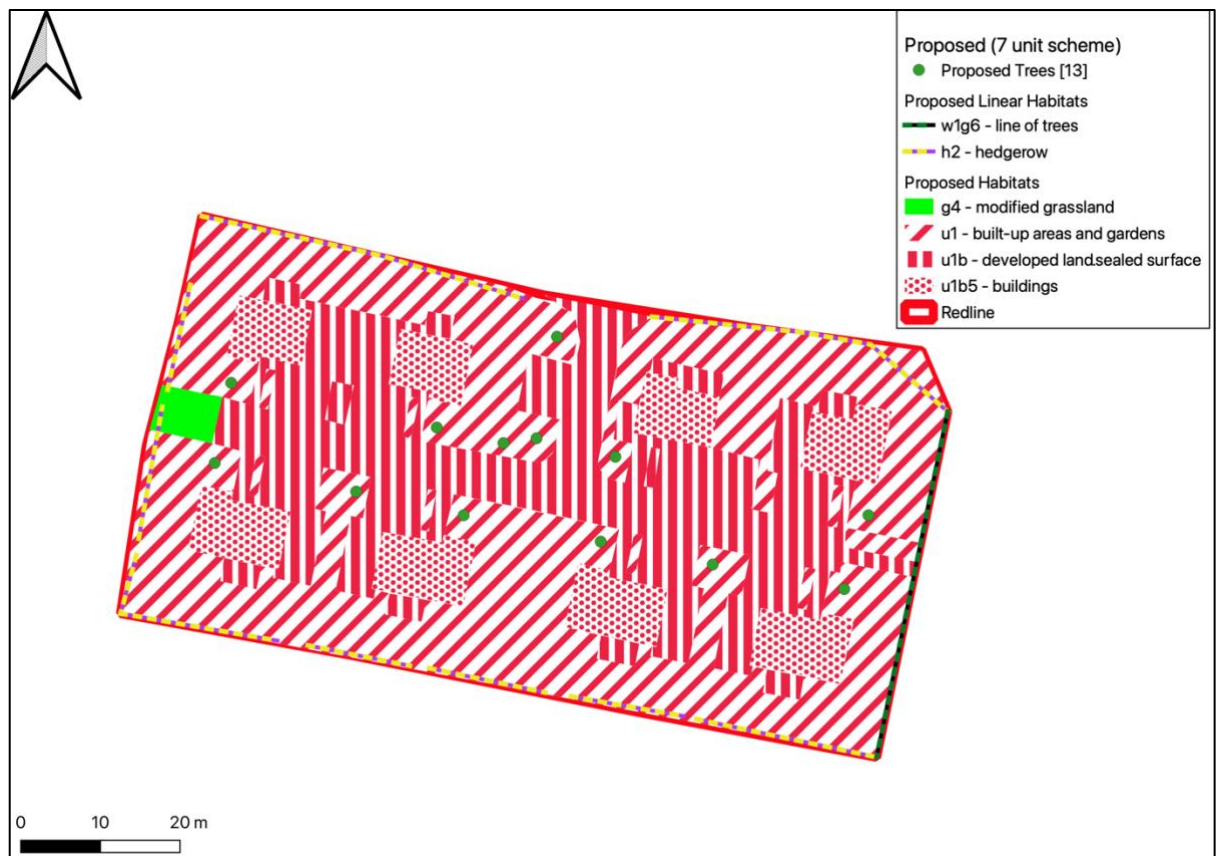


Figure 3. UKHAB map showing proposed habitats within the site at The Dairy, Waterlooville. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.16.3 – Hannover.





## 1.3 Policy & Legislation

### **NPPF (2021)**

The NPPF sets out the Government's view on how planners should balance nature conservation with development and helps ensure that Government meets its biodiversity commitments with regards to the operation of the planning system.

Paragraph 174b, states that council policies should;

- *“promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”*

Paragraph 175d, states that when determining planning applications, authorities should:

- Refuse permission *“if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for”*
- Encourage *“opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.”*

Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system<sup>3</sup>.

In accordance with the NPPF, it is important that developments should contribute to local policies that enhance the natural environment by:

- minimising impacts on existing biodiversity and habitats and designated features
- establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures
- providing net gains in biodiversity and habitats, wherever possible

### **Environment Act (2021)**

The Environment Act sets a target of halting the decline in species through the inclusion of a legally binding 2030 species abundance target. Aiming to restore natural habitats and enhance biodiversity, the Act requires new developments to improve or create habitats for nature (through mechanisms such as mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain), and tackle deforestation. Going forwards, UK businesses will need to look closely at their supply chains as amongst other measures they will be prohibited from using commodities associated with wide-scale deforestation. Woodland protection measures are also strengthened through the Act.

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<sup>3</sup> HM Government (2005) ODPM Circular 06/05 Government Circular: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System*. Available online at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/7692/147570.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7692/147570.pdf).



