

# Biodiversity Metric

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Project: Land Adjacent to Oakhurst Rise, Cheltenham

## Technical Briefing Note TN10: Biodiversity Impact Assessment Using Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool

Date: 07 August 2020

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### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Aspect Ecology has been appointed by William Morrison (Cheltenham) Ltd. to advise on ecological matters relating to the site at Land Adjacent to Oakhurst Rise, Cheltenham. A planning application was submitted to Cheltenham Borough Council in August 2017 for erection of 90 dwellings (ref: 17/00710/OUT), which was refused in July 2018. Following this a fresh application was prepared based on revised proposals to provide up to 69 residential units, this application was also refused in March 2019. A new planning application is now due to be submitted for a total of 43 residential units and associated access and landscaping, with development focused in the north and west of the site.
- 1.2. The site was first surveyed by a third-party consultancy in 2016, following which Aspect Ecology has undertaken survey work at the site comprising a botanical survey of the grassland in July 2019, an overview survey of the site in April 2020 and a National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey in August 2020. A number of faunal surveys have also been undertaken. The findings of the survey work undertaken to date are detailed in the report 'Land off Oakhurst Rise, Charlton Kings. Ecological Appraisal' dated May 2020 and the Technical Note 'Technical Briefing Note TN09: Results of Botanical and NVC survey' dated August 2020. The information obtained from the 2020 Ecological Appraisal and latest site visits and proposals has been inputted into the Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool (Beta test version). This enables the change in 'Biodiversity Units' for habitats both pre and post-development to be measured and provides indicative values and percentage of loss / gain of 'Total Biodiversity Units' to quantify the ecological impact of the proposed development.
- 1.3. There is currently no standard approach to biodiversity metrics across the UK, with only some local authorities requiring demonstrable net gain through the use of metrics, and a variety of different metric systems being used. It is understood that Cheltenham Borough Council and Gloucestershire County Council do not currently have a metric system in place. It is considered that the most appropriate metric to use for the site is the Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool. The Defra 2.0 tool is referenced in the Environment Bill and sets the new standard for metrics, employing a more sophisticated approach than other local metrics to date (e.g Warwickshire), with many more parameters included. Defra 2.0 includes a larger range of habitat types; more guidance on difficulty and time to target condition for each habitat type; is prepopulated with distinctiveness, time to target condition and difficulty scores; includes new distinctiveness scores (0-8) to include very high and very low; includes new condition scores (0,1,1.5,2,2.5,3); includes two new elements 'Connectivity' and 'Strategic Significance'; includes

‘accelerated succession’; includes off-site habitat options and takes account of proximity to the impact site.

- 1.4. This technical briefing note provides a summary of the results of the Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool and justifies the choice of habitat definitions, distinctiveness, target habitat condition and ecological connectivity where appropriate.

## 2. Biodiversity Impact Assessment

- 2.1. This section references and discusses the habitat categories and their condition assigned from the drop down menus of the Biodiversity Impact Assessment Calculator (see Appendix 5487/1 attached).

### Existing Site Habitats (Pre-development)

- 2.2. The existing habitats within the application site as recorded during the most recent habitat surveys as shown on Plan 5487/BIA1 attached. The below sets out the habitat categories used in the impact calculator, their condition in line with assessment criteria set out within Technical Supplement Document<sup>1</sup> and survey results, distinctiveness and connectivity and how these relate to Plan 5487/BIA1.

