aspect ecology APEM Group

Land East of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton
(1006771)

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

May 2024

Quality Management	
Client:	Manor Oak Homes
Project:	Land East of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton
Report Title:	Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology is advising Manor Oak Homes in respect of ecological issues relating to land east of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, centred at grid reference SP 469 984 (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), which is proposed for new residential development (See Appendix 6771/BNG1).

1.1.2 To inform the planning application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment to determine the level of biodiversity net gain that could be achieved under the scheme. This work is based on the Statutory Metric tool issued by Defra and informed by associated biodiversity net gain guidance issued by Defra in line with recently implemented legislative requirements relating to planning applications, in combination with guidance developed by CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA.

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Environment Act 2021

1.2.1 The Environment Act 2021 establishes a comprehensive legal framework for environmental improvement within the UK, forming one of the key measures to deliver the vision set out under the 25 Year Environment Plan.

1.2.2 The Environment Act 2021 is intended to establish the structure for long-term environmental governance and accountability and includes key measures to drive improvements for nature. In particular, it lays the foundation for a Nature Recovery Network, and introduces a mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain in the planning system, to ensure that new developments enhance biodiversity and create new green spaces for local communities to enjoy.

1.2.3 Following the Environment Act 2021 and implementation of the relevant associated secondary legislation, Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Acti 1990 (as amended), identifies (Part 2) that planning permissions granted for development in England (with certain exceptions) are deemed to have been granted subject to a condition requiring the submission of a *Biodiversity Gain Plan,* (including details in regard to Biodiversity Net Gain, demonstrating how the development will achieve a gain in calculated biodiversity value of at least 10%), prior to any commencement of development.

1.2.4 Specific consideration in regard to the requirements for information to be submitted with planning applications are set out within The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)(England) Order 2015 (as amended), including in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain (section 7(1A)). In particular, this sets out that planning applications should be accompanied by:

a. *A statement as to whether the applicant believes that planning permission, if granted, would be subject to the biodiversity condition;*
b. *Where the applicant believes that planning permission, if granted, would not be subject to the biodiversity gain condition, the reasons for that belief;*
c. *In cases where the applicant believes that planning permission, if granted, would be subject to the biodiversity gain condition-*
    i. *The completed biodiversity metric calculation tool or tools (as the case may be) showing the calculation of the biodiversity value of the onsite habitat,*

for the purpose of the biodiversity gain plan required to be submitted under paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the 1990 Act if permission is granted….

ii. The biodiversity value or values (as the case may be) referred to in paragraph (i)

iii. the publication date of the biodiversity metric calculation tool or tools (as the case may be) used to calculate the values referred to in paragraph (i)

iv. if an earlier date is proposed by the applicant under paragraph (i)(bb), the reasons why that earlier date is proposed;

v. if any activities of the type mentioned in paragraph 6 or 6A of Schedule 7A to the 1990 Act have been carried out on the land— (aa) a statement that such activities have been carried out, (bb) confirmation of the date immediately before those activities were so carried out, and (cc) any available supporting evidence for the date referred to in subparagraph (bb) and for the value referred to in paragraph (i)(cc).

vi. a description of any irreplaceable habitat, corresponding to the descriptions in Table 1 or in column 1 of Table 2 of the Schedule to the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024, that— (aa) is on the land to which the application relates, and (bb) exists on the date referred to in paragraph (i)(aa) or (bb) (as applicable);

vii. a plan showing the location, on the date referred to in paragraph (i)(aa) or (bb) (as applicable), of—

(aa) the onsite habitat included in the calculations referred to in paragraph (i), and

(bb) any irreplaceable habitat."

Local Policy

1.2.5 Planning policy at the local level is set out within Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2006 to 2026 (formerly Local Development Framework). No specific reference to Biodiversity Net Gain appears to be present within the adopted policy, albeit emerging planning policy within the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2020-2039 (Regulation 19 Consultation, dated February 2022) includes reference to Biodviersity Net Gain requirements, including under Policy NAT08, requiring that all developments provide a measurable 10% net gain, including the use of suitable metric calculation tools.

Good Practice Principles for Development

1.2.6 CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA have developed a set of principles on good practice to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain[1], accompanied by a practical guide[2]. These principles provide a framework that helps improve the UK's biodiversity by contributing towards strategic priorities to conserve and enhance nature while progressing with sustainable development. They also provide a way for industry to show that projects follow good practice. Ten key principles are identified:

1) **Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy.** Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not

[1] CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2016) *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development.*
[2] CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2019) *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development. A practical guide.*

generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.

2) **Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere.** Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity - these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.

3) **Be inclusive and equitable.** Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible, and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.

4) **Address risks.** Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.

5) **Make a measurable Net Gain contribution.** Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.

6) **Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity.** Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly-justified choices when:

   - Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition, and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses
   - Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation
   - Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels
   - Enhancing existing or creating new habitat
   - Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more, bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity

7) **Be additional.** Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway).

8) **Create a Net Gain legacy.** Ensure Net Gain generates long-term benefits by:

   - Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity
   - Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long-term management
   - Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change
   - Mitigating risks from other land uses
   - Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another
   - Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities

9) **Optimise sustainability.** Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.

10) **Be transparent.** Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

1.3 Statement as to whether the biodiversity gain condition would apply in relation to the proposals and purpose of this report

1.3.1 On the basis of the site proposals and habitats present, along with the relevant legislative requirements, it is considered that a planning permission, if granted in respect of the proposals, would necessarily be subject to the Biodiversity Gain planning condition under the legislation.

1.3.2 Accordingly, this report provides a biodiversity net gain assessment, including details of the existing (baseline) calculated biodiversity value(s) and associated information, accompanied by a completed biodiversity metric calculation tool in line with the legislative requirements associated with new planning applications.

2 Methodology

2.1 Habitat Survey

2.1.1 The site was surveyed in February 2024 in order to ascertain the general ecological value of the land contained within the boundaries of the site and to identify the main habitats and ecological features present.

