



STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

Land to the rear of the Travel Lodge,
Little Shaw Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire

May 2024

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited

Registered company number in England: 10184201

VAT Registration number: 284024905

Registered office address: South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road, Oakamoor, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890

M: 07917765464

E: info@faunaforest.co.uk

W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

This document has been prepared as a Feasibility Study for Biodiversity Net Gain. Fauna Forest Ecology Limited accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Methods used to prepare this report, including those carried out in the field, followed The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

Report Author: Nathalie Cossa BSc (Hons) May 2024

Final Review: David Nixon MSc MRSB

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	4
2	INTRODUCTION	5
2.1	Habitats.....	8
2.1.1	Grassland: Modified grassland (4.16 Ha)	8
2.1.2	Grassland: Other neutral grassland (0.24 Ha).....	12
2.1.3	Heathland and shrub: Blackthorn scrub (0.15 Ha).....	13
2.1.4	Heathland and shrub: Bramble scrub (0.01 Ha)	13
2.1.5	Urban: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (0.1 ha).....	14
2.1.6	Urban: Bare ground (0.07 ha)	14
2.1.7	Woodlands: Other woodland – mixed – mainly broadleaved (1.21 Ha) 15	
2.2	Hedgerows	18
2.2.1	Other native hedgerows (0.38km).....	18
2.2.2	Other native hedgerows – associated with bank or ditch (0.40km) ..	18
2.2.3	Other native hedgerows with trees (0.273km).....	19
2.2.1	Line of trees (0.029km)	22
2.3	Individual trees	23
2.3.1	Individual trees: Rural tree (0.42 Ha)	23
2.4	On-site watercourse	25
2.4.1	Watercourse type: Other rivers and streams (0.096km).....	25
3	PROPOSED ON-SITE DESIGN	26
3.1.1	Created: Grassland – Modified grassland (2.99 ha)	27
3.1.2	Created: Urban – developed land; sealed surface (2.35 ha).....	27
4	ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	28
5	CONDITION ASSESSMENT	28
6	FEASIBILITY OF BNG	28
7	NEXT STEPS	28
8	CONCLUSION	29
9	REFERENCES.....	30
10	APPENDIX	31

1 SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by Fauna Forest Ecology Limited on behalf of JMI Planning in relation to land to the rear of the Travel Lodge, Little Shaw Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire (approx. Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SK47541107). It provides the results of an assessment for feasibility of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for an outline planning application for regarding a proposed commercial development.

The results from the Statutory Metric Calculation Tool (DEFRA, 2023) show that the calculated score for BNG is the following: (see Figure 4)

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	34.12	37.53	7.56
Hedgerow units	10.00%	6.55	7.21	1.17
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.43	0.48	0.04

Table 1: Unit breakdown

The existing site consists of neutral and modified grassland fields surrounded by native hedgerows and trees. There are two mixed woodlands and two areas of bramble scrub and one area of blackthorn scrub. There is also a track consisting of bare ground. The proposals are to build six industrial units (in five detached buildings) with tarmac roads and parking areas for cars and lorries.

The principles of BNG (such as the mitigation hierarchy) have been considered and used with an achievable, measurable increase in net gain above baseline being proposed.

The baseline ecological unit value for the site as existing totals 34.12 habitat units with 6.55 hedgerow units and 0.43 watercourse units. The on-site post intervention totals 29.98 habitat units, 6.04 hedgerow units and 0.43 watercourse units. Thus, the proposed development of the site achieves a decrease of 4.14 habitat units, 0.51 hedgerow units and 0.00 watercourse units, a decrease over baseline of 12.14% in habitat units, a decrease of 7.82% for hedgerow units and a no change of 0% watercourse units.

There is a **habitat unit deficit of 7.56**, a **hedgerow unit deficit of 1.17** and a **watercourse unit deficit of 0.04**.

Trading rules have not been satisfied.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Fauna Forest Ecology Limited on behalf of JMI Planning in relation to land to the rear of the Travel Lodge, Little Shaw Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire. It provides the results of an assessment for feasibility of BNG for an outline planning application regarding proposed commercial development.

The site occupies an area of 5.94 ha and consists mainly of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, woodlands, scrub and hedgerows. The site is surrounded to the north and west by arable farmland. To the east are woodland patches surrounded by the M1 motorway. Immediately to the south is a large open mine. The site is approximately 12.3 km northwest of the centre of Leicester. The approximate central grid reference for the site is SK47541107 (see Figure 1 for site location).