#### *Site Habitat Baseline*

- 2.3. **‘Grassland – Other neutral grassland’ – Condition ‘Moderate’**. This habitat is mapped as Semi-improved Grassland on Plan 5487/BIA1. The most recent survey work undertaken assessed the grassland to be of site level value being dominated by grass species including False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* and Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* with a low diversity of common and widespread species (albeit occasional indicators of lowland meadow habitat were infrequently recorded including Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, Lady’s Bedstraw *Galium verum* and Bird’s-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*). An area had also recently been heavily grazed by Alpaca and goats. The most recent survey work undertaken by Aspect Ecology recorded 12 Key Wildlife Site (KWS) species between 2019 to 2020. Giving consideration to all of the information available and in accordance with assessment criteria set out within technical guidance<sup>1</sup>, it is considered that the grassland is currently in a moderate condition.
- 2.4. The habitat type is auto-generated a ‘medium’ distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document<sup>1</sup>, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.
- 2.5. **‘Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub’ – Condition ‘Poor’**. This habitat is mapped as dense scrub and scattered scrub on Plan 5487/BIA1. Several areas of dense and scattered scrub dominated by Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and Wild Plum *Prunus domestica* where recorded to have encroached out from boundary hedgerows. The scrub supports a low species diversity is relatively small in extent such that it is not considered to represent an important ecological feature and the condition of the habitat, in line with the assessment criteria set out within the Technical Supplement Document is considered to be poor.
- 2.6. The habitat type is auto-generated a ‘medium’ distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity

<sup>1</sup> Natural England July 2019 ‘*The Biodiversity Metric 2.0 auditing and accounting for biodiversity. Technical Supplement Beta Edition*’

score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.

- 2.7. **Woodland and Forest – Other woodland; Broadleaved – Condition ‘Moderate’.** This habitat is mapped as hedgerows H1 and H2 on Plan 5487/BIA1. Both ‘hedgerows’ were recorded to be mature in nature, up to 8-10m high and wide in nature, with hedgerow H1 recorded to be 5-12m wide with a number of standard trees. As such, the categorisation of these hedgerows as ‘Other woodland; Broadleaved’ is considered appropriate given their maturity and coverage. Both hedgerow H1 and H2 are considered to qualify as Priority Habitat whilst hedgerow H1 is also considered to be species-rich and likely to qualify as ‘Important’ under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. However, the habitats are not currently actively managed and there is a lack of species diversity recorded within hedgerow H2 such that in line with the assessment criteria within the Technical Supplement Document a ‘Moderate’ condition is considered appropriate.
- 2.8. The habitat type is auto-generated a ‘medium’ distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according to the guidance set out within the ‘Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. Hedgerows H1 and H2 are considered to qualify as Priority Habitat and the local BAP, as such these habitats are considered to be within an area formally identified in local strategy such that they are of high strategic significance.
- 2.9. **Lakes – Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat) – Condition ‘Poor’.** This habitat is mapped as ephemeral pond on Plan 5487/BIA1. The pond recorded on site is considered to be ephemeral and likely to be dry for periods of the year. No aquatic vegetation has been recorded within the pond with species from the adjacent grassland present instead. As such and in line with the assessment criteria within the Technical Supplement Document, the pond is considered to be no more than poor condition.
- 2.10. The habitat type is auto-generated a ‘high’ distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according to the guidance set out within the ‘Technical Supplement Document, a medium connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is considered to be within an area formally identified in local strategy such that it is of high strategic significance.

#### *Site Hedge Baseline*

- 2.11. **‘Native Hedgerow’ – Condition ‘Poor’.** This habitat is mapped as hedgerows H3-H6 on Plan 5487/BIA1. The ‘Native Hedgerow’ habitat category has been used as a proxy input in place of ‘Hedge Ornamental Non-native’ which is considered to be a more accurate habitat category for the hedgerows in question. However due to an error in the Defra 2.0 metric (beta) the use of the ornamental non-native hedgerow category results in a ‘check data’ error message on the results tab.
- 2.12. The hedgerows are relatively short sections, largely comprised of ornamental species associated with the adjacent off-site residential properties with the dominant species comprising Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Leyland Cypress *Cupressus x leylandii* and Holly *Ilex aquifolium*. Given the short length, species-poor nature and dominance by ornamental species the condition of such hedgerows is considered to be poor.
- 2.13. The habitat type is auto-generated a ‘low’ distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according to the guidance set out within the ‘Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.

