South Street, Bridport

784-B048171

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Planning Issues Ltd

August 2024

Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited.

TETRA TECH

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document:	Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment
Project:	South Street, Bridport
Client:	Planning Issues Ltd
Project Number:	784-B048171
File Origin:	\\lds-dc-vm-101\Data\Projects\784-B048171_South_Street__Bridport\60 Project Output\63 Published

Revision:	Version 1	**Prepared by:**	**Izzy Frey** Consultant Ecologist [redacted] **Ben Cooke BSc MSc ACIEEM** Senior Ecologist [redacted]
Date:	June 2024	**Checked by:**	**Gabrielle Cruttenden MSc BSc (Hons) ACIEEM** Senior Ecologist [redacted]
Status:	Final	**Approved By:**	**Trish Holden BSc MSc MCIEEM** Principal Ecologist [redacted]
Description of Revision:	First Issue		

Revision:	Version 2	**Prepared by:**	**Ben Cooke BSc MSc ACIEEM** Senior Ecologist [redacted]
Date:	August 2024	**Checked / Approved by:**	**Kevin Wood** Associate Ecologist [redacted]
Status:	Final		
Description of Revision:	Amendments following reassessment of Rivers Asker and Brit (Upper) after discovery of non-native invasive species listed under Schedule 9, II of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*) along these watercourses.		

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Site Location	The site is located west of South Street in Bridport, Dorset and is centred at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SY 46509 92260.
Proposals	The development proposals comprise a residential care home with associated parking, infrastructure and landscaping.
Existing Information	Tetra Tech completed a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site in June 2023 (Tetra Tech, 2024) which identified that the site comprised predominantly of bare ground, scrub, lines of trees and grassland which are of limited ecological value, although the grassland and scrub were considered suitable for reptiles and nesting birds. A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment for the site was recommended within the PEA, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Dorset Council Local Plan and the Bridport Neighbourhood Area Plan. Dorset County Council requires **a minimum of 10% net gain** for biodiversity on all proposed developments.
Scope of this Survey(s)	The aim of this BNG assessment is to: • Quantify the pre-development baseline habitat, hedgerow and watercourse units; • Quantify the post-development habitat, hedgerow and watercourse units on site; and • Calculate the likely change in biodiversity units for habitat, hedgerow and watercourse units from pre- to post-development to provide an indication of the biodiversity losses / gains that may occur should the proposed development proceed. The assessment has been made using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024c) in conjunction with the User guide (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024a).
Results and Evaluations	The pre-development area-based habitat value was **1.74** biodiversity units, and the pre-development hedgerow units were **0.08** biodiversity units. The River Asker and River Brit (Upper) were identified as River Type K in moderate condition. Overall, the pre-development watercourse units were **2.15** biodiversity units. Based on the current Post-Development Plan, the development would result in a net gain of **1.72** habitat units (**+ 98.55** %), however the trading rules have not

	been satisfied. The development is also predicted to result in a net gain of **0.15** hedgerow units **(+ 189.50 %)** and a net gain of **0.15** river units **+ 7.20** %) although this falls below the minimum threshold of a biodiversity gain of 10 % as required by law.
Recommendations	Through the creation of habitats onsite, the site currently meets 10% net gain for habitat units however does not meet the trading rules. The site does not currently meet the minimum note gain threshold for hedgerow and river units, therefore the requirements of current local and national planning policy for area-based habitats, hedgerows and watercourses are not met. To address this, it is recommended that the layout be reviewed for additional hedgerow creation opportunities, in accordance with the best practice principles. As it is considered that additional area-habitat retention, enhancement and creation cannot be incorporated onsite the project will need to explore options to address the area-based habitat and watercourse unit and trading rules shortfall, through off-site off-setting and/or a third-party habitat bank, securing this through a S106 agreement as part of the planning process. As a last option use of statutory credits may need to be explored to address the current biodiversity losses. To secure biodiversity net gains for at least 30 years as per the Environment Act 2021, it should be conditioned that a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) is produced to detail the habitat management required to meet the habitat conditions detailed in this report for a period of 30 years.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tetra Tech was commissioned by Planning Issues Ltd on 18th April 2023 to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment of land at South Street, Bridport hereafter referred to as "the site".

This report has been prepared by Consultant Ecologist Izzy Frey BSc and Senior Ecologist Ben Cooke MSc ACIEEM and the conditions pertinent to it are in Appendix A.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located west of South Street in Bridport, Dorset and is centred at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SY 46509 92260 – see Figure 1. The site is situated in an urban setting towards the south of Bridport and is immediately bounded by the River Brit (Upper) to the west and south, which forms a confluence with the River Asker, with a man-made weir directly to the south of the site. For detailed watercourse information, please see Appendix D. There is a residential area immediately to the north and industrial development to the east. Further urban development associated with Bridport and Bothenhampton lie to the north and east respectively. The wider landscape is more rural, with open space comprising arable land, small parcels of woodland and a network of hedgerows.

The site is currently an active builder's supply yard largely comprised of bare ground, with areas of grassland, scrub, lines of trees and ephemeral and ruderal vegetation.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The development proposals comprise a total of 48 retirement apartments with associated parking, infrastructure and landscaping.

1.4 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to:

- Assess the distinctiveness and condition of the vegetation types and other habitats on site;
- Quantify the pre-development baseline habitat and river units present on site;
- Quantify the post-development biodiversity units on site; and
- Compare both figures to determine if the proposals result in a net-gain or net-loss of biodiversity units.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of eighteen months from the date of the habitat condition assessment survey (i.e., October 2025), after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. The recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals upon which this report is based.

Scientific names are provided at the first mention of each species and common names (where appropriate) are then used throughout the rest of the report for ease of reading.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 BIODIVERSITY OFFSETTING GUIDANCE

The assessment has been made using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024c) in conjunction with the User Guide (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024a) and Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019). This comprises the following steps, described in Section 2.2, with detailed methodology provided in Appendix E.

2.2 HABITAT ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Habitats

Pre-development

An extended UKHabs Classification survey was carried out at the site on 14th June 2023 by Tetra Tech Senior Ecologist Alex Coggins BSc (Hons). The weather conditions were warm and sunny with a light breeze, and the temperature was approximately 22°C (Tetra Tech, 2024).

The pre-development habitats present on site were mapped in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification Professional Edition V2 (UKHab Ltd., 2023). The pre-development habitats are shown in Figure 2.

The habitats were converted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024c) from the UKHab classification (UKHab Ltd, 2023). Further detail of habitat descriptions with target notes can be found in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) undertaken for this project (Tetra Tech, 2024).

Post-development

Each of the post-development habitats, as set out on the Post Development Plan (Figure 3) and Landscape Plan (See Appendix F), were assigned a UKHab category which was considered to best represent the habitat present post-development, this was then converted to a BNG Metric category. See Figure 3 for the post-development habitats.

2.2.2 Habitat Distinctiveness

Each habitat is assigned a score for distinctiveness. Distinctiveness includes parameters such as species richness, diversity, rarity (at local, regional, national and international scales) and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024a).

2.2.3 Habitat Condition

Condition assessments for the area-based habitats on site were undertaken by Senior Ecologist Alex Coggins BSc (Hons) on 11th April 2024.

The condition of each habitat is assessed using the methods set out in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric - The Statutory Biodiversity Metric -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology November 2023 (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024b).

The baseline condition assessment data can be found in Appendix C and D (for rivers).