2.1.2 The site was surveyed based on the methodology set out in the UK Habitats user manual[3] and condition assessed in accordance with in the associated information accompanying the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Regard was also had to standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology[4], whereby the habitat types present are identified and mapped, together with an assessment of the species composition of each habitat. The site was classified into areas of similar botanical community types, with a representative species list compiled for each habitat identified. The nomenclature used for plant species is based on the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI) Checklist.

2.1.3 The results of the habitat and general faunal survey work undertaken are set out separately within the accompanying Ecological Appraisal report (Aspect Ecology, ref: 6771 EcoAp dv1, dated April 2024).

2.1.4 During the Habitat Survey, the condition of each habitat type was also assessed in accordance with the Statutory Metric guidance (as detailed below).

2.2 Survey Constraints and Limitations

2.2.1 All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. The Phase 1 habitat survey and condition assessment survey was undertaken outside the optimal season for grassland survey in particular (May to August) albeit in respect of the other habitats present, a robust assessment of the intrinsic ecological interest and associated habitat condition could be made.

2.2.2 Accordingly, the assessment set out in regard to grassland habitats at the site is considered to provide an initial indication, based on the position during the survey work, with further specific grassland condition assessment survey programmed to take place during the appropriate season in 2024, following which the BNG assessment will be updated.

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

To quantify the level of biodiversity net gain that can be delivered under the proposed development, the change in biodiversity value resulting from the scheme has been calculated using the Statutory Metric calculation tool, as informed by the associated user guide[5]. This takes account of the size, distinctiveness and ecological condition of existing and proposed habitat areas to provide a proxy measure of the present and forecast biodiversity value of a site, and therefore determine the overall change in biodiversity value. These calculations are provided at Appendix 6771/BNG2, with a copy of the relevant completed excel spreadsheet tool available to accompany this document.

[3] The UK Habitat classification User Manual. Version 2.01. July 2023
[4] Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010, as amended) *'Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit.'*
[5] Defra (February 2024) *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.*

2.3.1 To establish the habitat baseline, broad habitat areas have been identified based on the survey work undertaken at the site, with habitat condition assigned based on the guidance associated with the statutory metric and professional judgement.

2.3.2 The post-development habitat creation is based on the drawing 'Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan; Aspect Landscape Planning Drawing No. 8196/ASP4/LSP' (April 2024). A number of assumptions have been made in terms of the detailed landscaping and management proposals, based on comparative developments and what is realistic and feasible under the proposed land uses and landscape space types. Further details of assumptions made in populating the Metric are provided in Chapter 4 below.

3 Habitats and Ecological Features

3.1 Existing Habitats

3.1.1 A summary of the classification and condtion rationale for the existing (pre-development) habitats is set out at Table 3.1., below, with pre-development Hedgerows set out at Table 3.2., below (for further detail refer to the Summary Condition Assessment at Appendix 6771/BNG2 and habitat descriptions within the accompanying Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report). Pre-development habitats and hedgerows are shown at Plan 6771/BNG1.

3.1.2 During the survey work undertaken in February 2024, no evidence was recorded to suggest that any activities of the type mentioned in paragraph 6 or 6A of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), and accordingly the baseline habitat value is considered to be as recorded during the surveys, which remains up to date at the current time in line with standard guidance[6].

Table 3.1. *Pre-development Habitats*

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Grassland – Modified Grassland	Poor	G2, G3, G4 Heavily grazed improved grassland. Frequent Perennial Rye with closely-grazed (consistently <2cm) sward and high levels of poaching with considerably greater than 10% bare ground.
Grassland – Other Neutral Grassland	Moderate (NB To be confirmed following in-season grassland surveys)	G1 Likely Other Neutral Grassland (assumed on a precautionary basis due to seasonal period), with unform matted sward consistently greater than 7cm, with frequent Nettle patches (over 5% coverage) and lacking bare ground <1%.
Urban – Developed Land, sealed surface	N/A	Existing buildings and hard surfacing. A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Woodland – Other coniferous woodland	Poor	Single line of conifers, measuring over 5m width, which cannot therefore be counted as a hedgerow/line of trees. Non-native, single species lacking in other woodland flora or variation (see condition sheet).
Woodland – Other woodland, broadleaved	Poor	Small group of trees at north western corner. Frequent Lombardy Poplar, poor condition (see condition sheet).
Urban – Bare Ground	Poor	Small area of bare ground associated with chicken coup in residential garden associated with offsite property. Devoid of all vegetation and A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Urban – Vegetated Garden	N/A	Small area of residential garden associated with offsite property. A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.

[6] *CIEEM (April 2019) On the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys*

Table 3.2. *Pre-development Hedgerows*

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Native Species-rich Hedgerow (H1)	Good	Recorded to pass all of the relevant condition criteria, with the exception of C2 (Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominante <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground).
Native Hedgerow (H2, H3, H5)	Good	Recorded to pass all of the relevant condition criteria, with the exception of C1, in the case of H2 and H4 (Undisturbed ground – due grazed grassland and gardens immediately adjacent) and C2 for C2, C3 and C4 (Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominante <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground).
Native Species-rich Hedgerow (H7)	Moderate	Recorded to pass all of the relevant condition criteria, with the exception of of C1, (Undisturbed ground – due grazed grassland/grazing pressure and buildings to the north and road adjacent to the south), C2 (Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominante <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground) and D2 (due to damage from road usage including wheel ruts, excessive rubbish).

3.2 Post-development Habitats

Assumptions

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

- The proposed habitats are based on the latest Landscape Strategy Plan (Aspect Landscape Plannint Drawing No. 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024 – see Appendix 6771/BNG1)
- New and enhanced habitats under the proposals will be managed appropriately to reach the assigned target condition (anticipated to be defined by a future management plan);
- Further specific assumptions in regard to individual habitat areas are identified as appropriate within the "User Comments" column within the completed Biodiversity Metric spreadsheet.