### Habitat Creation (Post-development)

- 2.14. The proposed newly created habitats within the application site have been measured and inputted to the impact calculator. Proposed habitats are shown on Plan 5487/BIA2 and described further below.

#### *Site Habitat Creation*

- 2.15. **'Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub' – Condition 'Good'**. This habitat represents proposed boundary planting as shown on Plan 5487/BIA2. This habitat will expand, enhance and reinforce existing, retained hedgerows with the use of species including Holly and Butcher's-broom *Rucus aculeatus* alongside further native shrubs. These mixes have been chosen for their benefit to biodiversity and will be managed appropriately going forward such that it is considered within seven years (as pre-determined by the Defra metric) the habitat can reach a 'good' condition.
- 2.16. The habitat type is auto-generated a 'medium' distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, and according the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.
- 2.17. **'Urban - Woodland – Condition 'Good'**. This habitat represents proposed woodland belt as shown on Plan 5487/BIA2. The new woodland belt will form the eastern edge of the proposed development and will connect to existing tree cover and hedgerows to the north and west. A range of native species are proposed including Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Downy Birch *Betula pubescens*, Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Holly, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* and Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*. The woodland will be subject to appropriate management going forward such that is considered a 'good' condition can be achieved in the future.
- 2.18. The habitat type is auto-generated a 'medium' distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The wooded belt is considered likely to qualify as Priority Habitat and the local BAP once established, as such this habitat is considered to be within an area formally identified in local strategy such that they are of high strategic significance.
- 2.19. **'Urban – Suburban/ mosaic of developed/ natural surface' – Condition 'Good'**. This habitat represents proposed gardens, proposed grass forming road verges within the developed area, landscape planting and proposed buildings and hardstanding as shown on Plan 5487/BIA2. Landscaped areas will be subject to ongoing maintenance and aftercare. Although not specifically designed for the benefit of wildlife, the grassland and landscape planting within public areas will be managed such that it is maintained in a 'good' condition going forward and will likely contain some herb species which could offer a nectar source for invertebrates, whilst amenity gardens are also considered likely to offer similar opportunities.
- 2.20. The habitat type is auto-generated a 'low' distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.
- 2.21. **'Lakes – Ponds (Non-Priority Habitat)' – Condition 'Good'**. This habitat represents the proposed pond as shown on Plan 5487/BIA2. The pond will be designed in line with ecological principles whilst also helping attenuate surface water run-off. The pond will have two deepened pools

connected by an aquatic bench to provide two constant areas of permanent water for aquatic species. The sides of the pond will have varied gradients between 1 in 3 and 1 in 10, with the more shallow banks providing a wider draw down zone which can support higher floristic diversity. It is therefore considered that the pond will achieve a good condition within five years (as determined by the Defra metric).

- 2.22. The habitat type is auto-generated a 'high' distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according to the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a medium connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of high strategic significance.

#### *Site Hedge Creation*

- 2.23. **'Native Hedgerow' – Condition 'Moderate'**. This habitat represents new native hedgerow planting which will comprise species including Box *Buxus sempervirens*, Hornbeam, Silver Birch *Fagus sylvatica* and Privet *Ligustrum sp.* and will be managed sensitively going forward such that it is considered within 5 years (as pre-determined by the Defra metric) the habitat can reach a 'moderate' condition.
- 2.24. The habitat type is auto-generated a 'low' distinctiveness score within the Defra 2.0 metric, according to the guidance set out within the Technical Supplement Document, a low connectivity score is therefore appropriate. The habitat is not considered to fall within local strategy such that it is of low strategic significance.

#### Habitat Enhancement (Post-development)

- 2.25. The habitats to be retained and enhanced within the application site have been measured and inputted to the impact calculator. Proposed enhanced habitats are shown on Plan 5487/BIA2 and described further below.

