

Land at Milksey Lane, Graveley
(1006980)

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

March 2025

Quality Management	
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Project:	Land at Milksey Lane, Graveley
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology is advising Gade Homes Limited in respect of the land at Milksey Lane, Graveley (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’), which is proposed for development to provide 24 new residential dwellings along with associated access and landscaping. To inform the planning application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment to determine the level of BNG that can be achieved under the scheme. This work is based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric tool¹ issued by Defra and informed by associated guidance issued by Defra, in combination with guidance developed by CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA.

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain Legislation, Policy and Best Practice

Legislation

1.2.1 In England, Biodiversity Net Gain has been mandatory since 12th February 2024 under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

1.2.2 Schedule 7A identifies (Part 2) that planning permissions in England (with certain exceptions) are deemed to have been granted subject to a condition requiring the submission of a *Biodiversity Gain Plan* prior to commencement of development. The Biodiversity Gain Plan must include details in regard to Biodiversity Net Gain, demonstrating how the development will achieve a gain in calculated biodiversity value of at least 10%.

1.2.3 Government advice² sets out the information LPAs require in order to consider BNG as part of a planning application, in line with Section 7(1A) of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)(England) Order 2015 (as amended). In particular, this sets out that planning applications should be accompanied by the following information (alongside references to where this can be located in this report):

- A statement confirming whether the applicant believes that planning permission, if granted, would be subject to the biodiversity gain condition (see section 1.3 of this report);
- In cases where the applicant believes that planning permission, if granted, would be subject to the biodiversity gain condition:-
 - i. the pre-development (‘baseline’) biodiversity value of the on-site habitat on the date of application (or an earlier date) including the completed Metric calculation tool (showing the calculations, the publication date and version of the Metric used to calculate that value) (see Table 3.3 and Appendix 6980/BNG2 of this report);
 - ii. where the applicant wishes to use an earlier date, the proposed earlier date and the reasons for that date (not applicable to this project);
 - iii. a statement confirming whether the biodiversity value of the on-site habitat is lower on the date of application (or an earlier date) because of the carrying on of activities (‘degradation’) (see section 3.2 of this report);

¹ Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity – Calculation Tool. 23 July 2024

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain-what-local-planning-authorities-should-do> (updated 08/05/24)

- iv. where unauthorised degradation has taken place between 30th January 2020 and the submission of the planning application, the relevant date should be immediately before these activities were carried out (not applicable to this project);
- v. a description of any irreplaceable habitat on the land, that exists on the date of application (or an earlier date) (see section 3.3 of this report); and
- vi. a plan drawn to an identified scale (including the direction of north), showing on-site habitat existing on the date of application (or an earlier date), and any irreplaceable habitat (see Plan 6980/BNG1).

Local Policy

- 1.2.4 Planning policy at the local level is set out in 'North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted November 2022)'. Within this, '**Policy NE4: Biodiversity and geological sites**' addresses BNG, stating that:

'Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals that appropriately protect, enhance and manage biodiversity in accordance with the hierarchy and status of designations and features listed in Policy SP12.'

'All development should deliver measurable net gains for biodiversity and geodiversity, contribute to ecological networks and the water environment, and/or restore degraded or isolated habitats where possible.'

Good Practice Principles for Development

- 1.2.5 CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA have developed a set of principles on good practice to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain³, accompanied by a practical guide⁴. These principles provide a framework that helps improve the UK's biodiversity by contributing towards strategic priorities to conserve and enhance nature while progressing with sustainable development. They also provide a way for industry to show that projects follow good practice. Ten key principles are identified:

- 1) **Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy.** Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.
- 2) **Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere.** Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity - these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.
- 3) **Be inclusive and equitable.** Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible, and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.
- 4) **Address risks.** Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and

³ CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2016) *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development*.

⁴ CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2019) *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development. A practical guide*.

gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.

