



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Barlestone St Giles Football Club, Barton Road, Barlestone, Nuneaton, CV13 0EP

Olivia Blyth

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	1	Ben Duursma BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	21/02/2025
Proof	1.1	Georgina Rennie BSc (Hons), MSc, QCIEEM. Consultant Ecologist	25/02/2025
Final	1.2	Ben Duursma BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	26/02/2025

Arbtech Consultant's Contact Details:

Ben Duursma
Graduate Ecologist
Email: benduursma@arbtech.co.uk
<https://arbtech.co.uk>

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

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

Proportionality

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

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

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by the Spirit Academy of Dance to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Barlestone St Giles Football Club, Barton Road, Barlestone, Nuneaton, CV13 OEP (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for a proposed new dance studio (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 18.56 units; comprised of 17.67 units of modified grassland, hardstanding (no value), buildings (no value), and 0.90 units of individual trees.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 5.08; comprised of 5.08 units of native hedgerow.

A total of 20.42 habitat units and a total of 5.59 hedgerow units will be required on site post-development to meet the required trading rules.

At the time of writing, only BNG part 1 (the baseline report) has been undertaken; therefore, no proposed value or change in biodiversity of the site can be reported on.

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by the Spirit Academy of Dance to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Barlestone St Giles Football Club, Barton Road, Barlestone, Nuneaton, CV13 OEP (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for a proposed new dance studio (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”). A plan showing the proposed development is provided in Appendix 1.

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

- BNG Metric for Barlestone Football Club, CV13 OEP – 21/02/25 (Arbtech, 2025)
- PEA for Barlestone Football Club, CV13 OEP – 21/02/25 (Arbtech, 2025)

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The site is centred on National Grid Reference SK 42436 05942 and has an area of approximately 3.18ha comprising modified grassland, hardstanding, buildings, individual trees and native hedgerow. It is surrounded by residential and agricultural land use with Barlestone Cemetery to the south, and All Saints Nailstone to the north-west. The wider landscape comprises the town of Barlestone. The site sits upon a secondary bedrock aquifer, with a soil character of loamy and clayey soil. A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3 BNG Informative

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

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) states biodiversity net gain is mandatory for sites over 0.5ha as of February 2024. The requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024). The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric is the widely accepted tool used to calculate BNG. It enables the calculation of habitat value pre- and post-development in order to determine the overall change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development. The Biodiversity Metric has separate BNG assessments for areas of habitat, hedgerows and watercourses. The biodiversity value of a site should be maximised. However, it may not always be possible to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain within a site and therefore the Statutory Biodiversity Metric can also account for offsite habitat creation, where land is

available. Alternatively, developers can seek to provide an agreed financial contribution to an appropriate third party (such as the Local Authority, the UK Government or another landowner) to deliver the required biodiversity net gain elsewhere on their behalf.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) by Arbtech Consulting Ltd (February 2025).

A baseline habitat plan is provided in Appendix 3.

Habitat Classification

The PEA classified the habitats on site according to The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2024).

Habitat Area/Length

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

Habitat Condition

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

Strategic Significance

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

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Blaby District Council Local Plan

2.2 Limitations

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken outside of the optimal period for botanical species identification and habitat classification, however given the habitats present on the site, this is not considered to be a major limitation.

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Table 1 details the baseline habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. A full condition assessment for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 4.

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Modified grassland – g4	2.9443 ha	The site is dominated by modified grassland which is 90% mown strictly as the grassland is used as a sports field maintaining the sward height to approximately 7cm or under. The perimeter of the grassland is subject to a relaxed method of management and sward height in these areas are ~15-20cm with tall grass inflorescence reaching 50cm high.	Condition of good due to passing condition assessment criteria A, B, C, E, F, and G.	Low strategic significance.
Buildings – u1b5	0.0528 ha	There are 7 buildings on site; comprising a main clubhouse, associated outbuilding, a cargo container and 4 brick open wall shelters adjacent to the playing fields.	N/A	Low strategic significance.
Developed land; sealed surface – u1b	0.1832 ha	There is an area of hardstanding covered with loose gravel substrate which is used as a driveway and carpark for the site. This habitat is unvegetated.	N/A	Low strategic significance.
Individual trees – 32	0.0041 ha	Within the grassland, there is one moderate-condition individual tree comprised of ash.	Condition of moderate due to passing condition assessment criteria A, B, D, and F.	Medium strategic significance.
Individual trees – 32	0.0651 ha	Within the grassland, there are 16 good-condition individual trees comprised of field maple, rowan, cherry, oak, lime and beech.	Condition of moderate due to passing condition assessment criteria A, B, D, E, and F.	Medium strategic significance.