#### *Site Habitat Enhancement*

- 2.26. **'Grassland – Other neutral grassland' – Condition Change 'Moderate - Good'**. This habitat represents proposed wildflower grassland at Plan 5487/BIA2. It is proposed that areas of the existing semi-improved grassland will be retained and enhanced through introduction of additional wildflower species and bringing the area into sensitive ongoing management practices. Consideration will be given to laying of wildflower turfs in areas where the ground is disturbed whilst over-seeding with locally appropriate native species will be used where an existing grassland sward is established. It is calculated that a good condition can be achieved within 15 years.
- 2.27. **Woodland and forest – Other woodland; broadleaved' – Condition Change 'Moderate – Fairly Good'**. This habitat represents the existing hedge (hedgerows H1 and H2) as shown at Plan 5487/BIA2. These hedgerows are largely due to be retained and will be enhanced with a native Hawthorn hedgerow restoration mix to restore and establish a dense and robust edge to this feature. Where necessary undesirable vegetation such as Sycamore may be removed to encourage new growth of native species. Selective replacement of young Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* may also be undertaken<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Ash die back to be considered such that other native species may be selected

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Habitat Biodiversity Impact Calculator Assessment Score Results: *Quantitative net gain*

- 2.28. With the condition of the existing habitats currently present within the site and with the habitats to be created or enhanced as part of the proposals (as justified above) inputted into the impact calculator, the Habitat Biodiversity Impact Score for the proposals is a **net gain of 0.48 units** which equates to a **1.47% net gain**. The Hedgerow Biodiversity Impact Score for the proposals is a **net gain of 1.34 units** which equates to a **396.78% net gain**. This has been demonstrated through the Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool as shown at Appendix 5487/1, which demonstrates the deliverable net gain at the site.
- 2.29. The beta testing version of the metric is recognised to substantially under value proposed woodland creation, and accordingly it is anticipated that a further increase in net gain would be reported under the final metric when this is released.

*Qualitative – Tangible*

- 2.30. Outside of the constraints of the Biodiversity Impact Calculator, which only takes into account habitat losses and gains, a number of other tangible biodiversity gains can be realised within the site, including the following:
- The risk of inappropriate management of the grassland through herbicide, fertilizer, re-seeding or inappropriate management will be removed;
  - Introduction of more diverse habitat types, for example by planting a range of native tree and shrub species, increasing the extent of woodland habitat and enhancing wildflower grassland, all of which will increase the species diversity of the site;
  - Installation of faunal enhancements targeted to specific species groups such as bat boxes, bird boxes, and buried log piles;
  - Creation of a dedicated organic material composting area in the vicinity of the new pond will provide an area suitable for Grass Snake egg laying;
  - The pond will hold water providing constant habitat for aquatic species and incorporate shallow drawn down zones, which are areas of high biodiversity potential due to seasonal changes in water level;
  - Conservation management of the grassland and other habitats will be secured alongside funding for the life of the development.

- 2.31. Further enhancements are set out at section 6 and on plan 5487/ECO4 of Aspect Ecology's Ecological Appraisal report May 2020.

*Qualitative – Non-Tangible*

- 2.32. Ecosystems, and the biodiversity they contain, provide benefits for people. These are called ecosystems services and broadly comprise:
- Provisioning services e.g. food and water;
  - Regulating services e.g. soil formation, climate control, flood regulation and pollination;
  - Supporting services e.g. nutrient cycles and oxygen production; and
  - Cultural services e.g. recreation, education, intrinsic and aesthetic value.