2.2.4 Rivers

A River Condition Assessment (RCA) was undertaken on site on 8th April 2024 by RCA accredited surveyor Senior Ecologist Ben Cooke BSc MSc ACIEEM, with assistance from Consultant Ecologist Izzy Frey BSc (Hons). The weather conditions were overcast with a light breeze.

The condition of any linear river habitat present on site was assessed by a Modular River Physical Survey (MoRPh Survey) undertaken by a certified ecologist. An assessment of river habitat condition is based on the extent and diversity of a number of physical features within in both the river channel and the riparian zone, and the extent and type of any human modifications. The assessment is completed in two parts:

- A desk-based reach-scale assessment to define river type to be affected by the proposed development.
- A field based sub-reach scale assessment which records physical features / habitats, channel dimensions, vegetation structural features and human interventions / modifications to assess the condition of the river at the proposed development site.

It should be noted that different watercourse habitat types use different condition assessment methodologies:

- Culverts – do not require a condition assessment and are automatically assigned as ‘poor’ condition;
- Ditches – use the Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology November 2023 (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024b); and
- All other watercourses (including canals) – use the RCA methodology.

2.2.5 Strategic Significance

The strategic significance of a site within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric is based upon several factors such as but not limited to:

- If the site is identified within a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) area.
- If an LNRS has not yet been published, if the site is identified within a local planning policy as a biodiversity and nature or green infrastructure improvement areas.
- For rivers, if the watercourses are highlighted within Environment Agency (EA) Catchment Data Explorer.

The site falls within the authority of Bridport Town Council, and under the Dorset LNRS. The responsible authority for publishing this LNRS is Dorset Council. At the time of writing, the Dorset LNRS was still under development and therefore not available for this assessment. As such the following documents have been reviewed for information regarding any habitats or features which are formally identified in the plan, which would thus influence the strategic significance level of these habitats on site.

West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Adopted Local Plan 2011-2031 (Dorset Council, 2015).

Policy ENV2 states that *'Development of major sites should take opportunities to help connect and improve the wider* ***ecological networks.****'*

Policy ENV10 states that '*Development will provide for the future retention and protection of* ***trees*** *and other features that contribute to an area's distinctive character. Such features may not always be designated or otherwise formally recognised.'*

Bridport Area Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2036 (Bridport Town Council, 2020).

Policy L5, Enhancement of the Environment states that '*Appropriate to the scale of development, proposals for new housing development should:*

1. Include good quality outdoor space, both ***private and community gardens****, and contribute to providing* ***tree cover*** *and improving biodiversity and.*

2. Make provision for ***green infrastructure****.'*

The above plans include policies relating to tree planting and provision of private and community gardens, therefore 'individual trees' would be attributed as being 'Formally identified in local strategy' within the Statutory Biodiversity metric.

In addition to this, the site itself is located within a 'Higher Potential Ecological Network' area, formally identified within the Dorset Local Nature Partnership (DLNP) Ecological Network map (DLNP, 2020). This is due to the site's proximity to the rivers Brit (Upper) and Asker and adjacent areas designated as part of the Existing Ecological Network. For this reason, all the pre-development and post-development habitats (with the exception of Urban - Developed land; sealed surface, Urban - Vegetated garden which are not considered habitats of ecological importance locally) have been given the highest strategic significance category of 'Formally identified in local strategy, as this supersedes the significance level which would otherwise be given to habitats individually within the site. Those habitats not considered to be of ecological importance locally (Urban - Developed land; sealed surface and Urban - Vegetated garden) were assigned the lowest strategic significance category of 'Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy'.

Watercourses

Rivers are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat. Both rivers (River Asker and River Brit, Upper, see Plates 1 and 2) are named as such on the Environment Agency's (EA's) Catchment Data Explorer (2024) and are located within the Higher Potential Ecological Network area. As such they are also afforded the highest level of strategic significance for the purposes of the metric.

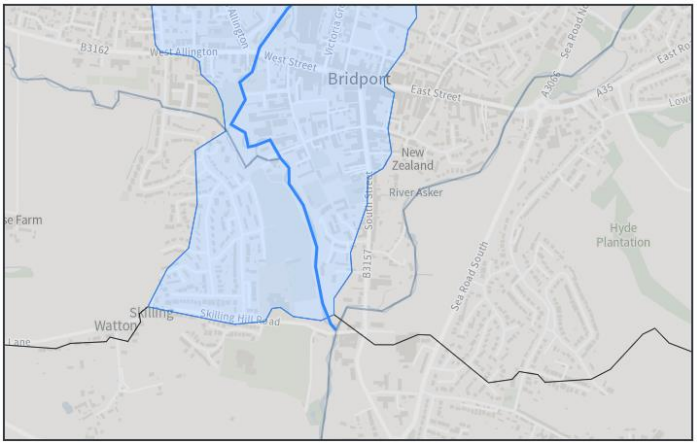

Plate 1 - River Brit (Upper) *© Environment Agency (2024)*

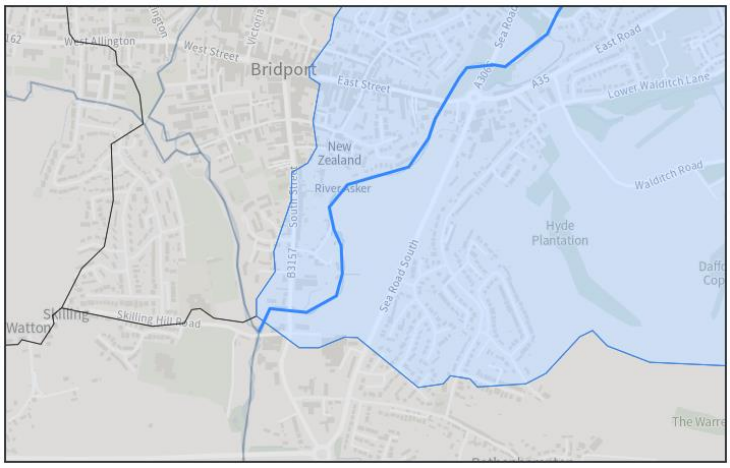

Plate 2 - River Asker *© Environment Agency (2024)*

2.2.6 Risk Factors

As part of any proposed habitat creation and enhancement, risk factors must be considered to correct for disparity, delay or risk; these are:

- Time to target condition;
- Difficulty of restoration / creation; and
- If habitat created is undertaken in advance or delayed prior to the development.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations detailed in this report are based upon the site redline boundary and the development proposals as outlined by the client at the time of writing. Should there be any changes to the site redline boundary, landscape plans or development proposals at a later stage, this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether any amendments or additional survey work is required.

The best possible effort was made during the mapping process to ensure that all habitats identified on site were mapped accurately and represent the area of habitats present on site. Some margin of error is

possible due to the difficultly defining the continuous nature of habitat boundaries. However, this margin of error has been minimised as far as practically possible using the professional opinion of two experienced ecologists, desk-based information and up to date aerial imagery.

The assessment of habitats pre and post-development required conversion from UKHab habitat categories into Metric categories. This information is then inputted into the Metric in terms of the habitat areas being retained, lost or enhanced. Whilst not a significant limitation, when using the Metric calculation tool to convert the UKHab types into Metric categories, the different habitat types do not exactly align. Therefore, some habitats were included within a more general habitat category under UKHab to allow the calculation tool to be applied, this also applies to the post development landscape plan used for the site. For transparency, the conversion table in Appendix F – 'Habitats' set out which habitats have been paired during the conversion.