Habitat Type and Condition

3.2.2 A summary of post-development habitat creation is set out in Table 3.3. with proposed new hedgerow creation set out in Table 3.4., below. Post-development habitats are shown at Plan 6771/BNG2.

Table 3.3. *Post-development Habitat Creation*

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	This includes all roads, parking and buildings within the site. A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Grassland – Other Neutral Grassland	Good	Proposed wildflower grassland provided using an appropriate species-rich wildflower mixture and managed appropriately to maximise ecological value. Given appropriate creation and suitable long-term management it is anticipated that all of the relevant condition criteria could be met for good condition.
Grassland – Other Neutral Grassland	Moderate	Proposed attenuation basin – created and managed as wildflower grassland using an appropriate species-rich wildflower mixture. Assigned moderate condition on a precautionary basis in view of requirement for drainage management, albeit it is anticipated that all of the relevant condition criteria could be met for good condition.
Grassland – Modified Grassland	Poor	Amenity grassland including mown paths.

Heathland and Shrub – Mixed Scrub	Good	Small amounts of scrub, associated with the site boundaries to be provided , which will include a minimum of three woody species. No invasive or undesirable species to be included. A well-developed edge and good age range can be developed over time and planting will be in patches within wildflower grassland. The scrub is therefore expected to achieve good condition.
Urban – Vegetated garden	N/A	This includes the gardens of the proposed properties. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Individual Trees – Rural Tree	Moderate	Proposed individual native trees within wildflower grassland/open space areas. (Good condition unlikely to be achievable within the relevant timescales due to the requirement for mature trees and varied habitat niches such as standing deadwood, lifted bark or cavities)
Individual Trees – UrbanTree	Moderate	Proposed individual native trees within residential areas (outside of private gardens). (Good condition unlikely to be achievable within the relevant timescales due to the requirement for mature trees and varied habitat niches such as standing deadwood, lifted bark or cavities)

Table 3.4. *Post-development Linear Feature (Hedgerow) Creation*

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Species-rich Native Hedgerow	Moderate	A mix of native species will be planted at a density of five or more woody species per 30m and managed in the long term to maximise biodiversity value. Assigned moderate condition on a precautionary basis, albeit good condition likely to be achievable based on relevant criteria.

3.3 Strategic Significance

3.3.1 Strategic significance in the metric is assigned to give extra value to habitats that are located in optimal locations, or are of a type that meet local objectives for biodiversity. No available Local Nature Recovery Strategy has been published to date for Leicestershire. Accordingly, no strategic significance has been applied to the habitats pre or post-development of the site, particularly given the nature of the existing habitats, which do not provide any specifically raised ecological value .

4 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Results

4.1 Metric calculation

4.1.1 The data from the baseline habitat survey work and the proposed habitat enhancement and creation works have been coded into the Metric, based on the assumptions and considerations set out. The results are summarised in Table 4.1 below below, whilst copies of the relevant sections of the completed Metric tool are provided at Appendix 6771/BNG3 (a copy of the completed Metric calculator tool in MS excel format can be provided to accompany this report).

Table 4.1 *Summary of Statutory Metric calculation results*

Unit type	*Existing baseline 'value'*	*Post-intervention 'value'*	Identified net unit change	Identified net % change
Habitat units	***9.66 units***	***6.71 units***	***-2.95 units***	***-30.58%***
Hedgerow units	***3.02 units***	***3.48 units***	***+0.46 units***	***+15.30%***

4.1.2 In summary, the Metric indicates that based on the indicative landscape strategy, the proposed development will result in a calculated loss of 2.95 habitat units (representing a loss of 30.58%), whilst an indicative gain of 0.46 Hedgerow Units (representing a gain of 15.30%) is identified. Any final BNG result would necessarily be dependent on the final detailed scheme, which would clearly not be available at the current outline stage, albeit on the basis of the current information it is likely that the proposed development would result in a small loss of habitat units amounting to approximately 3 units.

4.2 Offset Availability and Provision

4.2.1 Any detailed layout design would look to minimise the calculated loss of biodiversity wherever possible as part of an updated, detailed BNG assessment. As set out above, with the exception of a single break in the northern boundary hedgerow to provide access (which clearly cannot be avoided in order to achieve a viable access to the site), the proposals would not result in adverse effects on any priority habitats, whilst no habitat of greater than medium distinctiveness will be affected. Accordingly, on the basis of the current information it is unlikely that a calculated loss of biodiversity units could be avoided, or the required 10% BNG provided within the site boundary whilst maintaining the proposed contribution to local housing need.

4.2.2 As such, in order to compensate for the calculated loss of habitat units and provide an overall net gain in line with standard requirements, it is proposed that offsetting be provided through offsite habitat provision (or as a last resort, purchase of statutory credits), final details of which would be anticiptated to be confirmed at the reserved matters stage, once the detailed layout and associated deficit figure can be confirmed (and therefore, the precise number of offsite units required would need to be confirmed at the detailed stage). In line with statutory requirements, details of the amount and type of the proposed offsite gains would be set out within the Biodiversity Gain Plan submitted following the granting of planning permission (prior to commencement of any development) in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Gain Condition.

4.2.3 At this stage, in line with government advice, it is anticipated that offsite BNG delivery would be provided through offsets purchased on the market. Given the recent nature of the legislative requirement and developing market, a range of available offsets and offset

providers are anticipated to emerge, whilst noting the relatively small number of habitat units required (approximately 4 habitat units allowing for 10% net gain), these would be anticipated to be readily available on the market prior to the commencement of any development at the site. Nonetheless, as a last resort (and only should it be possible to demonstrate that insufficient off-site options are available in England in line with guidance available at www.gov.uk, following approaches to at least 3 local or national suppliers) purchase of statutory credits remains an available option, such that it is clear that offsite units could be provided in respect of the development.

