



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Newton Lane, Whiteparish, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP5 2QQ

Kate Brosnan

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

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

Proportionality

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

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

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Kate Brosnan to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Newton Lane, Whiteparish, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP5 2QQ (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of a stable block, access track and menage (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

- The onsite baseline area-habitat value is 3.68 units
- The onsite post-development area-habitat value is 1.29 units.
- The offsite baseline habitat value is 2.29 units
- The offsite post-development habitat value is 5.08 units
- The baseline hedgerow value is 0.60 units.
- The post-development hedgerow value is 0.69 units

	Area units	Linear units
% Change	+11.18%	+14.99% net gain

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Kate Brosnan to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Newton Lane, Whiteparish, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP5 2QQ (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of a stable block, access track and menage (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

A plan showing the proposed development is provided in **Appendix 1**.

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

- Statutory Metric.
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA/PRA), Arbtech Consulting Ltd, January 2025.

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SU 23828 22810 and has an area of approximately 0.198ha. It is situated within a rural setting ~0.9km southwest of Whiteparish, Salisbury. The wider landscape contains a network of arable fields, treeline and parcels of scattered woodland and in close proximity to the site. A site location plan is provided in **Appendix 2**.

1.3 BNG Informative

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

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) is mandatory as of February 2024. The requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024).

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

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

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by the PEA (Arbtech Consulting Ltd, January 2024). A baseline habitat plan is provided in **Appendix 3**.

Habitat Classification

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

Habitat Area/Length

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

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Statutory Metric.

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition was assessed using the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Metric (Natural England, 2024).

Strategic Significance

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

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Wiltshire Core Strategy

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

The post development BNG Calculation was informed by the proposed plans which is included in **Appendix 1**. A post development habitat plan is provided in **Appendix 4**.

Habitat Classification

Proposed habitats were translated to their equivalents in the UK Habitat Classification using The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023) and the information provided within the proposed plans.

Habitat Area/Length

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

Habitat Condition

Target habitat condition for each proposed habitat was determined assessed using the Temporal Multipliers Tool and the Enhancement Temporal Multipliers Tool included in the Statutory Metric spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2024). This is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be adopted for the site.

Strategic Significance

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

- Likely ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Wiltshire Core Strategy

2.3 Limitations

As the stable block and access track have been constructed, the previous habitat was determined through anecdotal and photographic evidence, as well as aerial imagery. It is likely that the condition of this area reflected that of the grassland adjacent and has therefore been assigned at moderate condition.

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

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

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
g3c – Other neutral grassland	0.418ha	The northernmost field (field 1) is used for grazing horses, with the northeastern, southeastern and southwestern perimeter used for riding. The grassland is predominantly grazed to a short sward height and has a low species diversity. 0.192ha of this habitat will be retained.	Poor	Medium strategic significance Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.
g3c – Other neutral grassland	0.209ha	An area of grassland along the northwestern boundary is managed to a lesser extent (i.e. ungrazed). Species composition within field 1 is heavily dominant with grasses including (A) common bent, red fescue, Yorkshire fog, (F) ragwort, (O) cocksfoot, bramble, (R) Canadian fleabane, hoary willowherb, red clover, pendulous sedge and mouse ear chickweed. 0.051ha of this habitat will be retained.	Moderate	Medium strategic significance Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.
h2a – Native hedgerow	0.074km	A native hedgerow consisting predominantly of elm but also containing holly, hawthorn, blackthorn and willow is located on the northwestern boundary of	Good	High strategic significance.

		field 1. The ground layer of the hedgerow consists of ivy, common nettle, cow parsley and cleavers. This habitat will be retained.		Formally identified in local strategy. Policy P51
33 – Line of trees	0.039km	A line of trees is located along the northwestern boundary. This habitat will be retained.	Poor	High strategic significance. Formally identified in local strategy. Policy P51
OFFSITE				
g3c – other neutral grassland	0.52ha		Poor	Medium strategic significance Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.

3.2 Post Development Habitats

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

Table 2: Post Development Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
u1b5 - Buildings	0.017ha – created	Stable block.	N/A	Low strategic significance. Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.
u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.358ha - created	Access track and stable courtyard.	N/A	Low strategic significance.

				Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.
g3c – Other neutral grassland	0.192ha - retained	Retained grassland.	Poor - no change expected.	Medium strategic significance. Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.
g3c – Other neutral grassland	0.051ha - retained	Retained grassland.	Moderate – no change expected.	Medium strategic significance. Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.
h2a – Native hedgerow	0.074km - retained	Retained hedgerow	Good – no change expected.	High strategic significance. Formally identified in local strategy. Policy P51
h2a, 11 – Native hedgerow with trees	0.039km – enhanced from a line of trees	The line of trees on the northwestern boundary will be enhanced to created a native hedgerow with trees.	Poor	High strategic significance. Formally identified in local strategy. Policy P51
OFFSITE				
g3c – other neutral grassland	0.52ha	Within the wider ownership boundary, an area of poor condition other neutral grassland will be enhanced to good condition.	Good	Medium strategic significance Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy.
32 – Individual trees	0.326ha	8 fruit trees will be planted within the wider site.	Moderate	High strategic significance. Formally identified in local strategy. Policy P51

3.3 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

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

Areas of Habitat - onsite

The baseline habitat value of the site is 3.68 units, comprising other neutral grassland.

The post development habitat value of the site 1.29 units, comprising 1.29 units of other neutral grassland, buildings and unsealed surface (no value).

Areas of Habitat – offsite

The baseline habitat value of the site is 2.29 units, comprising other neutral grassland.

The post development habitat value of the site 5.08 units, comprising 4.97 units of other neutral grassland and 0.11 units of individual trees.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 0.60 units, comprising of 0.51 units of native hedgerow and 0.09 units of treeline.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.69 units comprising of native hedgerow with trees,

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The current proposed plan results in a -64.83% net loss in habitat units and no net change in hedgerow units. This is less than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain.

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

4.2 Landscaping

To maximise the biodiversity value of the site itself, the following alterations to the current landscaping proposals could be considered:

Neutral grassland enhancement (onsite or offsite).

Within the wider site boundary, the enhancement of 0.52ha of grassland from poor to good condition and the incorporation of 8 trees would generate a **+11.18% net gain** and satisfy trading rules. Should an offsite area/areas be allocated for any enhancement and tree planting, a Section 106 agreement will likely be required.

Tree species chosen should be native, however early flowering trees such as fruit trees provide foraging resources in early spring that are beneficial to pollinators and therefore should be considered.

Hedgerow creation and enhancement (onsite).

The native hedgerow on the northwestern boundary could be extended to the northeast to create an area of hedgerow with trees. Enhancing 0.02km of the line of trees to hedgerow with trees at moderate condition would generate an **+14.99% net gain** in hedgerow units.

An example of where habitats can be allocated is available in **Appendix 4b**. Should these alterations be incorporated this BNG Assessment will need to be updated to accurately reflect the change in biodiversity value of the site pre- and post-development.

4.3 Biodiversity Offsetting

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

According to the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric there is a unit deficit of 2.75 habitat units and 0.06 hedgerow units and this will need to be provided to offset the loss in biodiversity and achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain.

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

4.4 Post Development

With the current proposals, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan is not necessary. However should the recommendations within Section 4.2 be implemented, , a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years.