Note that scores for habitats, hedgerows and rivers are reported separately and therefore should not be summed or averaged to produce a final overall biodiversity value for the site.

The outputs of the Metric are not absolute values but provide a proxy for the relative biodiversity worth of a site pre and post development. The calculations within this report should be reviewed and updated should there be any changes to the habitats on site pre-development. As the change in biodiversity units is determined by subtracting the number of pre-intervention biodiversity units (i.e. those originally existing on-site and off-site) from the number of post-intervention units (i.e. those projected to be provided), this report should be updated should the proposals for the site change (Figure 3 /Appendix F).

The Metric does not override or undermine any existing planning policy or legislation, including the mitigation hierarchy, which should always be considered as the Metric is applied. Furthermore, the Metric does not change the protection afforded to biodiversity. Existing levels of protection afforded to protected species (such as for bats) and to habitats, are not changed by use of this or any other Metric.

The optimal period to undertake habitat condition assessment for botanical interest is April-September. The survey was completed in April which is within the optimal survey window therefore this is not considered to be a limitation to the accurate assessment of the habitats, and the dominant species of the respective vegetation types were visible and identifiable.

The River Condition Assessment was undertaken in low flow; as such flow is not considered to be a limitation and river features were clearly visible. The areas of the rivers surveyed were visible and otherwise accessible from both banks and there are thus no limitations relating to access.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 PRE-DEVELOPMENT BASELINE UNITS

The baseline condition assessments for habitats and rivers units are provided in more detail in Appendices C and D, respectively.

The habitats present on site are shown in Table 1 below, alongside their distinctiveness and condition categories, with the total area of the habitats onsite (**1.12 ha**) and the associated baseline biodiversity units (**1.74**).

The baseline linear biodiversity calculation for hedgerows present onsite is shown in Table 2. There is a total of **0.07 km** of hedgerow habitat within the site, providing **0.08** baseline hedgerow linear units.

Due to the presence of the River Asker and River Brit (Upper) within 10 m of the red line boundary, a RCA was undertaken. During this assessment, both the River Asker and River Brit (Upper) were identified as being watercourse type 'Other rivers and streams' (River Type K), both in moderate condition. The baseline linear biodiversity calculation for the watercourses present on site is shown in Table 3. There is a total of **0.29 km** of watercourse habitat within 10 m of the site, providing **2.15** baseline watercourse linear units.

3.2 IRREPLACEABLE HABITATS

Within the baseline habitat surveys, no irreplaceable habitats have been recorded on site, therefore no bespoke mitigation for irreplaceable habitats is proposed.

Table 1: Pre-development Habitat Baseline Units

Habitat Type	Ref	Irreplaceable Habitat (Y/N)	Area (ha)	Area Retained (ha)	Area Enhanced (ha)	Area Lost (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total habitat units
Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs	1	N	0.035	0	0	0.04	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.16
Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal / Ephemeral	2	N	0.020	0	0	0.02	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.09
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	3	N	0.132	0	0	0.12	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.61
Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub	4	N	0.043	0	0	0.04	Medium	Condition Assessment N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	0.20
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub	5	N	0.137	0	0	0.14	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.63
Urban - Developed	6	N	0.041	0	0	0.04	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area / compensation not in local	0.00

land, sealed surface									strategy / no local strategy	
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	7	N	0.714	0	0	0.67	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	0.00
Individual trees – Urban tree	9	N	0.004	0	0	0.004	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.02
Individual trees – Urban tree	8	N	0.004	0	0	0.004	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.04
Total units:										**1.74**

Table 2: Pre-development Hedgerow Units

Hedgerow Type	Ref	Length (km)	Length Retained (km)	Length Enhanced (km)	Length Lost (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total hedgerow units
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	1	0.074	0	0	0.074	V. Low	Poor	High Strategic Significance	0.08
								Total units:	**0.08**

Table 3: Pre-development Watercourse Units

River Type	Ref	Length (km)	Length Retained (km)	Length Enhanced (km)	Length Lost (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition [1]	Strategic significance	Watercourse Encroachment	Riparian Encroachment	Total watercourse units
Other Rivers and Streams	1	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	High	Fairly Poor	High Strategic Significance	Minor	Major / Major	0.75
Other Rivers and Streams	2	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	High	Moderate	High Strategic Significance	Minor	Major / Major	1.41
Total units:											**2.15**

[1] A breakdown of the results from the RCA are provided within Appendix D.

3.3 POST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

Post development habitats as shown in the landscape plan in Appendix G have been split depending on whether they are to be retained, enhanced or created. On this basis, the post-development for onsite habitats value is calculated to be **3.46** habitat units, **0.23** hedgerow units and **2.31** river units.

The habitats and hedgerows created as part of the development are provided in Table 4 and Table 6, habitats enhanced in Table 5 with watercourse units enhanced provided in Table 7. Further details regarding retention, creation and enhancement proposals are outlined below.

Retention

The proposals for the site comprise the removal of all buildings and hardstanding. There are no proposals to retain habitat within its current condition. The river habitat within 10 m of the site (the riparian zone) which does not lie within the site ownership boundary is to be retained.

Creation

The proposals comprise the creation of other neutral grassland will be created along the western and southern site boundaries parallel to the riverbank, with areas of modified grassland spread across the site but predominantly in the northeast and southeast extents of the site. Mixed scrub will be planted along the boundaries in the northwest and southeast of the site. Non-native and ornamental hedgerow will be created in the northwest of the site adjacent to the new buildings. Planting of urban trees and introduced shrub is proposed across the site to provide a screening effect along the site boundaries and riverbank.

The proposals involve the construction of several new buildings, with associated parking, gardens and soft landscaping. The two existing access points in the east of the site from South Street will become areas of sealed surface to provide vehicular access into the development.

Enhancement

The proposed creation of grassland (other neutral grassland and modified grassland along the site boundaries parallel to the riverbank, will contribute to the enhancement of the Rivers Asker and Brit (Upper) by reducing the level of development within 10 m of the watercourses.

All creation and enhancement proposals are displayed in Figure 3.

The proposed management regime for the created habitats to reach their target condition in the specified timeframe is provided within Appendix E.

Table 4: Post-development Habitat units – Created

Habitat Type	Ref	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total habitat units
Urban – Developed land, sealed surface (Buildings)	1	0.286	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	0.00
Urban – Vegetated garden	2	0.026	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	0.05
Urban – Developed land; sealed surface	3	0.35	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	0.00
Urban – Introduced shrub	4	0.078	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area / compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	0.15
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub	5	0.052	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.40
Grassland – Modified grassland	6	0.151	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.34
Grassland – Other neutral grassland	7	0.14	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	1.05

Individual trees – Urban tree	8	0.35	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	1.13
Total units:						**3.12**

Table 5: Post-development Habitat units – Enhanced

Habitat Type	Ref	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total habitat units
Other neutral grassland – Other neutral grassland	3	0.0159	Medium – Medium	Poor – Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.12
Bramble scrub – Mixed scrub	4	0.0134	Medium – Medium	Condition Assessment N/A – Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.11
Mixed scrub – Mixed scrub	5	0.0125	Medium – Medium	Poor – Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	0.11
Total units:						**0.34**

Table 6: Post-development Hedgerow units – Created

Hedgerow Type	Ref	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total habitat units
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	1	0.05	V. Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.06

Species-rich native hedgerow	2	0.04	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.18
Total units:						**0.23**

Table 7: Post-development Watercourse units – Enhanced

Watercourse Type	Ref.	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Watercourse encroachment	Riparian encroachment	Strategic significance	Total habitat units
Other rivers and streams	1	0.12 km	High	Fairly Poor - Moderate	Minor - Minor	Major / Major - Major / Major	Formally identified in local strategy	0.90
Total units:								**0.90**

3.4 HEADLINE RESULTS

The data used to inform the condition assessments for the habitats pre- and post-development and calculations from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric are provided in Appendices C to E.