Native hedgerow – h2a	0.770 km	The site is bordered by native hedgerow, which comprises 3 distinct hedgerows adjoined by corners.	Condition of good due to failing no more than 2 criteria.	Medium strategic significance.
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3.2 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Arbtech Consulting Ltd has not been commissioned to calculate the post-development habitat value at this stage. Therefore a net change in biodiversity cannot be provided at this time.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 18.56 units; comprised of 17.67 units of modified grassland, hardstanding (no value), buildings (no value), and 0.90 units of individual trees.

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 5.08; comprised of 5.08 units of native hedgerow.

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The post-development habitat value for the site has not been calculated at this time, however, the proposed development will need to result a minimum of a 10% gain in biodiversity on site to meet the required trading rules.

A total of 20.42 habitat units and a total of 5.59 hedgerow units will be required on site post-development to meet the required trading rules. Each type of biodiversity unit (area habitat, and hedgerow) must independently achieve a minimum of a 10% net gain in biodiversity, and an excess in one biodiversity unit type cannot be used to compensate for any deficits experienced in another biodiversity unit type.

The removal of any scattered trees on site will require a like-for-like compensation in order to satisfy the required trading rules. This means these habitat types must be replaced with the same broad habitat type, or a higher distinctiveness habitat type, in order to satisfy the required trading rules. Failure to do so will likely result in the rejection of planning permission.

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

Should these alterations be incorporated this BNG Assessment will need to be updated to accurately reflect the change in biodiversity value of the site pre- and post-development.

4.2 Landscaping

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

- Creating areas of other neutral grassland onsite, the below recommendations will achieve a condition score of “good”.
 - Areas of other neutral grassland must be fenced off, to minimise damage through regular footfall, as this reduces the likelihood of achieving this habitat type.
 - Other neutral grassland will contain at least 10 species of grasses, sedges and wildflowers per m². Species to consider include Crested dog’s tail, Sweet vernal grass, Fescues, Small blue-green sedges, Autumn hawkbit, Yellow rattle, Common meadow-rue, Water mint, Adder’s tongue, Rough hawkbit,

Meadowsweet, Ox-eye daisy, Yorkshire fog, False oat grass, Meadow brome, Cocksfoot grass, Willow herb, Field thistle, Dead nettles, Ragwort, Narrow leaf plantain, Spear thistle, Broad leaf dock, Cleavers, Field horsetail, Smooth hawksbeard, Self-heal.

- Management will be required to prevent non-target dominant plant species taking over the habitat parcel, as well as to ensure a varied sward height is maintained and any bare ground is reseeded. As such, access to the habitat parcel must be achieved from the road or similar, without encroaching on any private gardens, for external management to take place.
- Other neutral grassland must not contain any invasive non-native species, as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- Planting individual trees within the site.
 - Any trees planted on site will be located outside of vegetated gardens, as instructed by the BNG user guide (Natural England, 2023). It is suggested that any new trees be planted within the habitat parcel suggested for enhancement to mixed scrub. It should be noted that any trees planted within mixed scrub habitat should not exceed 5m in height.
 - It is strongly encouraged that any tree species planted be of native origin, or at the very least, appropriate with the local landscape.
 - Trees planted on site will require protection from damage caused by human activity, including poor management and vandalism.
 - Trees should be planted in areas with enough space for the canopy growth to reach a minimum of 75% of its expected area, relative to the age, height and species of the tree. Additionally, these trees will not be subject to regular pruning.
- **In regards to the tree present on site, it is strongly advised that efforts are made to retain as many existing trees as possible within the proposed development in order to maintain ecological value.**

Retained on-site habitat may require long-term management to maintain the baseline conditions outlined in this report.

4.3 Landscaping Design

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

4.4 Post Development

A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years.