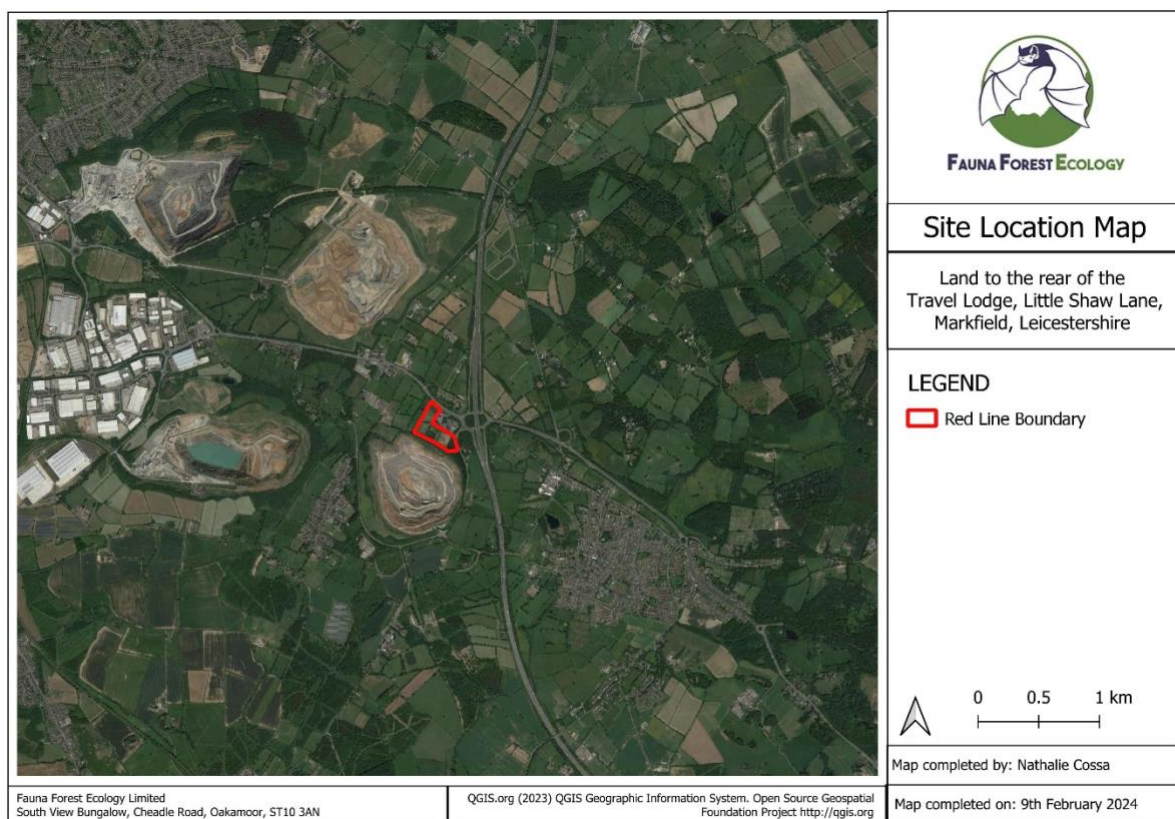


Figure 1 - Location of the proposed development site

The BNG feasibility assessment has been informed in part by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) which was undertaken in January 2021 by Griffin Ecology Ltd. The site was visited by Nathalie Cossa on the 5th and 7th February 2024.

The assessment for BNG aims to:

- Calculate baseline ecological BNG unit score: this is undertaken by classifying the habitat types, their distinctiveness, condition, connectivity and strategic significance both before and post- development.
- Ensure that baseline habitat conditions are classified in a robust and consistent manner,

and that classification is based on the best data available data at the time of assessment.

- Clearly identify data collection methods and any limitations.
- Calculate baseline pre- and post-development habitat units and hedgerows units for the Site based on current development proposals.
- Propose a BNG design with the aim of maximising BNG through habitat creation, enhancement and succession.
- Aim to achieve BNG on-site wherever possible; with off-site measures being considered as an alternative option if required.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2023) sets out requirements for the delivery of BNG, and this is supported within Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The above framework and guidance addresses principles across a broad spectrum of topics targeting biodiversity conservation, from individual site and species protection through to the supporting of ecosystem services, and the use of local ecological networks to support the national Nature Recovery Network. In particular the PPG promotes the delivery of measurable BNG through the creation and enhancement of habitats alongside development.

The Government has made BNG a commitment with a mandatory minimum 10% gain for post development over baseline. This was included within the Environment Bill that has been given Royal Assent in January 2024.

Public authorities have a specific duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act) to consider biodiversity and are required by central government to deliver no net loss.

BNG has been defined as ‘development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before, and an approach where developers work with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation’ (BNG: Good Practice Principles for Development Baker, J., 2016).

2 METHODS

Desk study data have been previously provided in the original Griffin Ecology Ltd PEA report (see Para. 2.3).