- 5) **Make a measurable Net Gain contribution.** Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.
- 6) **Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity.** Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly-justified choices when:
 - Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition, and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses
 - Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation
 - Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels
 - Enhancing existing or creating new habitat
 - Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more, bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity
- 7) **Be additional.** Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway).
- 8) **Create a Net Gain legacy.** Ensure Net Gain generates long-term benefits by:
 - Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity
 - Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long-term management
 - Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change
 - Mitigating risks from other land uses
 - Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another
 - Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities
- 9) **Optimise sustainability.** Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.
- 10) **Be transparent.** Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

1.3 Statement on Whether Biodiversity Gain Condition Applies and Purpose of this Report

- 1.3.1 Based on the site proposals and habitats present, it is considered that a planning permission, if granted in respect of the proposals, would be subject to the Biodiversity Gain planning condition under the legislation. Accordingly, this report provides a BNG assessment, including details of the existing calculated biodiversity value(s) and associated information, accompanied by a completed Metric calculation tool (Excel workbook) in line

with the legislative requirements. In addition, going beyond the scope of the statutory BNG requirements, this report provides an initial assessment of the likely net change in biodiversity value under the proposed development, and a high level consideration of how a 10% gain can be delivered.

2 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Habitat Survey

- 2.1.1 The site was surveyed in January 2025 in order to ascertain the general ecological value of the land contained within the boundaries of the site and to identify the main habitats and ecological features present.
- 2.1.2 The site was surveyed based on standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology⁵, whereby the habitat types present are identified and mapped, together with an assessment of the species composition of each habitat. The site was classified into areas of similar botanical community types, with a representative species list compiled for each habitat identified. Habitats were classified in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification system, version 2.0⁶, and condition assessed in accordance with the methodology set out in the Metric Technical Annex⁷ and using professional judgement. In line with guidance⁸, the fine scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25sqm or 5m in length has been used where possible / relevant.

2.2 Survey Constraints and Limitations

- 2.2.1 All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. The Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken outside the optimal season, albeit the nature of the habitats within the site allowed for the broad habitat types to be identified and for an adequate assessment of the intrinsic ecological interest of the site to be made. Nonetheless, where appropriate, a conservative approach has been utilised when inputting conditions into the metric, in order to reflect the survey information and associated seasonal timescales (as detailed below).

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

- 2.3.1 To quantify the level of BNG that can be delivered under the proposed development, the change in biodiversity value resulting from the scheme has been calculated using the Metric calculation tool, as informed by the associated User Guide⁹. This takes account of the size, distinctiveness and ecological condition of existing and proposed habitat areas to provide a proxy measure of the present and forecast biodiversity value of a site, and therefore determine the overall change in biodiversity value.
- 2.3.2 In line with the 'information that LPA's require' (see paragraph 1.2.3. above), the pre-development ('baseline') biodiversity value of the on-site habitat has been calculated based on the habitat survey information collected during the baseline habitat survey (see 2.1 above).
- 2.3.3 Going beyond the minimum statutory requirements (which only require the baseline habitat value to be defined at the planning application stage – see paragraph 1.2.3 above), the post-development biodiversity value has also been calculated, based on drawing

⁵ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010, as amended) '*Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit.*'

⁶ UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

⁷ Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology

⁸ The UK Habitat classification User Manual. Version 1.1. 2020

⁹ Defra (Feb 2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide

'8613.ASP5.LSP.A'. A number of assumptions have been made in terms of the landscaping and management proposals, based on comparative developments and what is realistic and feasible under the proposed land uses and landscape space types. Further details of assumptions made in populating the metric are provided in Chapter 4 below.

2.4 Strategic Significance

2.4.1 Strategic significance refers to the local significance of habitat parcels based on their location and the habitat type. The Metric gives additional unit value to habitat parcels that are mapped within a published Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) or, where no LNRS has been published, to habitats mapped / listed in alternative documents specified by the Local Planning Authority (e.g. Draft LNRS, Local Plans, Biodiversity Action Plans, Green Infrastructure Strategies, etc.). Strategic significance has been assigned to the pre- and post-development habitats in accordance with the methodology set out in Tables 7 and 8 of the User Guide, as follows:

- High (formally identified in local strategy);
- Medium (location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy);
- Low (area / compensation not in local strategy).

3 Pre-development ('Baseline') Habitats

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 A summary of the classification and condition rationale for the pre-development ('baseline') habitats is set out at Table 3.1 below, with pre-development hedgerows and tree lines set out at Table 3.2. below. Descriptions of the existing habitats are set out in detail within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal prepared by Aspect Ecology, dated March 2025 (ref. 6980 PEA vf).

3.1.2 Detailed condition assessment sheets are provided at Appendix 6980/BNG1, with habitat locations depicted on Plan 6980/BNG1.