2.33. The proposals would contribute to regulating and supporting cultural services.

Conclusions

2.34. It has been demonstrated that the landscape proposals result in a net gain of biodiversity units in terms of habitats (1.47%). It has also been demonstrated that a large (396.78%) net gain in hedgerow habitat is achievable and it is additionally highlighted that a number of tangible and non-tangible gains are also achievable. Accordingly, these enhancements under the proposals will deliver an increase in biodiversity over the current conditions on site. The development therefore demonstrates compliance with the NPPF to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

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## **Plan 5487/Plan BIA1:**

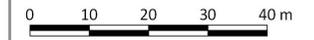
Existing habitats

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Existing
- Hedgerow Linear - 169m
- Semi-improved grassland - 3.38ha
- Scrub - 0.17ha
- Pond - 30m<sup>2</sup>
- Hedgerow H1 - 0.34ha
- Hedgerow H2 - 0.16ha
- Scattered Scrub - 0.06ha



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Oakhurst Rise, Cheltenham

Existing habitats

5487/BIA1



July 2020

PROJECT	
TITLE	
DRAWING NO.	
REV	
DATE	

## **Plan 5487/BIA2:**

Post development habitats

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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - Proposed**
  - Development - 1.27ha
  - Wildflower Grassland - 1.91ha
  - Existing Hedge - 0.34 ha
  - Woodland Belt - 0.41
  - Boundary Planting - 0.06ha
  - Retained Scrub 0.09ha
  - Pond - 97m2



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Oakhurst Rise, Cheltenham PROJECT

Post development habitats TITLE

5487/BIA2 DRAWING NO.

- REV

July 2020 DATE



# Land off Oakhurst Rise

## **Appendix 5487/1:**

Defra 2.0 metric output

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Oakhurst Rise

## Headline Results

[Return to results menu](#)

On-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	32.67
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.34
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation, enhancement & succession)	<i>Habitat units</i>	33.15
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	1.68
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Off-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation, enhancement & succession)	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention/creation)	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.48
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	1.34
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total net % change (including all on-site & off-site habitat creation + retained habitats)	<i>Habitat units</i>	1.47%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	396.78%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%

Summary Figures

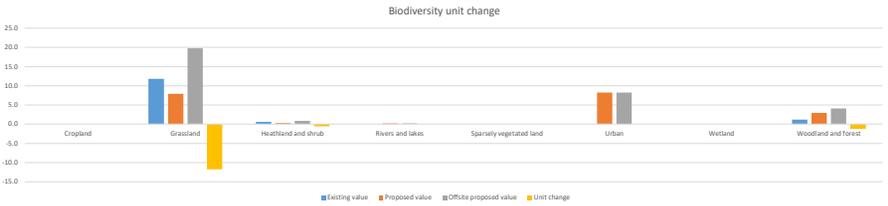
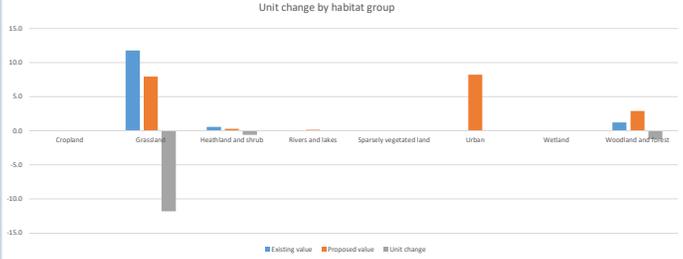
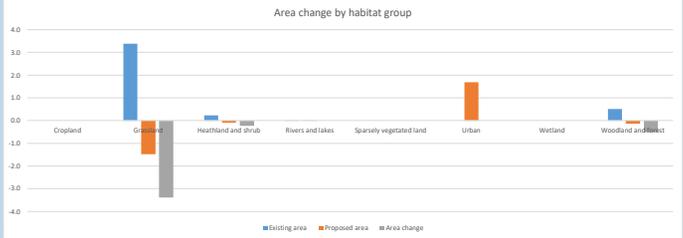
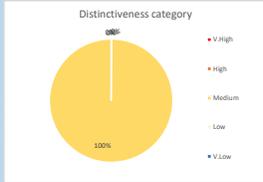
Net project biodiversity units (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention/creation)	Habitat units	0.68
	Hedgerow units	1.34
	River units	0.00
Total project biodiversity % change (including all On-site & Off-Site Habitat Creation + Retained Habitats)	Habitat units	1.47%
	Hedgerow units	396.78%
	River units	0.00%