The site was revisited in February 2024 by Nathalie Cossa in order to carry out a UKHabs survey of the site and to condition assess the grasslands, scrub, hedgerows and trees present on the site in order to be able to carry out the Statutory BNG Metric assessment (November 2023). The condition assessments were then inputted into the Natural England Statutory Biodiversity Metric (JP039; November 2023).

The site was visited by Phillip Playford BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM MRSB on 16th February 2024 to carry out a River Condition Assessment on the site. Full methodology and results can be found in his report "*Tributary into Thornton reservoir at Markfield - River Condition Assessment and biodiversity net gain condition summary*, February 2024."

Condition Assessment

The condition assessment of each habitat was assessed following the information provided in the excel spreadsheet 'Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments (Natural England 2023) which accompanies the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The condition assessment has been included for each habitat type in this report.

Ecological Connectivity

In the new metric ecological connectivity is now calculated automatically.

Strategic Significance

The Griffin Ecology Ltd report states that the site is approximately 130m to the north of Cliffe Hill Quarry SSSI. It is also located approximately 550m to the south-east of Billa Barra Hill Nature Reserve Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and is adjacent to a potential Local Wildlife Site.

The two woodlands onsite are registered in the Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England), according to the National Forest Inventory 2020 (Magic.defra.gov.uk).

A small brook is located on site which runs into Thornton Reservoir to the south of the site.

Constraints/Limitations

UKHabs assessments are not intended to provide comprehensive assessment of use of a site by protected or notable species and follow-up surveys targeted at specific species and groups of species may be necessary to fully assess a site and evaluate impacts. The Griffin Ecology Ltd report (see Para. 2.3) should be consulted for further information.

The condition assessment was not carried out at an optimum time of year so botanical species may have potentially been overlooked.

3 **BASELINE ON-SITE CONDITIONS**

The calculations of both the existing and post development unit values (habitat units and hedgerow units) were undertaken to assess the change in biodiversity units and the resulting percentage of gain or loss.

This BNG assessment is based on the Planning Layout dxf file emailed provided on 18th April 2024 and information on coverage of post development habitats provided in emails.