4.3 Additional faunal benefits not captured by the Metric

4.3.1 Further biodiversity benefits will be provided by faunal enhancements, for example through the provision of new bat and bird boxes (which can be secured via suitably worded planning conditions). Such faunal enhancements are not quantified under the Metric as this deals with habitats alone and does not address faunal benefits.

5 Summary and Conclusions

5.1.1 Aspect Ecology is advising Manor Oak Homes in respect of ecological matters relating to land east of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, which is proposed for residential development.

5.1.2 To inform the proposals and associated forthcoming planning application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken a BNG assessment to determine the level of biodiversity net gain that could be achieved under the proposed scheme, based on the Statutory Metric calculation tool.

5.1.3 On the basis of the calculations set out and associated assumptions, the metric identifies that the proposals would result in a calculated biodiversity loss of approximately 2.95 habitat units, albeit a net gain in hedgerow units (greater than 10%) is calculated on the basis of the assumptions set out. BNG guidance is very clear that Habitat Units and Hedgerows units are calculated within separate 'modules' within the metric and cannot be summed, traded or converted, with net gains required separately in respect of each relevant unit type.

5.1.4 Accordingly, in order to reflect the calculated loss in Habitat Units, further provision of BNG Habitat Units will be required, and (particularly given the nature of the site and associated constraints) it is proposed to address this through offsite provision of compensatory habitats (offsetting) in line with standard guidance requirements, the precise level of which would be determined at the detailed stage (albeit given the relatively low number of units anticipated, such provision would be anticipated to be readily available from local or national offsetting providers).

Plan 6771/BNG1:

Existing Habitats

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Grassland 1 - refer to text (1.0850ha)
- Grassland 2 - refer to text (0.2100ha)
- Grassland 3 - refer to text (0.2050ha)
- Grassland 4 - refer to text (0.0150ha)
- Vegetated garden (0.0200ha)
- Other woodland; mixed (0.0200ha)
- Bare ground (0.0100ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.0150ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (0.0100ha)
- Native hedgerow (0.35km)
- Tree [2]

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Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	PROJECT
Pre-development Habitat Measurements	TITLE
6771/BNG1	DRAWING NO.
A/JP	REV
April 2024	DATE
CL/JP	QC

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Plan 6771/BNG2:

Post-development Habitats

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Retained Other woodland; mixed (0.0100ha)
- Other neutral grassland (0.3275ha)
- Other neutral grassland: Attenuation basin (0.0525ha)
- Modified grassland (0.0550ha)
- Mixed scrub (0.1775ha)
- Vegetated garden (0.5600ha)
- Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (0.0125ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (0.1900ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.2075ha)
- Retained Native hedgerow (0.345km)
- Proposed Native hedgerow (0.075km)
- Retained Rural Tree [2]
- Proposed Rural Tree [41]
- Proposed Urban Tree [30]

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Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	PROJECT
Post-development Habitat Measurements	TITLE
6771/BNG2	DRAWING NO.
C/JP	REV
April 2024	DATE
CL/JP	QC

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Appendix 6771/BNG1:

Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan

Indicative Ornamental Hedge Planting

Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)
Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet)
Osmanthus x burkwoodii
Skimmia spp
Prunus spp
Escallonia spp
Mixed native species hedges to site boundaries

Indicative Grass Seed Mixes

Wildflower:
Emorsgate - EH1 Hedgerow Mix or similar by hedgerows & in shaded areas
Emorsgate - EM2 Standard general purpose meadow mix or similar for central areas
Emorsgate - EM8 Meadow Mix for wetlands or similar for SUDS

Amenity Grass:
Hurrells P8 Flowering Lawn Wildflower & Grass seed mixture or similar

Mown Grass Paths:
Hurrells HM3 Hard wearing lawn grass seed mix or similar

Indicative Native Shrub & Hedge Planting

Acer campestre
Cornus sanguinea
Corylus avellana
Crataegus monogyna
Ilex aquifolium
Ligustrum vulgare
Prunus spinosa
Rhamnus cathartica
Rosa canina
Sambucus nigra
Viburnum lantana
Viburnum opulus

Mixed Native Hedgerows
10% Cornus sanguinea
10% Corylus avellana
40% Crataegus monogyna
5% Ligustrum vulgare
25% Prunus spinosa
5% Rosa canina
5% Viburnum lantana

Attenuation Basin Planting & Wetland Meadow

Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea), Coppiced Willow (Salix spp), Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Downy Birch (Betula pubescens).

Indicative Open Space & Native Boundary Trees

Acer campestre
Betula pendula
Carpinus betulus
Corylus avellana
Crateagus monogyna
Malus sylvestris
Prunus avium

Indicative Ornamental Shrubs

Cistus corbariensis, Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Queen', Fatsia japonica, Hebe 'Nicola's Blush', Hebe rakaiensis, Viburnum davidii

Indicative Native Understorey Planting to include:

Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)
Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea)
Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
Hazel (Corylus avellana)
Holly (Ilex aquifolium)
Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)

1. Existing boundary vegetation mostly retained and reinforced to provide a further degree of containment to the built form.

2. Minimum 5-metre landscape buffer incorporated along the western site boundary with boundary enhancements and acoustic fencing to soften noise levels from Leicester Road.

3. New mixed native hedgerow to provide a continuous boundary treatment along the southern Site boundary, with a maintenance strip of a minimum 3 metres provided.

4. Native shrub and native tree planting to integrate the built form and protect and enhance existing residential amenity from adjacent properties.

5. Street tree planting to provide vertical interest and break up the massing of the built form.

6. Ornamental shrub planting and clipped, low-growing hedgerow to provide a high-quality landscape setting within the development, offering year-round interest.

7. Public open space to mainly comprise species-rich wildflower grassland to enhance biodiversity levels and retain a degree of openness on-site.

8. Housing to front onto the proposed areas of open space to establish a positive development edge and provide natural surveillance.