Headline habitat results are provided in Table 8. This shows that with the implementation of the habitats within the Post Development Habitat Plan (Figure 3), and achievement of the conditions as set out in Appendix E, the development proposals would likely result in a net gain of approximately **1.72** habitat units **(+ 98.55 %),** net gain of approximately **0.15** hedgerow units **(+ 189.50 %)** and net gain of approximately **0.15** river units **(+ 7.20 %).** To meet the minimum threshold for a net gain (i.e., 10 %) for these watercourses an additional **0.06** river units are required.

Trading rules

The trading rules set minimum habitat creation and enhancement requirements to compensate for specific habitat losses, up to the point of no net loss. They are based on the habitat type and distinctiveness of the lost habitat. As per rule 1 of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024a) *"The trading rules of this biodiversity metric must be followed"* and *"if trading rules have not been satisfied, then a net gain in biodiversity cannot be claimed"*.

The trading rules for habitats are not met. For habitats this is due to the loss of **– 0.21** units of scrub (bramble and mixed) not being replaced with habitat within the same broad habitat class (i.e., hedgerow) or a habitat of higher distinctiveness. The trading rules have been met for hedgerows and watercourses however the calculated unit gain for watercourses is less (0.15 units) than the target set of 10 %.

A summary of the trading rules is provided in Table 9, 10 and 11.

Table 8: Headline Results

Project Stage	Habitat Type	Units
On-site baseline	Habitat units	1.74
	Hedgerow units	0.08
	River units	2.15
On site post-intervention	Habitat units	3.46
	Hedgerow units	0.23
	River units	2.31
On site Total net unit change	Habitat units	1.72
	Hedgerow units	0.15
	River units	0.15
Total percentage change	Habitat units	+ 98.55 %
	Hedgerow units	+ 189.50 %

Project Stage	Habitat Type	Units
	River units	+ 7.20 %
Trading rules met?		No

Table 9: Trading Rule Summary – Habitats

Trading Summary		
Distinctiveness Group	**Trading Rule**	**Trading Satisfied?**
Very High	**Bespoke compensation likely to be required**	**Yes ✓**
High	**Same habitat required**	**Yes ✓**
Medium	**Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required**	**No X**
Low	**Same distinctiveness or better habitat required**	**Yes ✓**

Table 10: Trading Rule Summary – Hedgerows

Trading Summary		
Distinctiveness Group	**Trading Rule**	**Trading Satisfied?**
Very High	**Same habitat required =**	**Yes ✓**
High	**Like for like or better**	**Yes ✓**
Medium	**Same distinctiveness or better habitat required**	**Yes ✓**
Low	**Same distinctiveness or better habitat required**	**Yes ✓**
Very Low	**Same distinctiveness or better habitat required**	**Yes ✓**

Table 11: Trading Rule Summary – Rivers

Trading Summary		
Distinctiveness Group	**Trading Rule**	**Trading Satisfied?**
Very High	**Same habitat required – Bespoke compensation option**	**Yes ✓**
High	**Same habitat required =**	**Yes ✓**
Medium	**Same habitat required =**	**Yes ✓**
Low	**Better distinctiveness habitat required**	**Yes ✓**

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 SIGNIFICANT ON-SITE ENHANCEMENTS

Significant on-site enhancements are defined as areas of habitat enhancement which contribute significantly to the proposed development's biodiversity net gain relative to the biodiversity value before development. Retention of existing habitat does not count as an on-site enhancement. Below are listed the significant on-site enhancements proposed for the site;

- Creation of Grassland - Other neutral grassland, Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub and (habitats of medium distinctiveness within the biodiversity Metric); and Individual trees – Urban tree.

WC1 – River Asker was identified as a River Type K in 'fairly poor' condition, with a Final Condition Scores of 0.012. WC2 – River Brit (Upper) was also identified as a River Type K in 'moderate' condition, with a Final Condition Scores of 0.235.

Following the inclusion of the proposed enhancements, it has been determined that the post-intervention condition score for WC1 – River Asker would be **0.17** with the post-intervention condition score for WC2 – River Brit Upper would be **0.31.** In line with the thresholds provided for River Types in Table 25 (Appendix F), the lower threshold for River Type K in 'moderate' condition is 0.2 and for 'fairly good' condition, the lower threshold is 1.2. As such, whilst the proposed enhancements will increase the condition score for WC1, it is not currently considered possible to increase the condition of WC2 from 'moderate' to 'fairly good' condition within the Metric onsite, as the lower threshold for 'fairly good' condition has not been met. Therefore, a quantifiable net gain with regards to the condition enhancement of either of the two watercourses is not currently possible to present within the Metric, without the use of off-site enhancement.

As such the additional **0.06** river units required to be incorporated into the calculations to meet the minimum threshold of 10 %, can be achieved through the enhancement of approx. 0.06 km of 'Other rivers and streams' in 'fairly poor' condition within the same Local Planning Authority (LPA) / National Character Area (NCA) (proposed through the reduction in level of encroachment on both banks of a river from 'major' to 'moderate').

The maintenance of the significant on-site enhancements described above must be secured with a legal agreement (planning condition, planning obligation or conservation covenant) for 30 years in the same way as off-site gains. LPAs will consider the most appropriate mechanism, and this will be agreed at the planning permission stage.

4.2 TRADING RULES

The trading rules are not met for area-based habitats due to **0.21** units of scrub habitat types (bramble and mixed) not proposed to be replaced like for like or like for better distinctiveness of habitat as per Table 9 and 10. To meet the trading rules the following design changes to the post development layout are recommended:

- **0.21** mixed scrub units should be incorporated into the calculations through off-site enhancement (as it is considered that this habitat cannot be created onsite) to meet a like for like trade of

habitats lost, enhanced and created on site. To generate the units required to achieve the minimum threshold of 10 % approx. 0.04 ha of mixed scrub in 'moderate' condition within the same LPA / NCA would need to be created (assuming an off-site baseline of Cropland – Cereal Crop); and

4.3 BEST PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

As per the Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker, J., Hoskin, R., & Butterworth, T, 2019) and *BS 8683 – "Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain",* the proposed development has been designed in accordance with the following key principles:

Principle 1: Apply the mitigation hierarchy

Avoidance:

The riparian zones of both the Rivers Asker and River Brit (Upper) directly adjacent to the site are not proposed to be impacted by works related to proposed construction onsite. As such impacts to the bank face and river channel have been avoided. Given the small size of the site and required associated works related to construction (e.g., the installation of utilities) it is not considered possible to avoid impacting the other habitats of ecological value onsite.

Restoration:

The riparian zones of the River Asker and River Brit (Upper) will be enhanced, thereby reducing the riparian zone encroachment on these watercourses. Areas of modifed grassland and bramble scrub will be enhanced to habitat of greater distinctiveness (other neutral grassland and mixed scrub) and areas of mixed scrub will also be enhanced to from poor to moderate condition.

Compensation:

The site will including the creation of grassland (other neutral and modified), scrub and individal tree planting.