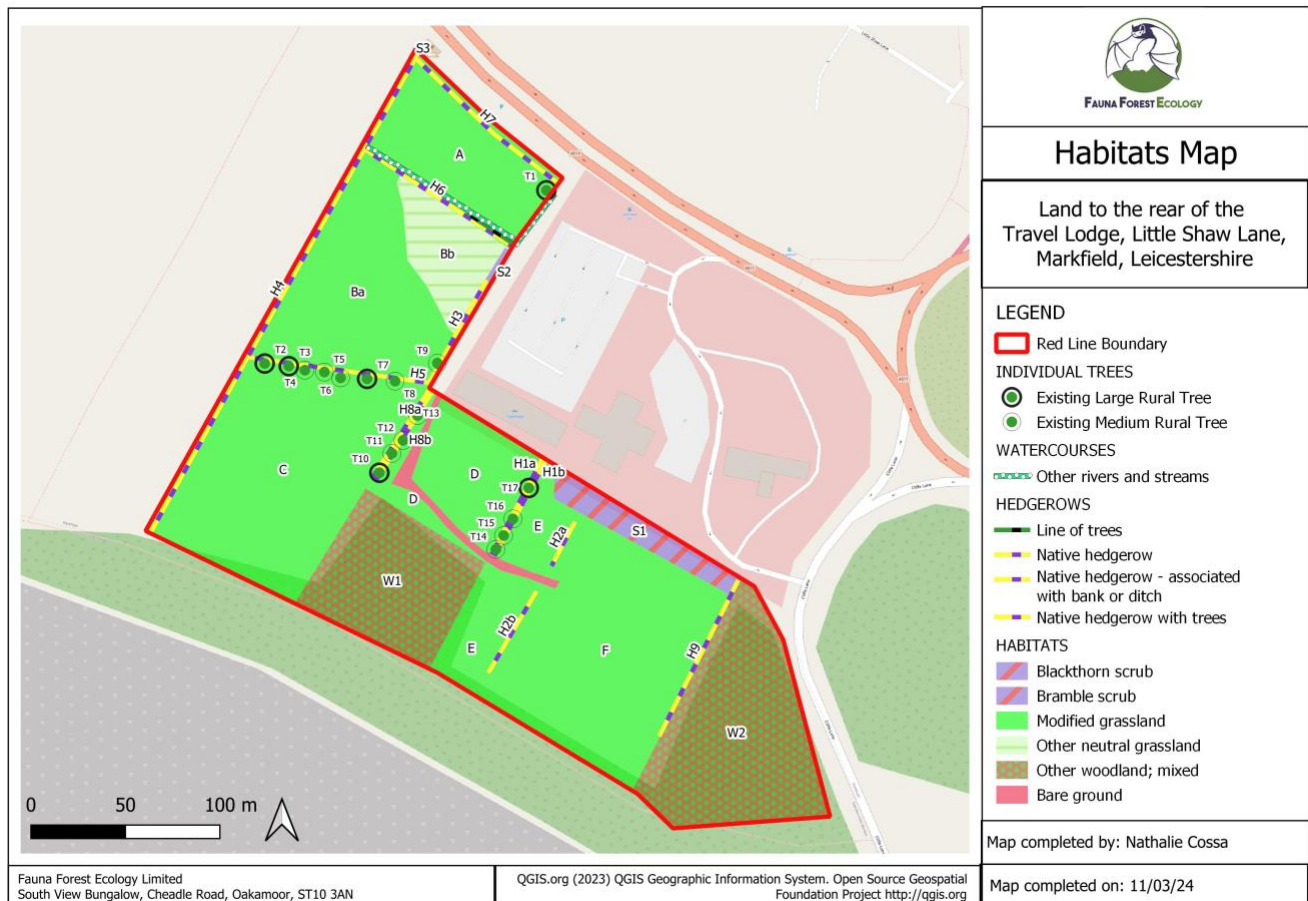


Figure 2: BNG Baseline Habitat Map

2.1 Habitats

On-site habitats and habitat condition assessments

2.1.1 Grassland: Modified grassland (4.16 Ha)

When the site was visited on 5th and 7th January 2024, some of the fields had been recently grazed and some had been mown within the last year. Each field has been detailed separately below.

Field A : Grassland: Modified grassland (0.51 Ha)

The field had the remains of an electric fence around the boundary. Species found when walking across the field were: common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, broad-leaved dock

Rumex obtusifolius, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, cocks-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, bent sp. *Agrostis* sp., dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, thistle sp. *Cirsium* sp., soft-rush *Juncus effusus*, speedwell sp. *Veronica* sp.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 2.04 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Field Ba: Grassland: Modified Grassland (0.76 Ha)

This field had a short sward indicating that it must have been grazed in the past year. Species found were common common sorrel, Yorkshire fog, creeping buttercup, common mouse ear *Cerastium fontanum*, bent sp. , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, lesser stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, soft-rush, meadow buttercup and cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis*. This field is much better in quality than the others and it is thought that a survey at an optimal time of year is likely to push it into the other neutral grassland category.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 4.56 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 3

Field C : Grassland: Modified grassland (1.09 Ha)

The field had the remains of an electric fence around the boundary. Botanical species included: bent sp., broad-leaved dock, creeping buttercup, Yorkshire fog, red fescue, nettle, patches, cleavers *Galium aparine* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 4.36 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Field D : Grassland: Modified grassland (0.41 Ha)

The field had the remains of an electric fence around the boundary. Species found when walking across the field were: bent sp., broad-leaved dock, creeping buttercup, Yorkshire fog, red fescue, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* ,nettle, cleavers and cow parsley.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 1.64 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Field E : Grassland: Modified grassland (0.33 Ha)

This narrow field contained dandelion, cleavers, Yorkshire fog, common sorrel, cock's-foot, nettle, docks spp. *Rumex* sp., willowherb sp. *Epilobium* sp., sedge sp. *Carex* sp., soft-rush, spear, rough meadow grass *Poa trivialis*, dead nettle sp. *Lamium* sp., foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, and wavy bitter-cress *Cardamine flexuosa*.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 1.32 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Field F : Grassland: Modified grassland (1.57 Ha)

This field contained dock spp. *Rumex* spp., cock's-foot, Yorkshire fog, perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, nettle, soft-rush, dandelion, cleavers, creeping buttercup, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, rough meadow grass.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 3.14 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 1

Condition Assessment Criteria		A	Ba	C	D	E	F
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.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
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).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	N	N	N	Y	N	N
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Number of criteria passed		5	6	4	6	4	3
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score					
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A		Good (3)		Y		Y	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A		Moderate (2)	Y		Y		Y
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)		Poor (1)					Y

Table 2. Grassland Habitat Type (low distinctiveness) Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.1.2 Grassland: Other neutral grassland (0.24 Ha)

Field Bb: Grassland: Other neutral grassland (0.24 Ha)

The second section of this field also has a short sward. It was dominated by soft-rush. As well as soft-rush, other species found were floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*, cuckoo flower, common sorrel, creeping buttercup, red fescue, bent sp. *Agrostis* sp., ryegrass sp. *Lolium* sp., and oval sedge *Carex ovalis*.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 1.92 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y
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.	Y
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	N
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
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.	Y
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.	N
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		N
Number of criteria passed		4
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.		Good (3)
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.		Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.		Poor (1)