On-site habitat retention and enhancement

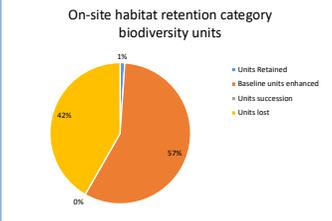
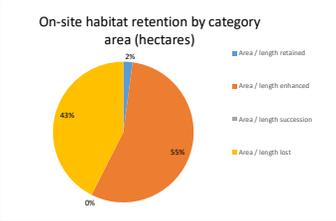
	Habitats	Hedgerows	Rivers
Total site area / length	4.32	0.17	0.00
Total site units	32.67	0.34	0.00
Area / length retained	0.09	0.07	0.00
Units Retained	0.35	0.14	0.00
Area / length enhanced	2.28	0.00	0.00
Baseline units enhanced	18.71	0.00	0.00
Area / length succession	0.00		
Units succession	0.00		
Area / length lost	1.75	0.10	0.00
Units lost	13.61	0.20	0.00

Area lost by distinctiveness band

Category	Area lost (hectares)	Area lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0.003	0
Medium	1.7507	100
Low	0	
V.Low	0	



Habitat group	Pre-development		Post development on site		Post Development off site		Total post development		Change	
	Existing area	Existing value	Proposed area	Proposed value	Proposed area	Offsite proposed value	Proposed area	Proposed value	Area change	Unit change
Cropland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grassland	3.4	11.8	-1.5	8.0	1.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-11.8
Heathland and shrub	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Rivers and lakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sparsely vegetated land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.2	1.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodland and forest	0.5	1.2	-0.1	2.9	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-1.2



**Oakhurst Rise**  
**A-1 Site Habitat Baseline**

Condense / Show Columns    Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu    Instructions

Ref	Habitats and areas			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Ecological connectivity			Strategic significance			Suggested action to address habitat losses	Ecological baseline Total habitat units	Retention category biodiversity value							
	Broad Habitat	Habitat type	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Ecological connectivity	Connectivity	Connectivity multiplier	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier			Area retained	Area enhanced	Area succession	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Baseline units succession	Area lost	Units lost
1	Grassland	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	3.3824	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Low	Unconnected habitat	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	27.06								
2	Heathland and shrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	0.2333	Medium	4	Poor	1	Low	Unconnected habitat	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.93	0.0883	1.9085		0.00	15.27	0.00	1.47	11.79
3	Woodland and forest	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	0.3415	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Low	Unconnected habitat	1	Within area formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	3.14								
4	Woodland and forest	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	0.1642	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Low	Unconnected habitat	1	Within area formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	1.51								
5	Lakes	Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	0.003	High	6	Poor	1	Medium	Moderately connected habitat	1.1	Within area formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required	0.02								
<b>Total site area ha</b>			<b>4.12</b>											<b>Total Site baseline</b>	<b>32.67</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>18.71</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>13.61</b>





Oakhurst Rise  
**B-1 Site Hedge Baseline**

Condense / Show Columns    Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu    Instructions

Baseline ref	UK Habitats - existing habitats			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Ecological connectivity			Strategic significance			Suggested action to address habitat losses	Ecological baseline Total hedgerow units	Retention category biodiversity value					
	Hedge number	Hedgerow type	length KM	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Ecological connectivity	Connectivity	Connectivity multiplier	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier			Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost
1	H3-H6	Native Hedgerow	0.169	Low	2	Poor	1	Low	Unconnected habitat	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.338	0.068		0.136	0	0.101	0.202
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
		Total Site length/KM	0.17																		
														Total Site baseline	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.20