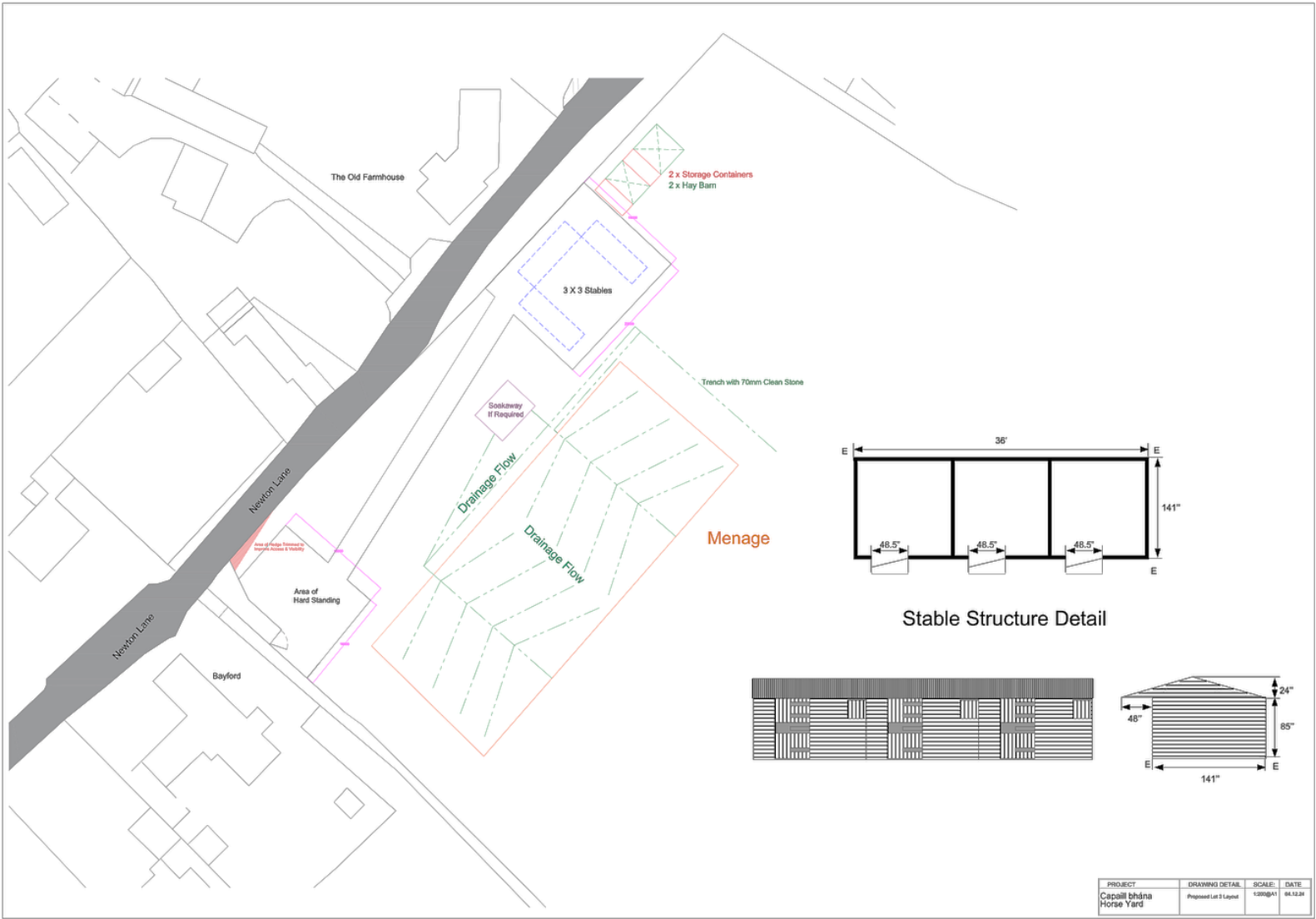
4.5 Design Statement

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

5.0 Bibliography

- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- CIEEM-CIRIA-IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.
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- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2025). Arbtech Consulting Ltd,
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023) Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan
- Wiltshire Core Strategy. (2015). Wiltshire Council.

Appendix 1: Proposed Plan



Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Post Development Habitat Plan - proposed



Appendix 5a: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets – Baseline

OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND – MULTIPLE PARCELS						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed		Condition Assessment Result	Metric Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
		F1 and F2	P1	Good Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	3	
A	"The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition	No	Yes			
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No	No	Moderate Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	2	✓
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	No	Yes	Poor Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F."	1	✓
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes	Yes	Score achieved:	F1 and F2: Poor P1: Moderate	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed."	No	Yes			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only."	No	No			
Number of criteria passed		1	4			

NATIVE HEDGEROW						
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Condition Assessment Result	Metric Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types						
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	Yes	Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	✓
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	Yes	Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	Yes	Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	Yes	Score Achieved:		GOOD
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	Yes			
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes			
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Yes			
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes			

LINE OF TREES					
Condition Assessment Criteria	Description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Metric Score	Condition Assessment Result	Score Achieved x/✓
		Northwestern boundary			
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes	Good	Passes 5 criteria	
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.	No	Moderate	Passes 3 or 4 criteria	
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.	No	Poor	Passes 2 or fewer criteria	✓
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 .	No	Score achieved:	Northwestern boundary: Poor	
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.	No			

Appendix 5b: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets – Proposed

OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND					
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed	Condition Assessment Result	Metric Score	Score Achieved ×/√
A	"The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only."	Y	Good Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	3	✓
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	Moderate Passes 3 – 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	2	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Y	Poor Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F."	1	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	Score achieved:	MODERATE	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA5) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only."	N			
Number of criteria passed		5			

NATIVE HEDGEROW WITH TREES						
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Condition Assessment Result	Metric Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types						
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	Y	Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	Y	Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	N	Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	✓
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	N	Score Achieved:		GOOD
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	N			
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	N			
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	N			
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Y			

E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient ⁶), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Y	
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). 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.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	Y	

INDIVIDUAL TREES					
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed	Condition Assessment Result	Metric Score	Score Achieved ×/√
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	N	Good Passes 5 or 6 criteria	3	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Moderate Passes 3 or 4 criteria	2	√
			Poor Passes 2 or fewer criteria	1	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	N	Score achieved:	MODERATE	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y			
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y			

Appendix 6: Headline BNG Results

The Statutory Metric is provided as a separate excel spreadsheet.

FINAL RESULTS					
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Habitat units	0.41		
		Hedgerow units	0.09		
		Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Habitat units	11.18%		
		Hedgerow units	14.99%		
		Watercourse units	0.00%		
Trading rules satisfied?		Yes ✓			
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	3.68	4.05	0.00	No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.60	0.66	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 ✓