Table 3. Grassland Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness) Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.1.3 Heathland and shrub: Blackthorn scrub (0.15 Ha)

Dense blackthorn scrub.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.60 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 1

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	N
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	N
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	N
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Score Achieved x/√
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)
		Y

Table 4. Scrub Habitat Type Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.1.4 Heathland and shrub: Bramble scrub (0.01 Ha)

Dense bramble scrub.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Not applicable
Total Habitat Units: 0.04 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 1

2.1.5 Urban: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (0.1 ha)

There is a stone track passing through the centre of woodland W2 linking the site with a main road.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Not applicable
Total Habitat Units: 0.00 Habitat Units

Assigned score: n/a

2.1.6 Urban: Bare ground (0.07 ha)

There is a track running through part of field D and E which consists of bare ground.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.14 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 1

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
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.	N
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.	N
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ .	Y
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)		
Number of criteria passed		
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	Y

Table 5. Urban Habitat Type Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.1.7 Woodlands: Other woodland – mixed – mainly broadleaved (1.21 Ha)

There are two woodlands present on the site. Both are classed as belonging to the Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England), according to the National Forest Inventory 2020 (Magic.defra.gov.uk).

W1: Woodland: Other woodland, mixed (0.52 Ha)

This woodland contains trees of various ages, structure, height and species. It is bounded by a low dry-stone wall and barbed wire fence. Species found within the woodland were sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, oak *Quercus robur*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ivy *Hedera helix*, broad-buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, bramble, soft-rush, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, cherry plum *Prunus cerasifera*, numerous types of bryophytes including epithetic bryophytes, herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, douglas fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, nettle, rose sp. *Rosa* sp., apple sp. *Malus* sp., crack willow *Salix fragilis* and cleavers. Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* was present along the northern boundary which is a non-native species. A few veteran and standing dead wood trees were present providing loose bark and cavities suitable for bats and birds. Although some cleavers and nettle were present, the woodland did not look affected by nutrient enrichment or human or browsing interference. Deer droppings and badger snuffle holes, dung pit and mammal paths were found within the woodland and radiating out to the grassland. Scarlet elf cup fungi *Sarcoscypha coccinea* were also found, which are widespread throughout the UK but are uncommon.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 6.24 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 3

W2: Woodland: Other woodland, mixed (0.69 Ha)

This woodland is a plantation woodland and contains similarly aged trees, many of which are non-native. Species found were Blackthorn, elder, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crateagus monogyna*, broad-buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, oak, wood avens, buddleia species *Buddleja* spp., poplar sp. *Populus* sp. (non-native species), Holly, alder sp. *Alnus* sp. (non-native species) and ivy. Scarlet elf cup fungi were also found. A wide grassy track is present through part of the wood. If the poplars and alders are confirmed as non-native species then the canopy cover of this woodland is predominantly non-native. Lying and standing dead wood was present and the amount of cleavers and nettle present indicate nutrient enrichment.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 5.52 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey carried out at suboptimal time of year	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Parcel reference		
				W1	W2	
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.	3	3
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .	3	3
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, and other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ ≥10% cover.	1	3
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.	3	3
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	3	1
F	Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .	3	3
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .	3	3
H	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	2	3



I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	1	1
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .	3	2
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.	3	1
L	Amount of deadwood	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 ¹³ .	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 ¹³ .	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 ¹³ .	3	3
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	3	1
Total Score (out of a possible 39)					34	29
Condition Assessment Result					Condition Assessment Score	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)					Good (3)	3
Total score 26 to 32					Moderate (2)	2
Total score <26 (13 to 25)					Poor (1)	

Table 6. Woodland Habitat Type Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.2 Hedgerows

2.2.1 Other native hedgerows (0.38km)

H2a – Other native hedgerow (0.029km)

Holly, elder, bramble, cleavers, nettle, and hazel *Corylus avellana* were present within the hedgerow.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.12 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

H2b – Other native hedgerow (0.062km)

Blackthorn, elder and bramble were present within the hedgerow.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.25 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

H6 - Other native hedgerow (0.096km)

Species in this hedgerow are bramble, holly, elder, and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* were present. A modified stream runs along this hedgerow.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.19 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 1

H7 – Other native hedgerow (0.103km)

This hedgerow has been flailed on a regular basis and is short in height. It consists mainly of Holly, hawthorn and occasional elder. Other vegetation consisted of ivy, woundwort sp. *Stachys* sp., nettle, cleavers, rose sp. *Rosa* sp. and bramble.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.41 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