Principle 2: Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere

Irreplaceable habitats are not present on site to proposed to be indirectly impacted by the proposed development, therefore this principle does not apply.

Principle 3: Be inclusive and equitable

As part of this biodiversity net gain assessment, the design team have been engaged within the design process to try to achieve a net gain.

Principle 4: Address risk

As part of this biodiversity net gain assessment, the design team have been engaged to address potential risks at a early stage, primarily around and the design of proposed created habitats such as other neutral grassland.

Principle 5: Make a measurable net gain contribution

The site has achieved a measurable net gain for biodiversity, achieving a proposed net gain in habitat units however, the trading rules have not been met.

Currently, the proposals are also demonstrating a net gain in hedgerow units and gain in watercourse units on site, although this the gain is lower than the minimum threshold of 10 %. However, provided the recommendations in Section 4.2, above, are incorporated into the proposals, the site will achieve a measurable net gain for habitat, hedgerow, and watercourse units.

Principle 6: Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity

As above provided the recommendations in Section 4.2, are incorporated into the proposals the site will achieved the best outcome for biodiversity by compensating for losses of artifical unvegeated unsealed surface and buildings by providing habitat of higher quality that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation such as modified grassland, other neutral grassland, native hedgerows and individual trees.

Principle 7: Be additional

The site has achieved additionality through proposed planting, ecologists have engaged with the landscapers to establish wildlife friendly planting.

Principle 8: Create a net gain legacy

The site will achieve a net gain legacy through the production of a habitat management plan that details the management required to meet the conditions of the habitats as detailed within this biodiversity net gain assessment. Where trading rules and net gains cannot be achieved on site, these will be established off-site through a wider land portfolio and / or habitat bank. The habitat management plan will be secured by a planning condition relating to the proposed development.

Principle 9: Optimise sustainability

The site has aimed to optimise sustainability through creating wider natural capital benefits to the site such as the inclusion of electric charging points at each parking space and the installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels onsite. The provision of both will help to lower carbon emissions produced locally.

Principle 10: Be transparent

The biodiversity net gain assessment outlines all methodology used to achieve a net gain for this proposed development, including baseline data, how this was recorded and how biodiversity net gain has been designed into the scheme.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The current proposals achieve a net gain of **+ 98.55** % for habitat units, **+ 189.50** % net gain for hedgerow units and **+ 7.20** % net gain for watercourse units. As the biodiversity net gain assessment shows that the current post development layout will achieve a net gain in habitat units but the trading rules are not met, a net gain in hedgerow units and a net gain (but lower than the minimum threshold of 10 %) for river units.

Engagement with the client and landscapers in line with the mitigation hierarchy has increased projected biodiversity gains onsite. These include;

- Avoidance of development along the bank face of the Rivers Asker and Brit (Upper);
- The enhancement of habitat such as grassland to grassland of higher distinctiveness (e.g., modified grassland enhanced to other neutral grassland); and
- The creation of habitat comprising native species including urban trees and mixed scrub.

It is considered that the BNG assessment will not meet the current NPPF policy relating to biodiversity net gain and does not meet requirement for net gain in biodiversity units as per the Environment Act 2021, as set out in appendix B.

Due to the proposed development not meeting the current national and local planning policy relating to biodiversity net gain and trading rules, other options for achieving a net gain must be considered and are highlighted below.

Options for achieving a net gain in biodiversity

- Compensation – Further offsite compensation of habitats which will require off-site land owned by the developer. This land will not be developed for at least 30 years and will be used to off-set the biodiversity losses of the development in terms of units.

Thrid party biodiversity units – The development may offsett loss of biodiversity units through the buying of off site units from a habitat bank. The financial payment will be caluated based on the amount of units required to meet 10 % for this proposed development. The buying of biodiversity units from a 3rd party habitat bank will be secured by planning condition and S106 agreement.

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FIGURES

APPENDIX A – REPORT CONDITIONS

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The report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary, and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times. No investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather-related conditions. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions. The "shelf life" of the Report will be determined by a number of factors including its original purpose, the Client's instructions, passage of time, advances in technology and techniques, changes in legislation etc. and therefore may require future re-assessment.

The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

Tetra Tech reserves the right to share this Report and any related materials, surveys, drawings and/or documents at any time with the relevant Local Ecological Records Centre (LREC), any relevant statutory body or any equivalent organisation as Tetra Tech may reasonably require from time-to-time.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

APPENDIX B – BNG LEGALISATION

Environment Act 2021 - Schedule 7A – Part 1

"(1) The biodiversity gain objective is met in relation to development for which planning permission is granted if the biodiversity value attributable to the development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by at least the relevant percentage.

(2) The biodiversity value attributable to the development is the total of—

(a)the post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat,

(b)the biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development, and

(c)the biodiversity value of any biodiversity credits purchased for the development.

(3) The relevant percentage is 10%."

National Planning Policy Framework 2023

Para 180(d) "minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures";

Para 185 (b) "promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity"; and,

Para 186 (d) "development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate".

West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Adopted Local Plan 2011-2031 (Dorset Council, 2015).

Policy ENV2 – Wildlife and Habitats

'IV) In other locations, including locally identified wildlife sites and water-bodies, where significant harm to nature conservation interests cannot be avoided, it should be mitigated. Where it cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity otherwise development will not be permitted. Features of nature conservation interest should be safeguarded by development…

'VI. Proposals that conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported. Opportunities to incorporate and enhance biodiversity in and around developments will be encouraged. Development of major sites should take opportunities to help connect and improve the wider ecological networks.'

Policy ENV3 – Green Infrastructure Network

'III. Development proposals that promote geodiversity and biodiversity within this network of spaces and provide improved access and recreational use (where appropriate) should be supported.'

Bridport Area Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2036 (Bridport Town Council, 2020).

Policy L2 – Biodiversity

"1. Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they will provide a net gain in biodiversity and, where feasible, habitats and species, on the site, over and above the existing biodiversity situation.

2. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (For example through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will not be supported.

3. Wildlife corridors and important habitats have been identified on Maps 7, 8 and 9 and proposals that would result in their loss or harm to their character, setting, accessibility, appearance, quality, or amenity value should be avoided."

Policy L5 – Enhancement of the environment

"Appropriate to the scale of development, proposals for new housing development should:

1. Include good quality outdoor space, both private and community gardens, and contribute to providing tree cover and improving biodiversity and.

2. Make provision for green infrastructure."

APPENDIX C – BASELINE CONDITION ASSESSMENT DATA

Tables have not been produced for the following habitats recorded on site, as these do not require condition assessments to be carried out under the Statutory Biodiversity Metric:

- Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub;
- Non-native ornamental hedgerow;
- Urban – Developed land, sealed surface;
- Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface; and
- Urban – Built linear features.

Tables 12 to 17 below provide the condition assessment results for the other habitat types identified on site.

Table 12: Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs

Criterion	A	B	C	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	FAIL	PASS	PASS	**2/3**
Criteria Assessment	A. Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and bats to live and breed. A single habitat component or vegetation type should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area. B. The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial to wildlife. E.g. providing nectar C. Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of WCA) and others detrimental to native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area.			
Condition	Passes 2 of 3 core criteria: **Moderate**			

Table 13: Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal / Ephemeral

Criterion	A	B	C	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	FAIL	PASS	PASS	**2/3**
Criteria Assessment	A. Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and bats to live and breed. A single habitat component or vegetation type should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area. B. The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial to wildlife. E.g. providing nectar C. Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of WCA) and others detrimental to native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area.			
Condition	Passes 2 of 3 core criteria: **Moderate**			

Table 14: Grassland – Other neutral grassland

Criterion	A	B	C	D	E	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	**2/5**
Criteria Assessment	A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description) **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only** 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. C. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens. D. Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.*) is less than 5%. E. Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition3 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 species4 (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA5) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.					