## 1.4 Methodology

This Biodiversity Impact Calculation uses the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool published by Natural England<sup>4</sup>. This uses the Government Biodiversity Metric developed by DEFRA ('the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric') to calculate 'habitat units' and 'hedgerow units' by multiplying the area (ha) or lengths (km), 'distinctiveness' (habitat type), 'condition' (quality), and strategic significance (location in relation to the authority's local strategy) of each habitat parcel.

The calculation provides a negative value to the biodiversity units where habitat is being directly lost to development. Where habitats are enhanced or created on-site, or off-site, the calculation gives a positive value but adds risk factors that account for uncertainty - difficulty in creating new habitats and time delays while they establish; habitats that are more difficult to restore or that will take a long time to reach a set target condition will score lower and therefore make a smaller positive contribution.

Where on-site gains are equal to or larger than the losses, the project is deemed to have neutral biodiversity impact or biodiversity 'net gain' respectively.

Where on-site gains do not outweigh on-site losses and a biodiversity 'net loss' is calculated, this becomes an 'offset requirement'. Offsets can be provided by further habitat creation or enhancement in-situ or elsewhere and are assessed using the same metric to balance the predicted gains against the losses to ensure no net loss will be achieved. It follows that a biodiversity net gain can still be achieved by providing higher biodiversity gains through the offset than the net loss resulting from the development.

Note that the Biodiversity Metric does not allow for 'trading down'; one of the key principles in measuring biodiversity net losses or gains is that habitats of high ecological importance cannot be offset by the creation of larger areas of habitats with lower value. The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation Tool includes a 'trading down correction' that deducts the number of biodiversity units that are not accounted for through the creation of equivalent high distinctive habitats than that lost. For example, the loss of a small area of lowland meadow priority habitat (high distinctiveness) will not be offset by a larger area of modified grassland (medium distinctiveness) and will only be offset by an equivalent area of habitat of the same distinctiveness or higher.

## 1.5 Data Sources

This calculation uses the most up to date survey information, using botanical data gathered during the site visit of 6<sup>th</sup> September 2023; specific condition assessments were also undertaken on this date. The areas of each habitat category were measured using GIS mapping tools (QGIS). Condition assessments were made in accordance with the Condition Tables within The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Supplement<sup>5</sup> and condition assessment sheets<sup>6</sup>. Applying the precautionary principle, a

<sup>4</sup> Natural England (2023) The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Calculation Tool. Available online at: <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>

<sup>5</sup> Natural England (2021) *Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Technical Annex 1 – Condition Assessments* Available online at: <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>

<sup>6</sup> Natural England (2021). *Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – habitat condition assessment sheets with instructions*. Available online at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>



presumption for the higher condition was used where there was any uncertainty in the condition of existing habitats.

To predict habitat/hedgerow units supported by the site after completion of the development, the aerial imagery was overlaid by the proposed scheme layout (see Figure 2). This allowed direct losses of habitats to be measured where the built environment overlaps with pre-existing habitat, with gardens and amenity areas treated separately. The habitats that are ‘created’ after development are assumed to achieve the highest level of condition as appropriate; a separate landscape and enhancement plan should be produced to ensure this condition is achieved

The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 uses a separate calculator spreadsheet for linear features. This works under the same principles as above but replaces areas of habitat with linear length of a feature. It should be noted that because linear features often have higher ecological importance, linear habitats are assigned higher distinctiveness and must be offset with other linear features. The hedgerow units generated for linear features are not equivalent or interchangeable with biodiversity calculations for areas of habitat.

## 1.6 Results

### 1.6.1 Existing Habitats Assessment

A summary of habitats and condition assessments is provided in Table 1. Full results of condition assessments for habitats which require it (using the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 condition assessment proforma) are provided in Appendix 1.

**Overall, the on-site calculated baseline is 0.45 habitat units and 0.46 hedgerow units.**

**Table 1.** Existing habitats at The Dairy Waterlooville.

Habitats			Condition Assessments
UK Habitat (UKHAB) Classification System	Location/reference (habitat parcels split if multiple areas with different condition assessments)	Area (ha)	Condition
u1b5 – buildings (developed land; sealed surface)	-	0.045	N/A
u1b – developed land; sealed surface	-	0.248	N/A
u1c – artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	-	0.058	N/A
s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral)	SVL1	0.029	Good
s – sparsely vegetated land (tall forbes)	SVL2	0.022	Poor
s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral)	SVL3	0.016	Good
g4 – modified grassland	MG1	0.022	Poor
g4 – modified grassland	MG2	0.037	Poor
g4 – modified grassland	MG3	0.088	Poor



<b>UK Habitat (UKHAB) Classification System</b>	<b>Location/reference (habitat parcels split if multiple areas with different condition assessments)</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>	<b>Condition</b>
h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge	OH1	0.031	Poor
h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge	OH2	0.044	Poor
w1g6 – line of trees	LoT1	0.044	Moderate

### **1.6.2 Habitat Losses and Gains**

The proposed development scheme at this site will result in the loss of:

On-site:

- u1b5 – buildings (developed land; sealed surface) 0.045ha
- u1b – developed land; sealed surface 0.248ha
- u1c – artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface 0.058ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral) (SVL1) 0.029ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (tall forbes) (SVL2) 0.022ha
- s – sparsely vegetated land (ruderal/ephemeral) (SVL3) 0.016ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG1) 0.022ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG2) 0.037ha
- g4 – modified grassland (MG3)0.088ha
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH1) 0.012km
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH2) 0.021km.