9. Mown grass paths to provide connectivity through the open space and link onto the adjacent bridleway (PRoW U25).

10. New pedestrian and cycle link between the Site and Leicester Road.

11. LAP play space to provide play space opportunities on-site.

12. Integrated SuDS feature to enhance on-site biodiversity levels and form a focal point within the open space.

13. Seating opportunities to enhance views of the countryside to the north as well as views of the grade II* listed Church of St Simon and St Jude to the south-east.

NOTES:
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0m 15m 30m

Key:

- Application Site Boundary
- Existing / Retained Vegetation
- Public Rights of Way
- Proposed Open Space Tree Planting
- Proposed Street Tree Planting
- Proposed Rear Garden Tree Planting
- Proposed Native Hedgerow Planting
- Proposed Ornamental Hedgerow Planting
- Proposed Native Shrub Planting
- Proposed Ornamental Shrub Planting
- Proposed Attenuation Basin
- Proposed Wet Meadow Planting
- Proposed Marginal Planting
- Proposed Species Rich Wildflower Mix
- Proposed Mown Grass Footpaths
- Proposed Wildflower Hedgerow Mix
- Proposed Seating
- LAP Proposed LAP Play Space (minimum 126m2)
- Proposed Acoustic Fencing

REV	DATE	NOTE	DRAWN	CHK'D

REVISIONS

aspect landscape planning

TITLE
Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
Landscape Strategy Plan

CLIENT
Manor Oak Homes **DRAFT**

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D
1:750 @ A3	APR 2024	EL	IC

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
8196 / ASP4 / LSP	

Appendix 6771/BNG2:

Habitat Condition Sheets

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Native hedgerow with trees
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	16/02/2024 CL
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	

Condition Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1] and Favourable Conservation Status document[2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Habitat parcel reference										
				H1	H2	H3	H5	H7						
				Grid reference										
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
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. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
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. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
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. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
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). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
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).	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 and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat riches.	Y	N	Y	N	N						
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 nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	N	N	N	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.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Y	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. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only														
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), 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.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						
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.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)

UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type

Grassland - Modified grassland

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	16/02/2024 CL									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**										
		G2	G3	G4								
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria												
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										**Notes (such as justification)**
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	N	N	N								
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	N	N								
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	Y	N								
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	N	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								
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	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								
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	N	N	N								
	Number of criteria passed	3	3	2								

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)										
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)										
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	3	3	2							

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* .

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)

UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types

Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland
Grassland - Lowland meadows
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland
Grassland - Other neutral grassland
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.]
Grassland - Upland acid grassland
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Upland hay meadows
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	16/02/2024 CL									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**										
		G1										
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Grid reference**										
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										**Notes (such as justification)**
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 (assumed on precautionary basis)										
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										
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	N										
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* 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. If any invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	N										
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types												
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y (assumed on precautionary basis)										
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	Y (Assume										
	Number of criteria passed	4										

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)											
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)										
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	3									
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
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)										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs
Urban - Allotments
Urban - Biodiverse green roof
Urban - Bioswale
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards
Urban - Facade-bound green wall
Urban - Ground based green wall
Urban - Intensive green roof
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
Urban - Rain garden
Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)
Urban - Vacant or derelict land
Urban - Bare ground

Habitat Description

See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats: ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	16/02/2024 CL
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	BG1
		Grid reference	

Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - must be assessed for **all urban habitat types**:												
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]. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**	Y										
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** only:												
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.	N/A										
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for **Bioswale and SuDS** habitat types only:												
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife[4].	N/A										
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	N/A										
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Intensive green roofs** only:												
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).	N/A										
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Biodiverse green roofs** only:												
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. **Note – to achieve Good condition, some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.**	N/A										
	Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)	Y										
	Number of criteria passed	1										

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Results for habitats requiring assessment of **3 core criteria** only **(all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs)**:											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)										
• 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)	1									
Results for **Green roofs** and **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** (requiring assessment of **4 criteria** only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).	Good (3)										
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)										
Results for **Bioswale or SuDS** (requiring assessment of **5 criteria** - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)	Good (3)										
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types

Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:

Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)

IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Leicester Road, Earl Shilton	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	16/02/2024 CL	**Habitat parcel reference**	Conifer line W1
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**		**Grid reference**	

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator										Notes (such as justification)
A	**Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	1	1									
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 *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover.	3	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.	1	1									
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].	1	2									
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].	1	2									
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].	3	2									
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].	1	1									
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	1	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].	1	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].	1	1									
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	21	24									

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Result Achieved									
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)										
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)										
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)	21	24								

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Appendix 6771/BNG3:

Extracts from the completed Statutory Biodiversity Metric tool

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Start page

Project details			
Planning authority:	Hinckley & Bosworth DC		
Project name:	Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton		
Applicant:	Manor Oak Homes		
Application type:			
Planning application reference:	TBC		
Completed by:	Aspect Ecology (CL)		
Date of metric completion:	23 April 2024		
Reviewer:			
Calculation iteration:	dv1		
Planning authority reviewer:			
Date of planning authority review:			
Target % net gain:	10%		
Irreplaceable habitat present at baseline:	No ✓		
Total site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	1.59	Irreplaceable habitat site area (hectares):	0.00
Total off-site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	N/A	Irreplaceable habitat area off-site (hectares):	N/A

Main menu

Results

Cell style conventions	
⚠	Attention required
▲	Input error/rules and principles not met
	Use of this cell is not appropriate
	Enter data
	Automatic lookup
	Result

View all

Reset view

On-site baseline map

Insert

On-site baseline map reference number	

On-site post intervention map

Insert

On-site post-intervention map reference number	

Off-site baseline map

Insert

Off-site baseline map reference number	

Off-site post intervention map

Insert

Off-site post-intervention reference number	

Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton

Headline Results

Return to results menu

Scroll down for final results ⚠

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	9.66	
	Hedgerow units	3.02	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	6.71	
	Hedgerow units	3.48	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	-2.95	-30.58%
	Hedgerow units	0.46	15.30%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	0.00	0.00%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	-2.95	
	Hedgerow units	0.46	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	*Habitat units*	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	