Condition	Passes 2 or fewer core criteria: **Poor**

Table 15: Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub

Criterion	A	B	C	D	E	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	**1/5**
Criteria Assessment	A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). i. At least 80% of scrub is native ii. There are at least three native woody species iii. No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover). B. Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present. C. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA5) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover. D. The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat. E. There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.					
Condition	Passes 2 or fewer core criteria: **Poor**					

Table 16: Individual trees – Urban tree (Tree 1 – Non-native willow species)

Criterion	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	FAIL	FAIL	**1/6**

Criteria Assessment	A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species). 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). C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature). 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. E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.
Condition	Passes 2 or fewer criteria = **Poor**

Table 17: Individual trees – Urban tree (Tree 2 – Goat willow)

Criterion	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total pass
Results (Pass or Fail)	PASS	PASS	PASS	FAIL	FAIL	PASS	**4/6**
Criteria Assessment	A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species). 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). C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature). 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. E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.						
Condition	Passes 3 or 4 criteria = **Moderate**						

APPENDIX D – RIVER CONDITION ASSESSMENT DATA

Table 18: General Information recorded for each survey module for WC1 - River Asker

Module name and location	1	2	3	4	5
River name	River Asker				
Location/Reach name	Asker				
SubReach name (used to reference a sub-reach of contiguous modules)	Asker 1				
Module length (m)	20				
Grid reference - midpoint	SY 46566 92235	SY 46544 92237	SY 46528 92222	SY 46524 92208	SY 46511 92187
River channel dimensions	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
MoRPH river width (m)	5	5	7	5	6
Bankfull width (m)	8	8.5	9	8	8
Left bank height (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Right bank height (m)	1	1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Water width (m)	7	7.5	9	7	5
Water depth (m)	1	1	1	1	1

Table 19: Baseline and Proposed Enhanced Condition Score for WC1 – River Asker

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
Bank Top	B1 Bank top vegetation structure	2	2
	B2 Bank top tree feature richness	0	0
	B3 Bank top water-related features	0	0

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
	B4 Bank top NNIPS cover	0	0
	B5 Bank top managed ground cover	-4	-3
Bank Face	C1 Ban face riparian vegetation structure	2	2
	C2 Bank face tree feature richness	0	0
	C3 Bank face natural bank profile extent	3	3
	C4 Bank face natural bank profile richness	4	4
	C5 Bank face natural bank material richness	1	1
	C6 Bank face bare sediment extent	3	3
	C7 Bank face artificial bank profile extent	0	0
	C8 Bank face reinforcement extent	-2	-2
	C9 Bank face reinforcement material severity	-3	-3
	C10 Bank face NNIPS cover	-3	-2
Channel – Water Margin	D1 Channel margin aquatic vegetation extent	2	2
	D2 Channel margin aquatic morphotype richness	2	2
	D3 Channel margin physical feature extent	3	3
	D4 Channel margin physical feature richness	1	1
	D5 Channel margin artificial features	-3	-3
Channel Bed	E1 Channel aquatic morphotype richness	1	1
	E2 Channel bed tree feature richness	0	0
	E3 Channel bed hydraulic feature richness	1	1
	E4 Channel bed natural features extent	0	0
	E5 Channel bed natural feature richness	0	0
	E6 Channel bed material richness	3	3
	E7 Channel bed siltation	0	0
	E8 Channel bed reinforcement extent	0	0

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
	E9 Channel bed reinforcement severity	0	0
	E10 Channel bed artificial features severity	-4	-4
	E11 Channel bed NNIPS extent	0	0
	E12 Channel bed filamentous algae extent	0	0
Average of Positive indicators		1.47	1.47
Average of Negative indicators		- 1.46	-1.31
Preliminary Condition Score		0.01	0.17
Final Condition Score (Average of positive and negative indicators		Fairly Poor	Moderate

Encroachment Calculations, WC1 – River Asker

There is 'major' encroachment on both banks of the River Asker. This is due to the existing commercial land currently occupying more than 25 % of the riparian zone of these banks.

Post-development, the riparian zone of the right bank of the River Asker. The creation of open space removing the existing commercial land within the riparian zone onsite will take place however, this will not be sufficient to enhance the zone therefore the site will still demonstrate to 'major encroachment'.

There is currently 'minor' watercourse encroachment within the River Asker, with no watercourse encroachment planned post-development.

Table 20: General Information recorded for each survey module for WC2 - River Brit (Upper)

Module name and location	1	2	3	4	5
River name	River Brit				
Location/Reach name	Upper Brit				
SubReach name (used to reference a sub-reach of contiguous modules)	Brit 1				
Module length (m)	20				
Grid reference - midpoint	SY 46440 92323	SY 46443 92306	SY 46446 92283	SY 46444 92307	SY 46453 92246
River channel dimensions	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
MoRPH river width (m)	5	5	5	5	5
Bankfull width (m)	9	9	9	9	9
Left bank height (m)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Right bank height (m)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Water width (m)	5	5	5	5	5.2
Water depth (m)	1	1	1	1	1

Table 21: Baseline and Proposed Enhanced Condition Score for WC2 - River Brit (Upper)

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
Bank Top	B1 Bank top vegetation structure	2	2

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
	B2 Bank top tree feature richness	0	0
	B3 Bank top water-related features	0	0
	B4 Bank top NNIPS cover	-1	0
	B5 Bank top managed ground cover	-3	-4
Bank Face	C1 Bank face riparian vegetation structure	1	1
	C2 Bank face tree feature richness	0	0
	C3 Bank face natural bank profile extent	3	3
	C4 Bank face natural bank profile richness	2	2
	C5 Bank face natural bank material richness	1	1
	C6 Bank face bare sediment extent	1	1
	C7 Bank face artificial bank profile extent	0	0
	C8 Bank face reinforcement extent	-1	-1
	C9 Bank face reinforcement material severity	-2	-2
	C10 Bank face NNIPS cover	-4	-3
Channel – Water Margin	D1 Channel margin aquatic vegetation extent	2	2

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
	D2 Channel margin aquatic morphotype richness	2	2
	D3 Channel margin physical feature extent	3	3
	D4 Channel margin physical feature richness	1	1
	D5 Channel margin artificial features	-1	-1
Channel Bed	E1 Channel aquatic morphotype richness	2	2
	E2 Channel bed tree feature richness	0	0
	E3 Channel bed hydraulic feature richness	0	0
	E4 Channel bed natural features extent	0	0
	E5 Channel bed natural feature richness	0	0
	E6 Channel bed material richness	2	2
	E7 Channel bed siltation	0	0
	E8 Channel bed reinforcement extent	0	0
	E9 Channel bed reinforcement severity	0	0
	E10 Channel bed artificial features severity	0	0

Watercourse Feature	Condition Indicator	Baseline Condition score	Post development Condition score
	E11 Channel bed NNIPS extent	0	0
	E12 Channel bed filamentous algae extent	0	0
Average of Positive indicators		1.16	1.16
Average of Negative indicators		-0.92	-0.85
Preliminary Condition Score		0.23	0.31
Final Condition Score (Average of positive and negative indicators		Moderate	Moderate

Encroachment Calculations, WC2 – River Brit (Upper)

There is 'major' encroachment on both banks of the River Brit (Upper). This is due to the existing commercial land currently occupying more than 25 % of the riparian zone of these banks.