H9 – Other native hedgerow (0.09km)

Blackthorn, elder and bramble were present.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.18 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 1

2.2.2 Other native hedgerows – associated with bank or ditch (0.40km)

H1a – Other native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch (0.057km)

Elder, bramble, nettle, male fern, soft-rush, cleavers, and Holly were present.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.46 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

H4 – Other native hedgerow associated with bank or ditch (0.292km)

This hedgerow runs parallel to a line of trees on a bank with a ditch on the other side and there is evidence of historical hedge laying in places. The hedgerow species are Holly, hazel, hawthorn and willow sp. There is also bramble and ivy

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 3.50 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 3

H8a – Other native hedgerow associated with bank or ditch (0.055km)

Holly, bramble, hawthorn, rose sp., elder. There are rocks at the base of the hedge in places.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.44 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

2.2.3 Other native hedgerows with trees (0.273km)

H1b – Other native hedgerow with trees (0.057km)

Holly, bramble, hawthorn, elder and honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.46 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 2

H3 – Other native hedgerow with trees (0.061km)

Holly, elder, bramble, hawthorn, rose sp. A modified stream runs along this hedgerow.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.24 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 1

H5 - Other native hedgerow with trees (0.101km)

Species in this hedgerow included Holly, elder, hawthorn, bramble.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Poor
Total Habitat Units: 0.40 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 1

H8b – Other native hedgerow with trees (0.054km)

Holly, bramble, hawthorn, rose sp, elder. There are rocks at the base of the hedge in places.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 0.65 Hedgerow Units

Assigned score: 3

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)				Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'											
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				Criterion passed (Yes or No)											
				H1a	H1b	H2a	H2b	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8a	H8b	H9
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small).	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length:	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.		NA	Y	NA	Y	NA	Y	N	N	NA	NA	Y	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.		NA	Y	NA	Y	NA	Y	N	Y	NA	NA	Y	Y
Good - 3		No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.													
Moderate - 2		No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).		Y		Y						Y	Y		
Poor - 1		Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).						Y							Y
Good - 3		No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.							Y					Y	
Moderate - 2		No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).			Y		Y								
Poor - 1		Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).								Y	Y				

Table 7. Hedgerow Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.2.1 Line of trees (0.029km)

A line of trees was located along hedgerow 6 close to the carpark for the hotel. It consisted of nine trees growing very close together in a line. There were six Scot's pine *Pinus sylvestris* trees and three oak trees.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 0.17 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 3

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Y
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Y
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	Y
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Score Achieved x/√
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)

Table 8. Line of trees Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.3 Individual trees

2.3.1 Individual trees: Rural tree (0.42 Ha)

Seventeen hedgerow trees were assessed using the condition assessment sheets. Details for each tree can be seen in table 4 and their location is shown in figure 2.

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Good
Total Habitat Units: 3.84 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 3

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.80 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Condition Assessment Criteria		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17
DBH (CM)		65	74	80	54	57	59	78	37	56	69	40	43	54	80	51	50	81
SIZE		L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	L
SPECIES		Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak	S. birch	Oak	Oak	Oak	S. birch	Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak	Oak
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
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.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy Hedera helix or loose bark.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Number of criteria passed		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)																		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)								Y			Y				Y	Y	Y
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)																	

Table 9. Individual Trees Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

2.4 On-site watercourse

2.4.1 Watercourse type: Other rivers and streams (0.096km)

There was a general lack of geomorphic features such as pools and riffles and the brook has been extensively straightened and channelized. (Playford, 2024).

DEFRA Condition Assessment: Moderate
Total Habitat Units: 0.43 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