3.2 Degradation

3.2.1 During the survey work undertaken in January 2025, no evidence was recorded to suggest that any activities of the type mentioned in paragraph 6 or 6A of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) have occurred since 30th January 2020. Accordingly, the baseline habitat value is considered to be as recorded during the survey work, which remains up to date at the current time in line with standard guidance¹⁰.

3.3 Irreplaceable Habitats

3.3.1 No irreplaceable habitats are present within the site.

3.4 Strategic Significance

3.4.1 None of the habitats within the site are mapped within a published LNRS or any specified alternative documents. Therefore, in accordance with the User Guide, low strategic significance has been applied to the pre-development habitats.

Table 3.1. Pre-development Habitats

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Grassland – Modified Grassland	Moderate	Tall sward grassland, not frequently managed. Assessed to be in moderate condition due to passing five out of seven of the condition assessment criteria, including essential criterion A (6-8 species/m ²).
Sparsely Vegetated Land – Tall forbs	Poor	Variably sized areas of tall forbs vegetation, all assessed to be in poor condition due to failing two out of three of the condition assessment criteria in the condition assessment criteria sheet. TF1 is a large area comprising the majority of the southern half of the site. TF2 comprises smaller areas associated with building B1. TF3 is a small area located on the northern boundary. TF4 is located along the western boundary associated with tree line TL1.
Urban – Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.

¹⁰ CIEEM (April 2019) On the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys

Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Woodland and forest – Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	A thin strip of broadleaved woodland at the eastern site boundary. Assessed to be in moderate condition due to scoring 27 out of 39 in the condition assessment criteria sheet.
Urban – Bare ground	Poor	A dirt track towards the western site boundary, assessed to be in poor condition due to failing two of the three criteria in the condition assessment criteria sheet.
Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.

Table 3.2. Pre-development Hedgerows

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch	Poor	A line of trees located at the western site boundary, dominated by Conifer trees. Assessed to be in poor condition due to failing four out of five criteria within the condition assessment criteria sheet.

3.5 Pre-development Biodiversity Value of On-site Habitats

3.5.1 The pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat has been calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. A full copy of the Metric is provided as a separate Excel workbook. The overall pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat is set out within Table 3.3 (below).

Table 3.3. Pre-development ('baseline') biodiversity value of the on-site habitat based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, published 29 November 2024, updated 23 July 2024

Onsite baseline	Overall Units
Habitats	3.95
Hedgerows and tree lines	0.23
Watercourse	0.00

4 Post-development Habitats and BNG Assessment Result

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The BNG legislation places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to request the pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat on the date of application (or an earlier date) as part of qualifying planning applications. This information is provided in the previous chapter of this report. Going beyond the scope of the statutory requirements, this chapter considers the likely change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development. Such information is not required under the legislation until planning has been approved (to be set out within a Biodiversity Gain Plan), but this information is provided now in order to provide the LPA with a guide as to how a 10% gain in biodiversity can be delivered.

4.2 Assumptions

4.2.1 When inputting the post-development habitat areas and condition to the Metric, the following assumptions have been made:

- Newly created habitat under the proposals will be managed appropriately to reach the assigned target condition (anticipated to be defined by a future management plan)
- Other assumptions are detailed within the metric.

4.3 Strategic Significance

4.3.1 No strategic significance has been applied to the post-development habitats within the site.

4.4 Habitat Type and Condition

4.4.1 Summaries of the proposed post-development habitat creation is set out in Tables 4.1 to 4.2 below. Post-development habitat locations are shown on Plan 6980/BNG2.

Table 4.1. Post-development onsite Habitat Creation

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	This includes all roads, parking and buildings within the site. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Urban - Vegetated Garden	N/A	This includes the gardens of the proposed properties. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Grassland - Other Neutral Grassland	Good	Areas of grassland around the site boundaries will be planted with an appropriate seed mix providing a diverse sward of grass and herb species. To ensure this habitat achieves its intended condition, the grassland will be managed effectively, including prevention of encroachment of scrub and bracken, a varied sward height (at least 20% <7cm and at least 20% >7cm), localised areas of bare ground, and an absence of non-native species. The proposals include