Post-development, the riparian zone of the left bank of the River Brit (Upper) will be enhanced to 'moderate encroachment'. This is due to the creation of open space removing the existing commercial land within the riparian zone onsite. However, the left bank will still demonstrate 'major' encroachment due to the retained commercial land here.

There is currently 'minor' watercourse encroachment within the River Brit (Upper), with no watercourse encroachment planned post-development.

APPENDIX E - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITAT CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT

The below habitat creation and enhancements measures are based on the required management to fulfil the proposed post-development habitat condition. A separate detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be required to fulfil the management and monitoring requirements for the below created and enhanced habitats.

Table 22: Summary of Management Proposals for On-site Habitats to Achieve Target Condition

Habitat Type	Target Condition	Time to Target Condition (yrs.)	Habitat Condition Sheet	Condition Criteria	Associated Habitat Management Requirements (indicative based on the Metric recommendations – to be further developed for the site in agreed management plan)
Created Habitats					
Urban – Developed land; sealed surface	N/A – Other	0	Urban	The target condition (N/A - Other) is pre-set in the metric.	N/A – no set prescription required due to the habitat's pre-set condition.
Urban – Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Urban	The target condition (N/A - Other) is pre-set in the metric.	N/A – no set prescription required due to the habitat's pre-set condition.
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub	Moderate	10 yrs.	Scrub	Target condition is to achieve 'moderate' condition in 5 years. In order to achieve the above condition score, the following criteria highlighted in bold are proposed below: **A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its**	In order to create and manage this habitat to reach moderate condition, the following measures are recommended: • Carry out suitable planting regime (e.g., scrub mix suited to the site's soil type); and • Any scrub or invasive species identified are removed.

				UKHab description (where in its natural range). At least 80 % of scrub is native. There are at least three native woody species. **B. No single species comprises more than 75 % of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box Buxus sempervirens, which can be up to 100 % cover).** C. Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present. **D. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5 % of ground cover.** E. The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat. F. There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	
Grassland – Modified grassland	Poor	1 yr.	Grassland (Low distinctiveness)	Target condition is to achieve 'poor' condition in 1 year. In order to achieve the above condition score, the following criteria highlighted in bold are proposed below:	In order to create and manage this habitat to reach moderate condition, the following measures are recommended: • Any bracken, scrub or invasive species identified is removed.

				A. There are 6 – 8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs. 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) C. **Any scrub present accounts for less than 20 % of the total grassland area.** D. Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. E. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas F. **Cover of bracken is less than 20%.** G. **There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).**	
Grassland – other neutral grassland	Good	5 yrs.	Grassland (Medium, high and very high distinctiveness)	Target condition is to achieve 'moderate' condition in 5 years. In order to achieve the above condition score, the following criteria highlighted in bold are proposed below: **A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present, relative to suboptimal species – note this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types.**	In order to create and manage this habitat to reach moderate condition, the following measures are recommended: • Carry out planting according to a specification of high diversity seed mixes, use of yellow rattle in autumn during first year to reduce rye grass will be required. In addition, use of Emorsgate mixture EM1. • After establishment year, yearly sowing by hand of any bare/unestablished areas. • Any bracken, scrub or invasive species identified are removed during routine maintenance. Mechanical removal is preferred with no use of herbicides. Should listed invasives be found these

				B. Sward height is varied (at least 20 % of the sward is less than 7 cm at least 20 % is more than 7 cm). **C. Cover of bare ground is between 1 % and 10 %, including localised areas.** **D. Cover of bracken is less than 20 %** **E. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species.** **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 Footnotes 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). *Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.*	must be removed in line with best practice. • Relaxed mowing scheme to encourage diversity in the sward. Grassland to be mown annually twice a year, once in early spring and then in autumn, to heights of 30 mm. Arisings to be left for 48 hrs and then removed.
Individual trees - Urban tree	Poor	10 yrs.	Individual Trees	Target condition is 'moderate' in 10 years. In order to achieve the above condition score, the following criteria highlighted in bold are proposed below: A. Tree is native species (or at least 70% in block are native) B. Tree mature (or more than 50 % in block mature) **C. 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).**	In order to create and manage this habitat to reach moderate condition, the following measures are recommended: • Carry out planting in accordance with location and associated habitats (e.g., plant native trees suited to soil type) • Maintenance (i.e., pruning regime is completed only where necessary (e.g., reasons of health and safety) to allow trees to retain much of their expected canopy for their age and height); and • Any failed planting will be replaced at the next available

				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. E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. F. **More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath**	opportunity (i.e., September each year) for the first five years.

APPENDIX F – DETAILED METHODOLOGY

HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Habitats

Pre-development

The pre-development habitats present on site were mapped in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification Professional Edition V2 (UKHab Ltd., 2023). These habitats were assessed during the site survey and, where necessary, were updated to reflect the habitats as currently present on site. The pre-development habitats are shown in Figure 2. The area of identified habitats are calculated in hectares (ha) to two decimal places, ignoring linear features such as hedgerows or ditches (the area should be measured to the centre line of such features). The length of linear features (hedgerows and watercourses) were measured separately in kilometres (km) to two decimal places.

The habitats were converted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Deparment for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024c) from the UKHab classification (UKHab Ltd, 2023), as shown in Table 22.

Table 23: UKHab code and conversion into the Metric category

UKHab Code and secondary codes	Corresponding BNG Metric category
g3c – Other neutral grassland - Secondary code 16 Tall Forbs	Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs
g3c - Other neutral grassland - Secondary code 81 Ruderal / Ephemeral	Sparsely vegetated land – Ruderal / Ephemeral
g3c5 – Arrhenatherum neutral grassland	Grassland - Other neutral grassland
h3d - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub
h3h – Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub
32 - Scattered Trees (Primary codes h3d and u1c)	Individual trees – Urban tree
u1b5 - Buildings	Urban - Developed land, sealed surface
u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface - Secondary code 510 Bare Ground	Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
u1e – Built linear feature	Urban – Built linear features
w2c – Other coniferous woodland - Secondary code 33 Line of Trees	Hedgerow - Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

Post-development

Each of the post-development habitats, as set out on the Post Development Plan (Figure 3) and Landscape Plan (Appendix G) were assigned a UKHab category which was considered to best represent the habitat present post-development, this was then converted to a BNG Metric category. See Figure 3 for the post-development habitats and Table 23 for the conversion categories.