3 PROPOSED ON-SITE DESIGN

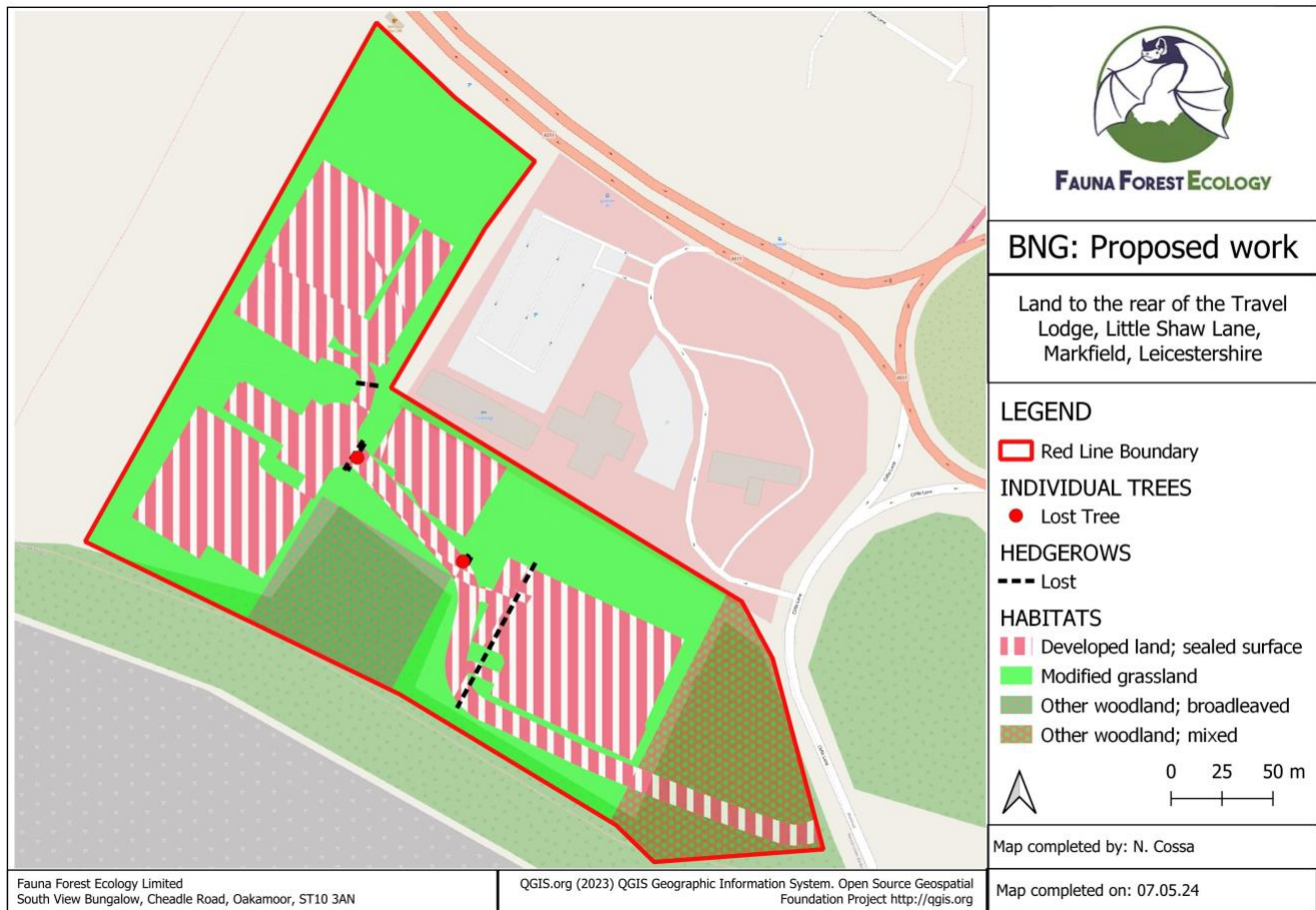


Figure 3: Proposed work

3.1.1 Created: Grassland – Modified grassland (2.99 ha)

Areas of modified grassland will be created between the buildings, parking areas and roads.

They will need to be managed over the 30 years to reach a moderate condition for this metric calculation to be viable

DEFRA Condition Assessment Required: Moderate
Total Habitat Units Created: 2.20 Habitat Units

Assigned score: 2

Condition Assessment Criteria	
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.
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.
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.
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.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).
Condition Assessment Score	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)

Table 10. Grassland Habitat Type (low distinctiveness) Condition Assessment Sheet taken from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets with Instructions

3.1.2 Created: Urban – developed land; sealed surface (2.35 ha)

Five detached buildings will be built along with tarmac parking and access roads.

DEFRA Condition Assessment Required: not applicable
Total Habitat Units Created: 0.00 Habitat Units

Assigned score: n/a

4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that only the two trees and the few sections of hedgerow marked on figure 3 will be lost to the development. If this changes, then the metric should be updated. It is also assumed that a generic grass seed mix will be used to resow the grassland areas damaged during the construction phase.

The ground flora survey was carried out at a sub-optimal time of year so some plants may have been missed.

5 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

It is assumed that most of the site will be lost to development and to site operations during works and thus much of the site will not be retained or enhanced.

At the site level, ecological functioning will continue with the retention of the majority of the hedgerows, all but two hedgerow trees and both woodlands.

6 FEASIBILITY OF BNG

The basic principles of BNG are to use a mitigation hierarchy to firstly avoid, then minimise impacts on biodiversity, with compensation for losses in biodiversity being a last resort where losses cannot be avoided. If compensation for losses is not a possibility on the development site, then offsetting of biodiversity losses by biodiversity gains elsewhere can be undertaken. For any irreplaceable habitats avoidance of impacts is a must, impacts on these habitats cannot be offset, be it on or off site.