On-site net gain is less than target set ⚠

FINAL RESULTS

Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	-2.95	
	Hedgerow units	0.46	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	-30.58%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲
	Hedgerow units	15.30%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲		

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	9.66	10.63	3.92	
Hedgerow units	10.00%	3.02	3.32	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 ✓

Input errors/rule breaks present in metric ▲

Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton

Detailed Results

Return to results menu

Summary Figures

Net project biodiversity units (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention / creation)	*Habitat units*	-2.95
	Hedgerow units	0.46
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total project biodiversity % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat creation + retained habitats)	*Habitat units*	-30.58%
	Hedgerow units	15.30%
	Watercourse units	0.00%

Combined habitat retention and enhancement

	Habitats	Hedgerows	Watercourses
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length	1.59	0.35	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units	9.66	3.02	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length retained	0.01	0.35	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units retained	0.04	2.98	0.00
Total on-site and off-site area / length proposed for enhancement	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units proposed for enhancement	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length lost	1.58	0.01	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units lost	9.62	0.04	0.00

Area Habitats

Area habitats

On-site change by broad habitat type

Habitat group	Baseline: On-site existing area	Baseline: On-site existing value	Post-development on-site: On-site proposed area	Post-development on-site: On-site proposed value	On-site change: On-site area change	On-site change: On-site unit change
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	1.52	9.54	0.44	3.21	-1.08	-6.33
Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.49	0.18	1.49
Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	0.06	0.06	0.97	1.08	0.92	1.02
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.02
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse footprint	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.88	0.29	0.88

Off-site change by broad habitat type

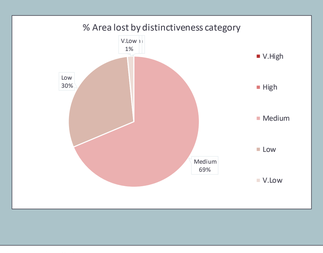
Habitat group	Baseline: Off-site existing area	Baseline: Off-site existing value	Post-development off-site: Off-site proposed area	Post-development off-site: Off-site proposed value	Off-site change: Off-site area change	Off-site change: Off-site unit change
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse footprint	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

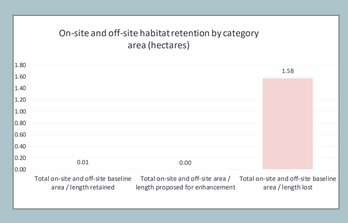
Combined on-site and off-site change by broad habitat type

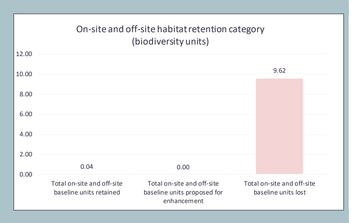
Habitat group	Baseline: Combined existing area	Baseline: Combined existing value	On-site and off-site post-development: Combined proposed area	On-site and off-site post-development: Combined proposed value	Combined change: Combined area change	Combined change: Combined unit change
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	1.52	9.54	0.44	3.21	-1.08	-6.33
Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.49	0.18	1.49
Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	0.06	0.06	0.97	1.08	0.92	1.02
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.02
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse footprint	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.88	0.29	0.88

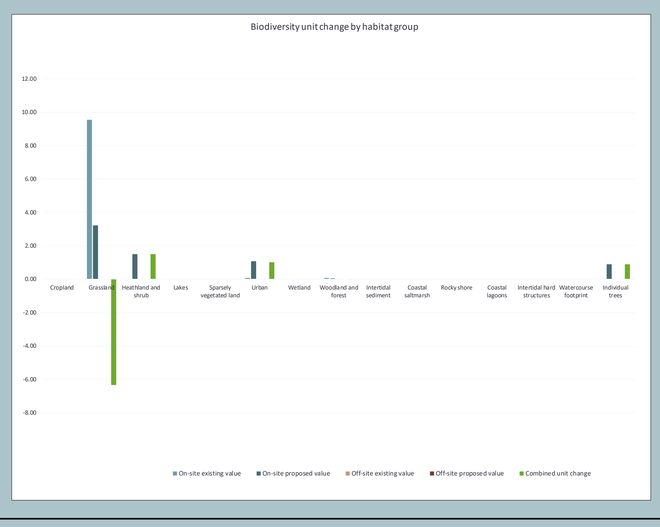
Combined area lost from baseline(s) by distinctiveness band

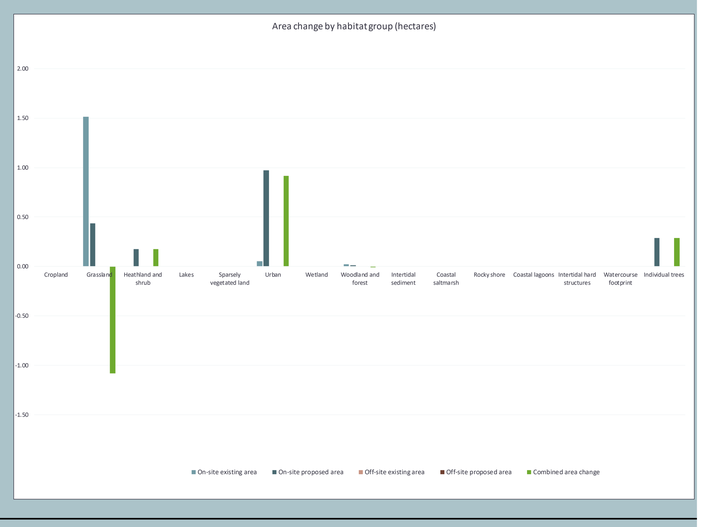
Category	Area lost (hectares)	Area lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0	
Medium	1.085	69
Low	0.47	30
V.Low	0.025	2