		wildflower planting behind hedgerow planting and accordingly, this would not result in any requirement for amenity use of the grassland areas which could otherwise influence management and ability to achieve good condition. As such, the grassland is anticipated to achieve good condition in ten years.
Grassland - Modified Grassland	Poor	Areas of amenity grassland to be created near to the built development and to provide a transition between the other neutral grassland / hedgerow planting and built environment. Through planting of an appropriate species-rich mix, management to prevent encroachment of scrub and bracken as well as an absence of non-native species this habitat is anticipated to achieve at least a poor condition within one year. In reality, this habitat could achieve moderate condition within four years, however a poor condition has been selected as a conservative approach due to the amenity nature of the proposed habitat.
Heathland and Shrub - Mixed Scrub	Poor	Proposed marginal scrub planting associated with the attenuation basin in the south of the site. This will consist of native species and is anticipated to pass two of the five condition criteria, resulting in poor condition.
Urban - Introduced Shrub	N/A	Proposed ornamental shrub amenity planting associated with residential plots. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Rural Trees	Moderate	A total of 23 native trees to be planted throughout the site within areas of open space and adjacent to the built development, expected to achieve moderate condition within 27 years with suitable management.

Table 4.2. Post-development onsite Linear Feature (Hedgerow) Creation.

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Native Hedgerow	Good	Significant native hedgerow will be created along the eastern and western boundaries of the developed area. Through suitable management this habitat would be expected to reach good condition within 12 years.
Non-native and Ornamental Hedgerow	Poor	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow planting is proposed within the development defining property boundaries. These are automatically assigned a 'poor' condition within the Statutory metric.

4.5 Anticipated Change in Biodiversity

- 4.5.1 The anticipated change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposals has been calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, based on the assumptions and considerations set out above. A copy of the Metric is provided separately as an Excel workbook and relevant extracts from the completed calculator tool are provided at Appendix 6980/BNG2.

- 4.5.2 When considering the current proposals, the Metric calculates that the development will likely result in the following changes in biodiversity, summarised in Table 4.3 (below):

Table 4.3. Anticipated change in biodiversity

	Change in Units	% Change
Onsite Habitats	+0.43	10.92
Onsite Hedgerows and tree lines	+1.51	658.12
Onsite Watercourses	N/A – No watercourses present	

- 4.5.3 On the basis of the considerations and proposals set out (including the assumptions and limitations set out above and within the comments in the spreadsheet tool), the Statutory Metric calculator indicates that under the proposed development a net biodiversity unit change of +0.43 Habitat Units (representing a calculated gain of 10.92%) and +1.51 Hedgerow Units (representing a calculated gain of 658.12%) will be achieved.
- 4.5.4 As detailed above, under the proposed development a net gain in habitat and hedgerow units will be delivered. However, it is noted that trading rules are not satisfied with regard to the loss of woodland. To satisfy trading rules, a total of 0.04 units of the same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat is required.
- 4.5.5 Accordingly, an off-site BNG solution is required in order to satisfy trading rules. A range of options are available, primarily: – 1) habitat creation on other land controlled by the owners / applicant; 2) habitat creation on land controlled by 3rd parties, potentially secured through a BNG broker; 3) delivery of BNG through a Council-led scheme; and 4) purchase of statutory credits from the Government.
- 4.5.6 Should off-site BNG units from land in a different LPA or Natural Character Area be purchased these would be subject to a spatial risk multiplier of 0.5, i.e. the total number of units required would double. The same would apply to the purchase of statutory credits. If units from land within a neighbouring LPA / NCA are purchased, these will be subject to a spatial risk multiplier of 0.75.
- 4.5.7 The exact approach to be pursued can be confirmed by way of a Biodiversity Gain Plan following grant of planning permission.

4.6 Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

- 4.6.1 The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy and its effect for the purpose of the statutory framework for BNG is set out in Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. This hierarchy (which does not apply to irreplaceable habitats) sets out a list of priority actions:
- firstly, in relation to on-site habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness (a score of four or more according to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric), the avoidance of adverse effects from the development and, if they cannot be avoided, the mitigation of those effects; and
 - secondly, in relation to all on-site habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should be compensated by prioritising in order, where possible, the enhancement of existing onsite habitats, creation of new on-site habitats, allocation of registered offsite gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits.

- 4.6.2 In relation to point (i), there are no high or very high distinctiveness habitats within the site. The only medium distinctiveness habitats present are the broadleaved woodland and bramble scrub. The majority of the woodland will be retained under the proposals, with a small section being lost to provide access. The bramble scrub will be entirely lost as part of the proposals. As it has not been feasible to avoid adverse effects on these habitats, mitigation is provided.
- 4.6.3 In relation to point (ii), wherever possible, adverse effects will be compensated by creation of new on-site habitats, whilst as discussed above, it is anticipated that residual adverse effects/net gain requirements will be addressed through off-site provision.