The remaining modified grassland will need to be managed in order to achieve a moderate condition. See section 3.1.1 for further details.

Thus, following on from the above budgetary constraints will need to be factored in and met to allow a management scheme to run the full course of 30 years.

With the above in mind it is expected that any proposed stakeholder be involved with and have input from at least the full planning stage onwards.

When the above is confirmed an audit process to evaluate the success of the scheme can be set in place, this would work alongside the long-term management scheme. This would need to monitor the site and its habitats and consider any management changes required to address any issues where individual habitat scores are not being met.

7 NEXT STEPS

Following on from Section 4 the proposed BNG scheme will need to be considered at each stage in the project lifecycle. This will need to include a realistic timeline for the project that relates to BNG project stages e.g., include a list of requirements to achieve the BNG (for example, timing of new habitat creation) and roles for who is responsible for delivering the requirements.

In order to achieve the required biodiversity net gain, the metric has been calculated with the assumption that the created modified grassland will be managed in a way which achieves a moderate condition, only two hedgerow trees will be lost, only 0.13km of hedgerow will be lost and the two woodlands will be retained and managed in good (woodland 1) and moderate (woodland 2) condition. If one or more of the condition assessments is not achieved, the site will not achieve the required biodiversity net gain. See Figure 3 for a proposed work BNG map.

8 CONCLUSION

BNG calculations, using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric have been undertaken for the proposed development. BNG calculations for the proposed development scheme have been made based on the dxf drawing provided on 18th April 2024. Assessment assumptions and limitations have been included where deemed relevant.

The baseline ecological unit value for the site as existing totals 34.12 habitat units with 6.55 hedgerow units and 0.43 watercourse units. The on-site post intervention totals 29.98 habitat units, 6.04 hedgerow units and 0.43 watercourse units. Thus, the proposed development of the site achieves a decrease of 4.14 habitat units, 0.51 hedgerow units and 0.00 watercourse units, a decrease over baseline of 12.14% in habitat units, a decrease of 7.82% for hedgerow units and a no change of 0% watercourse units.

There is a **habitat unit deficit of 7.56**, a **hedgerow unit deficit of 1.17** and a **watercourse unit deficit of 0.04**. Trading rules have not been satisfied.

9 REFERENCES

Baker, J. 2016. *BNG: Good practice principles for development* CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA, 2016

Baker, J., et al. 2019 Ciria 776a: *BNG: Good Practice Principles For Development. A Practical Guide*. <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/C776a-Biodiversity-net-gain.-Good-practice-principles-for-development.-A-practical-guide-web.pdf>

CIEEM., 2018 *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment* September 2018 Version 1.1 - Updated September 2019

DEFRA, 2023. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide (draft) November 2023

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. NPPF3 (July 2021). https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Natural England 2023. Biodiversity Metric: Technical Supplement JP039 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>

Playford, P., 2024. *Tributary into Thornton Reservoir at Markfield - River Condition Assessment And Biodiversity Net Gain Condition Summary*. February 2024.

10 APPENDIX

Headline Results

Return to results menu

Scroll down for final results ▲

On-site baseline

Habitat units

34.12

Hedgerow units

6.55

Watercourse units

0.43

On-site post-intervention

(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)

Habitat units

29.98

Hedgerow units

6.04

Watercourse units

0.43

On-site net change

(units & percentage)

Habitat units

-4.14

-12.14%

Hedgerow units

-0.51

-7.82%

Watercourse units

0.00

0.00%

On-site net gain is less than target set A

On-site net gain is less than target set A

On-site net gain is less than target set A

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

0.41

Off-site net change

(units & percentage)

Habitat units

0.00

0.00%

Hedgerow units

0.00

0.00%

Watercourse units

0.41

N/A

On baseline units - X cannot be calculated

Combined net unit change

(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)

Habitat units

-4.14

Hedgerow units

-0.51

Watercourse units

0.41

Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions

Habitat units

0.00

Hedgerow units

0.00

Watercourse units

0.41

FINAL RESULTS

Total net unit change

(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)

Habitat units

-4.14

Hedgerow units

-0.51

Watercourse units

0.00

Total net % change

(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)

Habitat units

-12.14%

Total net gain achieved is less than target set A

Hedgerow units

-7.82%

Total net gain achieved is less than target set A

Watercourse units

0.00%

Total net gain achieved is less than target set A

Trading rules satisfied?

No - Check Trading Summaries ▲

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	34.12	37.53	7.56
Hedgerow units	10.00%	6.55	7.21	1.17
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.43	0.48	0.04

Figure 4: Headline results from The Statutory Biodiversity Metric