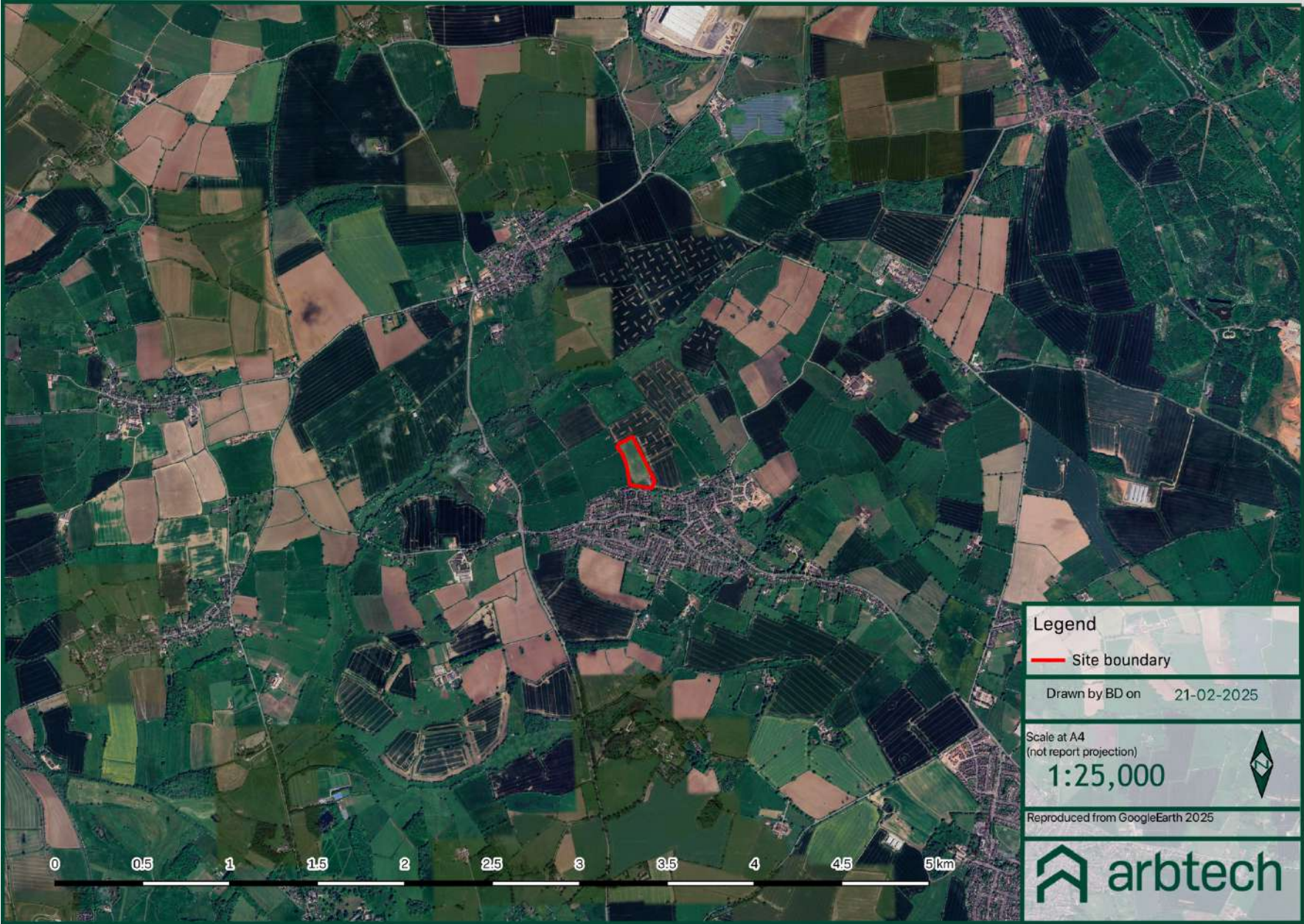
5.0 Bibliography

- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Plan (Adopted December 2009) – Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council - https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy_and_the_local_plan/101/more_about_the_local_plan_2006_to_2026
- CIEEM-CIRIA-IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey a technique for environmental audit. http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub10_handbookforphase1habitatsurvey.pdf
- Natural England (2024). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (JP039).
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- Natural England (2024). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (JP039).
- Natural England (2024). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2024)

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Baseline Habitat Condition Assessment sheets

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Modified grassland	Survey date and Surveyor name	VICTORIA WALTERS 17/02/25
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SK 42436 05942	Habitat parcel reference	G4
Habitat Description Modified grassland onsite.			
UKhab – UK Habitat Classification			
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.	YES	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	YES	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	YES	
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.	NO	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ¹ .	YES	
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	YES	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³).	YES	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		YES	
Number of criteria passed		6	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	YES	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	NO	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	NO	

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	ONSITE TREE	Survey date and Surveyor name	VICTORIA WALTERS 17/02/25
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Individual trees - 32
Grid reference	SK 42335 06093	Habitat parcel reference	32
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	YES	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	YES	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	NO	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	YES	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	NO	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	YES	
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved √/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	NO	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	YES	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	NO	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.			

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

On-site or off-site, site name and location	ONSITE TREES	Survey date and Surveyor name	VICTORIA WALTERS 17/02/25
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Individual trees - 32
Grid reference	SK 42401 06162	Habitat parcel reference	32
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	YES	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	YES	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	NO	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	YES	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	YES	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	YES	
Number of criteria passed		5	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	YES	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	NO	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	NO	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types				
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Onsite native hedgerow.		Survey date and Surveyor name	AMBER WILLIAMS 12/02/25
Limitations (if applicable)	None		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SK 42380 05931		Habitat parcel reference	H2A
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 Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². 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	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
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).	YES	
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 <i>Prunus spinosa</i> 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).	NO	
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).	NO	
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).	YES	

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 niches.	YES	
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 <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	YES	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	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 .	YES	
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).	YES	
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.		
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.		

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:		GOOD	

Appendix 5: Headline BNG Results

The Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric is provided as a separate excel spreadsheet.

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required
<i>Habitat units</i>	10.00%	18.56	20.42
<i>Hedgerow units</i>	10.00%	5.08	5.59
<i>Watercourse units</i>	10.00%	0.00	0.00