5 Summary and Conclusions

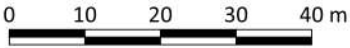
- 5.1 Aspect Ecology is advising Gade Homes Limited in respect of the land at Milksey Lane, Graveley which is proposed for development to provide 24 new residential dwellings
- 5.2 BNG is a process that is considered both during the determination of planning applications, and then post planning via a number of set documents (including a Biodiversity Gain Plan and, where required, a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan). Following on from the amendments to Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, government advice has been published which sets out the information that LPAs require in order to consider BNG as part of a planning application. The necessary information is included within this report, therefore the LPA's statutory requirements under the BNG legislation have been satisfied.
- 5.3 In addition, going beyond the scope of the statutory requirements (which only require the baseline habitat value to be defined at the planning application stage – see paragraph 1.2.3 above), a preliminary BNG assessment of the post-development value has been undertaken. This concludes that the proposed development will result in a net gain in habitat and hedgerow units, amounting to +0.43 habitat units (+10.92%) and +1.51 hedgerow units (658.12%) respectively. In order to satisfy trading rules due to the loss of woodland, a total of 0.04 additional units are required in the same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat.

Plan 6980/BNG1:

Pre-development Habitat Mapping



- Key:
- Site Location
 - Other Land within Applicants Ownership
 - Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (0.0675ha)
 - Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.0200ha)
 - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (0.1225ha)
 - Bare ground (0.0450ha)
 - Modified grassland (0.5925ha)
 - Bramble scrub (0.0050ha)
 - Tall Forbs (0.4750ha)
 - Other woodland; mixed (0.0650ha)
 - Line of trees (0.115km)
 - Rural tree [0]



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Milksey Lane	PROJECT
Pre-development Habitat Mapping	TITLE
6980/BNG1	DRAWING NO.
B/DO	REV
March 2025	DATE
JB/DO	QC

Plan 6980/BNG2:

Post-development Habitat Mapping



- Key:
- Site Location
 - Other Land within Applicants Ownership
 - Proposed Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.2275ha)
 - Proposed Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (0.3625ha)
 - Proposed Vegetated garden (0.3400ha)
 - Proposed Introduced shrub (0.0050ha)
 - Proposed Modified grassland (0.0500ha)
 - Proposed Other neutral grassland (0.3325ha)
 - Proposed Mixed scrub (0.0100ha)
 - Retained Other woodland; mixed (0.0625ha)
 - Retained Line of trees (0.115km)
 - Proposed Native hedgerow (0.34km)
 - Proposed Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (0.19km)
 - Proposed Rural Tree [23]



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Milksey Lane	PROJECT
Post-development Habitat Mapping	TITLE
6980/BNG2	DRAWING NO.
D/DO	REV
March 2025	DATE
JB/DO	QC



Appendix 6980/BNG1:

Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

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Habitat type/criteria		Feature Reference				
Grassland (low distinctiveness)		G1				
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. 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 ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Pass				
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.	Fail				
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.	Pass				
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Pass				
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Fail				
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Pass				
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA4).	Pass				
Condition		Moderate				
Woodland (assign scores of 3/2/1 accordingly)		W1				
A	Three age-classes present/ Two age-classes present/ One age-class present.	1				
B	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland/ Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland/ Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland.	3				
C	No invasive species present in woodland/ Rhododendron Rhododendron ponticum or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, and other invasive species <10% cover/ Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ≥10% cover.	3				
D	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel/ Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel/ Two or less native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel.	2				
E	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native/ 50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understorey shrubs are native/ <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native.	3				
F	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted/ 21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space/ <10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.	3				
G	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth/ One or two classes only present in woodland/ No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland.	2				
H	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback/ 11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present/ Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present.	3				
I	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists/ Recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present/ No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	1				
J	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland/ Two storeys across all survey plots/ One or less storey across all survey plots/ One or less storey across all survey plots.	2				
K	Two or more veteran trees per hectare/ One veteran tree per hectare/ No veteran trees present in woodland.	1				
L	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities/ Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities/ Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	1				
M	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident/Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground/ 1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground.	2				
Condition		Moderate				
Urban		TF1	TF2	TF3	TF4	BG
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA1) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
D1	Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only: The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS:- At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E1	Bioswale and SUDS only: Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present these are not detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E2	Bioswale and SUDS only: Vegetation comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	Intensive green roofs: The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 170% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G	Biodiverse green roofs only: 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. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Condition		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Line of Trees		TL1				
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Fail				
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Fail				
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.	Fail				
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	Fail				
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Pass				
Condition		Poor				