Hedgerows and lines of Trees

Hedgerows and lines of trees

On-site change by hedgerow type

Hedgerow type	Baseline: On-site existing length	Baseline: On-site existing value	Post-development on-site: On-site proposed length	Post-development on-site: On-site proposed value	On-site change: On-site length change	On-site change: On-site unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.22	2.24	0.29	2.70	0.07	0.46
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow	0.13	0.78	0.13	0.78	0.00	0.00
Line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Off-site change by hedgerow type

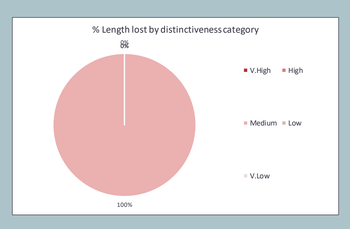
Hedgerow type	Off-site baseline: Off-site existing length	Off-site baseline: Off-site existing value	Post-development off-site: Off-site proposed length	Post-development off-site: Off-site proposed value	Off-site change: Off-site length change	Off-site change: Off-site unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

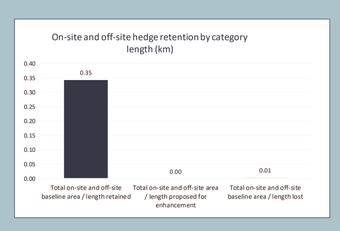
Combined on-site and off-site change by hedgerow type

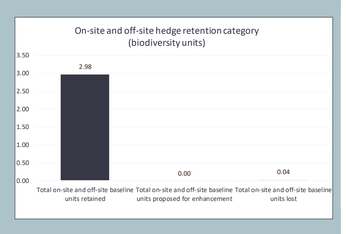
Hedgerow type	Baseline: Combined existing length	Baseline: Combined existing value	Post-development: Combined proposed length	Post-development: Combined proposed value	Change: Combined length change	Change: Combined unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.22	2.24	0.29	2.70	0.07	0.46
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow	0.13	0.78	0.13	0.78	0.00	0.00
Line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

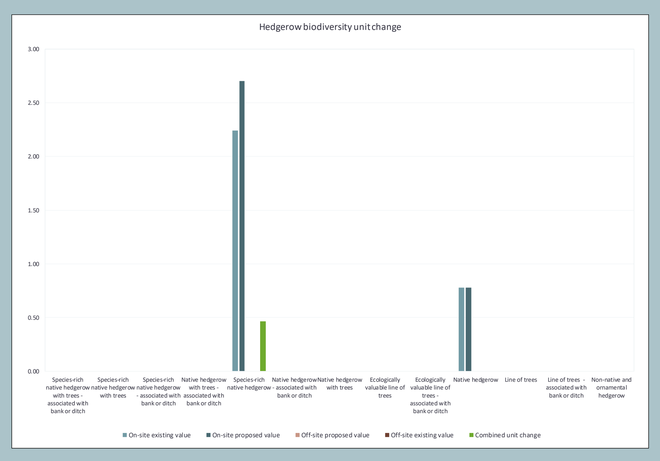
Combined length lost from baseline(s) by distinctiveness band

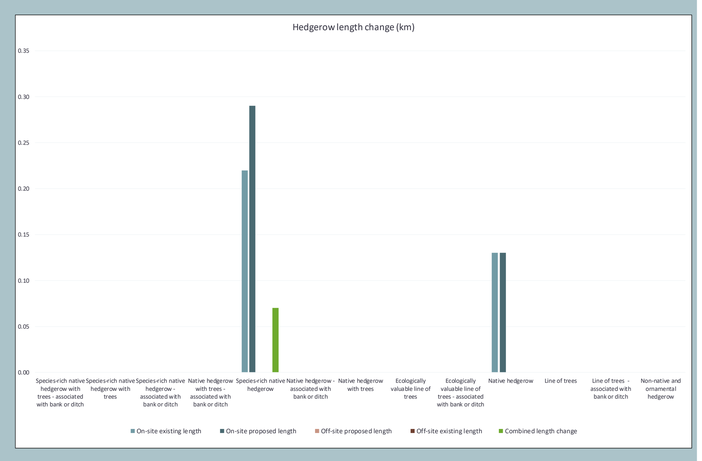
Category	Length lost (km)	Length lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0	
Medium	0.005	100
Low	0	
V.Low	0	











Watercourses

Watercourses

On-site change by watercourse type

Watercourse type	Baseline: On-site existing length	Baseline: On-site existing value	Post-development on site: On-site proposed length	Post-development on site: On-site proposed value	On-site Change: On-site length change	On-site Change: On-site unit change
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other rivers and streams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Off-site change by watercourse type

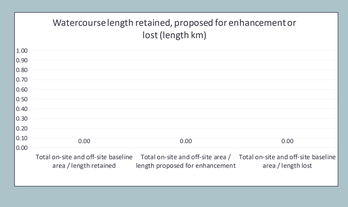
Watercourse type	Baseline: Off-site existing length	Baseline: Off-site existing value	Post development off-site: Off-site proposed length	Post development off-site: Off-site proposed value	Off-site Change: Off-site length change	Off-site Change: Off-site unit change
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other rivers and streams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

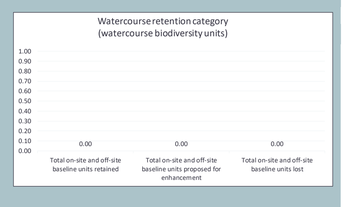
Combined on-site and off-site change by watercourse type