The proposed development scheme at this site will retain:

On-site:

- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH1) 0.019km
- h2 – ornamental/non-native hedge (OH2) 0.023km
- w1g6 – line of trees (LoT1) 0.044km.

Post intervention the following habitats will be created:

On-site:

- u1b5 – buildings (developed land; sealed surface) 0.065ha
- u1b – developed land; sealed surface 0.166ha
- u1 – vegetated gardens 0.255ha
- g4 – modified grassland 0.004ha
- h2a – native hedgerow 0.162km
- 13 individual native trees.



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The overall results of the calculations are presented in Table 2. Please refer to the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Calculation Tool supplied with this document (submitted separately) for full details of the calculation.

**Table 2.** Headline results of the Biodiversity Impact Calculation for the proposed development at The Dairy Waterlooville.

<b>FINAL RESULTS</b>		
<b>Total net unit change</b> (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.21
	Hedgerow units	0.59
	Watercourse units	0.00
<b>Total net % change</b> (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	47.68%
	Hedgerow units	127.78%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
<b>Trading rules satisfied?</b>	Yes ✓	

### 1.7 Conclusions

The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Calculation has demonstrated that the proposed scheme will results in a likely net gain of **0.21 habitat units (+47.68%)**.

The linear feature calculation for the proposed scheme has demonstrated that the proposed scheme will results in a likely net gain of **0.59 hedgerow units (+127.78%)**.

The current scheme satisfies the trading rules within the Biodiversity Metric 4.0.

**Should you need any further advice on the information provided above, please do not hesitate to contact The Ecology Co-op.**



## APPENDIX 1 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)										
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)										
Grassland - Modified grassland										
Habitat Description										
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification										
The Dairy, Waterlooville										
Site name and location	On-site or off-site			On						
	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Limitations (if applicable)	Habitat parcel reference									
	MG1	MG2	MG3							
Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria										
Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</b> Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m <sup>2</sup> (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.	N	N	N						
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.	N	N	Y						
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	Y	Y						
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.	N	N	Y						
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .	N	Y	Y						
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Y	Y	Y						
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).	N	Y	Y						
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)										
Number of criteria passed										
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	X	X			



MG1



MG2



MG3



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Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type													
Habitat Type													
Where a parcel contains areas of higher distinctiveness habitats within it, then the area of higher distinctiveness habitat must be separated and recorded and assessed as such.													
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral													
Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs													
Urban – Allotments													
Urban – Biodiverse green roof													
Urban - Bioswale													
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards													
Urban - Facade-bound green wall													
Urban - Ground based green wall													
Urban - Intensive green roof													
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land													
Urban - Rain garden													
Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)													
Urban - Vacant or derelict land													
Urban – Bare ground													
Habitat Description													
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats: <a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>													
Site name and location	The Dairy, Waterloooville		On-site or off-site	On									
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)			Habitat parcel reference										Notes (such as justification)
			SVL1	SVL2	SVL3								
Condition Assessment Criteria			Grid reference										
			Criterion passed (Yes or No)										
Core Criteria - must be assessed for <b>all urban habitat types</b> :													
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.		Y	N	Y								
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.		Y	N	Y								
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>1</sup> ) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) <sup>2</sup> cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area <sup>3</sup> . <b>Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than &lt;5% cover).</b>		Y	Y	Y								
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for <b>Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land</b> only:													
D1	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate. (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.												
D2	The parcel contains pools of water such as permanent and ephemeral waterbodies.												
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for <b>Bioswale and SuDS</b> habitat types only:													
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife <sup>4</sup> .												
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.												
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Intensive green roofs</b> only:													
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).												
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Biodiverse green roofs</b> only:													
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. <b>Note – to achieve Good condition, some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc are present.</b>												



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Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)		Y	Y	Y											
Number of criteria passed		3	1	3											
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/y													
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs) :															
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)	X		X											
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)														
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)		X												
Results for Green roofs (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):															
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (F or G).	Good (3)														
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)														
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)														
Results for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):															
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group D or Group E).	Good (3)														
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)														
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)														

SVL1		SVL3





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Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
<b>Habitat Type(s)</b>			
Line of trees			
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Ecologically valuable line of trees			
Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
<b>Habitat Description</b>			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
<b>Site name and location</b>	The Dairy, Waterlooville	<b>On-site or off-site</b>	On
<b>Limitations (if applicable)</b>		<b>Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)</b>	
<b>Grid reference</b>		<b>Habitat parcel reference</b>	LoT1
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Y	
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y	
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Y	
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice <sup>2</sup> .	N	
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y	
		<b>Number of criteria passed</b>	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)	