Plan 6980/BNG2:

Relevant Output from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Calculation Tool

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric

Start page

Project details			
Planning authority:	North Hertfordshire Council		
Project name:	Land at Milsey Lane, Graveley		
Applicant:	Gade Homes Limited		
Application type:			
Planning application reference:			
Completed by:	JB		
Date of metric completion:	07 March 2025		
Reviewer:	JM		
Calculation iteration:			
Planning authority reviewer:			
Date of planning authority review:			
Target % net gain:	10%		
Irreplaceable habitat present at baseline:	No ✓		
Total site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	1.39	Irreplaceable habitat site area (hectares):	0.00
Total off-site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	N/A	Irreplaceable habitat area off-site (hectares):	N/A

Main menu

Results

Land at Milsey Lane, Graveley
Headline Results
Scroll down for final results ▲

Return to
results menu

On-site baseline	Habitat units	3.95	
	Hedgerow units	0.23	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	4.38	
	Hedgerow units	1.74	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	0.43	10.92%
	Hedgerow units	1.51	658.12%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

Off-site baseline	Habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	0.00	0.00%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.43	
	Hedgerow units	1.51	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	Habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	

FINAL RESULTS			
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.43	
	Hedgerow units	1.51	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	10.92%	
	Hedgerow units	658.12%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲		

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	3.95	4.35	0.00	No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.23	0.25	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 ✓

Return to results menu

Trading summary highlights

Trading summary watercourses

Trading Summary				
Distinctiveness Group		Trading Rule		Trading Satisfied?
Very High		Same habitat required - biotope compensation option A		Yes ✓
High		Same habitat required =		Yes ✓
Medium		Same habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)		No ✗
Low		Same distinctiveness or better habitat required >		Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness				
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Lowland meadow	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heath and willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Aquatic bed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Calluna heath or swards	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Bogs	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates (H2150)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Lowland raised bogs	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Oceanic valley mires (1, F23.1)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H2140)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Wood pasture and parkland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00

Very High Distinctiveness Summary	
Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Loss for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness				
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFM	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H4180)	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Marl lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Peat lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H1170)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated dune	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland - Reedbeds	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Felled/Displacement for felled woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Lowland birch and pine woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed hardwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Macrofauna	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sublittoral	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00

High Distinctiveness Summary	
High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Loss for like not satisfied	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness				
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Heathland scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Cemetery and churchyards	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial trees - Urban trees	Industrial trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial trees - Biodiverse	Industrial trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other broadleaved woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other woodland broadleaved	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other woodland mixed	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness Summary	
Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset Lower Distinctiveness Deficit	3.10 ✓
Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat losses to be offset by trading up	-0.00 ▲
Higher Distinctiveness Surplus Units minus Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit	-0.00 ▲
Cumulative surplus of units	3.10 ✓

Low Distinctiveness				
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Winter stubble	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Broom	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Rock outcrop	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall herb	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bare ground	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Allotments	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Facade based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rain gardens	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Actively wooded sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable drainage system	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vacant or derelict land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-0.00	0.00	-0.00

Low Distinctiveness Summary	
Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.00 ▲
Cumulative surplus of units	0.00 ✓

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Trading
summary area
habitats

Trading
summary
watercourses

Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
High	Like for like or better	Yes ✓
Medium	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓
Very Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Very High Distinctiveness Summary

Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses: Like for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

High Distinctiveness Summary

High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
High Distinctiveness losses to be offset by trading up	0.00
Higher Distinctiveness surplus units minus any high distinctiveness deficit	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Units available from higher distinctiveness habitats	0.00
Medium Distinctiveness net change in units	0.00
Cumulative availability of units	0.00

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Native hedgerow	1.33	0.00	1.33 ✓
Line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.33	0.00	1.33

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	1.33 ✓
Cumulative availability of units	1.33 ✓

Very Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.18	0.00	0.18 ✓
	0.18	0.00	0.18

Very Low Distinctiveness Summary

Very Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.18 ✓
Cumulative availability of units	1.51 ✓

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The logo for Aspect Ecology, featuring the word "aspect" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. A thin, white, diagonal line is positioned above the "t", extending from the top of the letter to the right.

aspect

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