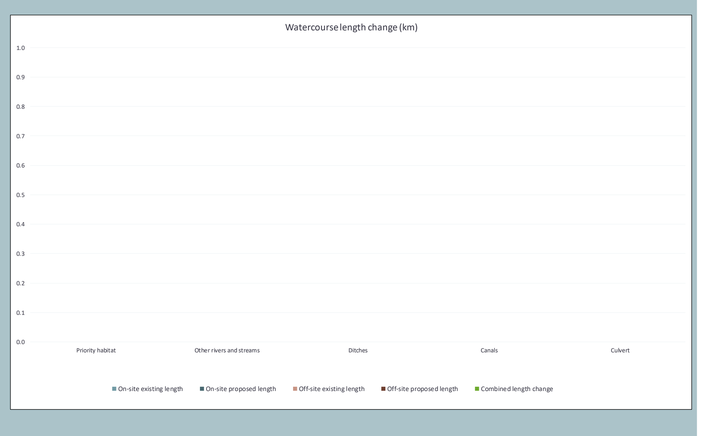
Watercourse type	Baseline: Combined existing length	Baseline: Combined existing value	Post-development on-site: Combined proposed length	Post-development on-site: Combined proposed value	On-site change: Combined length change	On-site change: Combined unit change
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other rivers and streams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Combined length lost from baseline(s) by distinctiveness band

Category	Length lost (km)	Length lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0	
Medium	0	
Low	0	







Project Name: Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton Map Reference:

A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	-2.98
Total Net % Change	-30.58%
Trading Rules Satisfied	No - check trading summaries ▲

	Existing area habitats				Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance				Ecological baseline									Comments		
Ref	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Total habitat units	Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area habitat lost	Units lost	Bespoke compensation agreed for losses of VHDH or irreplaceable habitat	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	No	1.085	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	8.68			0.00	0.00	1.09	8.68		Semi-improved grassland field - re-assess as may required, albeit assumed moderate condition based on initial survey, (G1) - condition may vary, which would influence the final habitat 'score'		
2	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.21	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.42			0.00	0.00	0.21	0.42		Improved grassland - G2		
3	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.205	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.41			0.00	0.00	0.21	0.41		Improved grassland - G3		
4	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.015	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.03			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03		Improved grassland - rough/ruderal area behind B1		
5	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.015	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Compensation Not Required	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00		Buildings		
6	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.01	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Compensation Not Required	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00		Hardstanding		
7	Woodland and forest	Other coniferous woodland	No	0.01	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.02			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02		Conifer Line (>5m wide)		
8	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	No	0.01	Medium	4	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.04	0.01		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00		Small area of trees at NW site boundary.		
9	Urban	Bare ground	No	0.01	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.02			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02		Bare ground - lacking in any vegetation		
10	Urban	Vegetated garden	No	0.02	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.04			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04		Vegetated garden area associated with offsite property to SW		
				Total habitat area									9.66	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.58	9.62				
				Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)																			

Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees, green walls and intertidal hard structures)	1.58

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton Map Reference:

A-2 On-Site Habitat Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	-2.95
Total Net % Change	-30.58%
Trading Rules Satisfied	No - check trading summaries ▲
Area Check	Area Acceptable ✓

				Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Post intervention habitats: Temporal multiplier						Difficulty multipliers					Comments		
Ref	Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Standard time to target condition (years)	Habitat created in advance (years)	Delay in starting habitat creation (years)	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of creation	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied	Habitat units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.3275	Medium	4	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	2.75	Wildflower grassland - managed for wildlife benefit. Individual condition criteria should be readily achievable.(based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
2	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0525	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.35	Attenuation basin, managed for wildlife grassland, albeit assume moderate condition in view of flood drainage management requirements on a precautionary basis.(based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
3	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.055	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	1			Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.11	Amenity grassland including mown paths (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024).		
4	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.1775	Medium	4	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	1.49	Mixed native scrub within open space managed for wildlife benefit.(based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
5	Urban	Vegetated garden	0.56	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	1			Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	1.08	Individual Private Residential Gardens(based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
6	Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.0125	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00	LAP (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
7	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.19	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00	Hard surfacing - access roads, driveways etc (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
8	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.2075	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00	Proposed buildings (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024)		
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10	Individual trees	Urban tree	0.1221	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	27			Standard time to target condition applied	27	0.382	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.37	Indicative new street tree (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024) - 30 no. small trees		
11	Individual trees	Rural tree	0.1669	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	27			Standard time to target condition applied	27	0.382	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.51	Indivcative new rural tree witn open space (based on Proposed Landscape Strategy Plan - Aspect Landscape Planning drawing ref: 8196/ASP4/LSP, dated April 2024) - 41 no small trees		
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Total habitat area	1.97
Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	1.58
M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit / Hectares / M²

Total Units 6.67

Project Name: Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton Map Reference:

B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.46
Total Net % Change	15.30%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Existing hedgerow habitats			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance				Ecological baseline							Comments		
Ref	Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Total hedgerow units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	H1	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.12	Medium	4	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	1.44	0.12		1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00		Species-rich native hedgerow along eastern boundary	
2	H2	Native hedgerow	0.02	Low	2	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.12	0.02		0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00		Beech garden hedge (possibly offsite, beyond stock fence forming residnetial curtilage).	
3	H3	Native hedgerow	0.02	Low	2	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.12	0.02		0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00		Native garden hedge (likely offsite, beyond stock fence forming residnetial curtilage).	
4	H5	Native hedgerow	0.09	Low	2	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.54	0.09		0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00		Eastern boundary hedgerow.	
5	H7	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.1	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.80	0.095		0.76	0.00	0.01	0.04		Southern boundary hedgerow.	
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Project Name: Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton Map Reference:

B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.46
Total Net % Change	15.30%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

		Proposed habitats		Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Temporal multiplier						Difficulty risk multipliers				Hedge units delivered	Comments		
Ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Standard Time to target condition (years)	Habitat created in advance (years)	Delay in starting habitat creation (years)	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of creation	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1		Species-rich native hedgerow	0.075	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.50	Minimum provision of 75m new species-rich hedgerow - assumed moderate condition on a precautionary basis, albeit good condition should be achievable.		
			0.08																		0.50			

ecology • landscape planning • arboriculture

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