Table 24: Post-development landscaped habitats and their conversion into UKHab and BNG category

Habitat terminology on Landscape Plan (Appendix F) **Drawing:** *JBA 23 – 126 – SK02*	UKHab Code	Corresponding BNG Metric Category
Wildflower meadow in ecological area – shade tolerant / Wildflower meadow in ecological area	g3c – Other neutral grassland	Grassland – Other neutral grassland
Reinforced grass area / drift of spring flowering bulbs	g4 – Modified grassland	Grassland – Modified grassland
1.2 m proposed ornamental evergreen hedging /	h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
Native shrub buffer planting to northern boundary	h3h – Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub
Formal low clipped evergreen hedging – Ilex crenata / Euonymus 'Jean Hughes' to match topiary	Secondary code, 847 – Introduced shrub	Urban – Introduced shrub
Specimen, topiary shrubs in ornament shrub beds shrub / Boundary large ornamental shrub and herbaceous planting /	u1 – Built up areas and gardens	Urban – Vegetated garden
Hard Landscape – All categories	u1b – Developed land, sealed surface	Urban- Developed Land; Sealed Surface
Buildings	u1b5 - Buildings	Urban- Developed Land; Sealed Surface
Proposed native tree / Proposed streetwise, narrow canopy tree / Proposed ornamental tree / Proposed feature, multistem ornamental garden tree / Proposed orchard style tree / Existing trees to be retained	Secondary code, 32 – Scattered trees	Individual trees - Urban tree
Species-rich native hedge on boundaries	h2a5 – Species-rich native hedgerow	Species-rich native hedgerow

Habitat Distinctiveness

Each habitat is assigned a score for distinctiveness. Distinctiveness includes parameters such as species richness, diversity, rarity (at local, regional, national and international scales) and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024a). The categories for distinctiveness within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric are shown within Table 24.

Table 25: Categories and scores for distinctiveness

Distinctiveness Category	Categories	Score
Very high	Priority Habitats as defined in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act that are highly threatened, internationally scarce and require conservation action, for example blanket bog. Small amount of remaining habitat with a high proportion unprotected by designation. Critically Endangered European Red List habitats. Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch.	8
High	Priority Habitats as defined in Section 41 of the NERC Act requiring conservation action, for example lowland fens. Remaining Priority Habitats not in very high distinctiveness band and other Near Threatened and Vulnerable Red List habitats. Species-rich native hedgerow with trees; Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch; or Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch.	6
Medium	Semi-natural habitats not classed as a Priority Habitat but with significant wildlife benefit, for example mixed scrub. Arable field margins (Priority Habitat only). Species-rich native hedgerow; Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch; Native hedgerow with trees; Ecologically valuable line of trees; or Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch.	4
Low	Habitat of limited biodiversity value for example temporary grass and clover ley. Agricultural and urban land of lower biodiversity value. Native hedgerow; Line of trees; or Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch.	2
Very low (Hedgerow module)	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	1
Very low (area and watercourse module)	Little or no biodiversity value for example hard standing or sealed surface	0

Habitat Condition

The condition of each habitat is assessed using the methods set out in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric - The Statutory Biodiversity Metric -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology November 2023 (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024b).

This approach determines how many of the condition criteria descriptions for each habitat type are met or are not met. For each habitat type, thresholds then apply for the numbers of condition criteria that must be met.

Conditions and associated scores in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric are as follows:

- Good: 3
- Fairly Good: 2.5
- Moderate: 2
- Fairly Poor: 1.5
- Poor: 1
- Condition Assessment N/A: 1

- N/A - Other: 0

Hedgerows and Line of Trees have a simplified condition assessment of Good, Moderate or Poor.

A number of lower distinctiveness habitats such cropland, urban habitats and bramble scrub are assigned default values and do not require a detailed condition assessment. The details of all habitats, hedgerows and rivers which are automatically assigned a poor condition value are set out within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology November 2023 (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024b).

The baseline condition assessment data can be found in Appendix C and D (for rivers).

Rivers

The condition of any linear river habitat present on site was assessed by a Modular River Physical Survey (MoRPh Survey) undertaken by a certified ecologist. An assessment of river habitat condition is based on the extent and diversity of a number of physical features within in both the river channel and the riparian zone, and the extent and type of any human modifications. The assessment is completed in two parts:

- A desk-based reach-scale assessment to define river type to be affected by the proposed development.
- A field based sub-reach scale assessment which records physical features / habitats, channel dimensions, vegetation structural features and human interventions / modifications to assess the condition of the river at the proposed development site.

The watercourse module is applied to the following watercourse types as outlined in Table 25 below.

Table 26: Watercourse Types

Watercourse type	Metric watercourse definition	Distinctiveness
Priority habitat	Highly naturally functioning stretches of rivers identified on the Priority River Habitat Map (Display river and stream naturalness data – Discovering Priority Habitats in England), and un-mapped stretches meeting the criteria for inclusion into the Priority River Habitat Map.	Very High
Other rivers and streams	Rivers and streams that are not classified as Priority River Habitat. Resources for checking the above - ArcGIS Web Application, Find your local council - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk),	High
Canals	An artificial body of water originally created for the purposes of navigation, whether it is currently navigable or not. Sections of canalised rivers meeting this definition should be recorded as this habitat type. Resources for checking the above - Canals and rivers | Canal & River Trust (canalrivertrust.org.uk)	Medium
Ditch	Artificially created linear water-conveyancing features which are less than 5m wide and are likely to retain water for more than 4 months of the year. Record as a ditch only where the watercourse does not meet the definition of a higher distinctiveness watercourse.	Medium
Culvert	As defined by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010(Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)). A covered channel or pipe	Low

Watercourse type	Metric watercourse definition	Distinctiveness
	designed to prevent the obstruction of a watercourse or drainage path by an artificial construction. Record culverted sections of any watercourse type as 'culvert'. A site visit may be required to identify extent of culverting.	

It should be noted that different watercourse habitat types use a different condition assessment methodology:

- Culverts – do not require a condition assessment and are automatically assigned as 'poor' condition;
- Ditches – use the Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology November 2023 (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024b); and
- All other watercourses (including canals) – use the RCA methodology – as per below.

The watercourses on site were assessed using the MoRPh Cartographer tool (Cartographer Studios Ltd, 2024). Survey data was collected using the Modular River Surveys online survey forms and uploaded to Tetra Tech's Modular River Survey Cartographer workspace. This is the approved method under the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Field Survey RCA

The field element includes assessing five MoRPh field surveys, conducted on contiguous lengths (modules) of river. Each MoRPh module covers a river length that is approximately twice the river width (20 m, width of the river 5 to < 10 m, River Asker 7 m and River Brit (Upper), 8 m). These five contiguous modules covered a sub reach of the river 100 m in length. The RCA captures information on sediment type, vegetation present, morphological and in-channel related features. The extent and severity of physical modification within the channel, channel margins, banks and riparian zone (to 10 m from the bank tops) is also recorded. This is due to the fact that the 'riparian zone' is considered to be 10 m from the banks of a river, and a functional part of the watercourse.

As watercourse (WC1 – River Asker and WC2 -River Brit, Upper) were both located within 10 m of the red line boundary, an RCA was conducted. To cover the minimum 20 % of WC1 and WC2 within the red line boundary, a single MoRPH5 sub-reach of both rivers were surveyed. The locations of these are shown in Figure 5.

Thirty-two condition indicators were extracted from the MoRPh5 sub-reach surveys through Cartographer and assigned a score of - 4 to + 4 (depending on positive or negative indicators). Cartographer allows surveyors to enter their own survey data via a series of web page survey forms, with drop down entry boxes and optional visual guidance to reduce errors; to receive summary indices for each survey; to download survey data, and view data outputs on a base map, to observe how physical habitat and human pressures vary across reaches or the wider catchment and have changed at a location over time where repeat surveys are conducted.

The *Preliminary Condition Score* is then calculated as the average of the condition indicators for each sub-reach.

Desk Study (River Type)

There are 13 River Types (A-M) representing the range of near-natural rivers likely to be encountered in England (excluding canals and navigable rivers, and 'large' rivers) based on their planform, bed material, confinement and valley gradient. River Types are defined by a reach-scale (typically >500 m to 10 km) desk study and is supported by field survey data collected during the RCA. The reach desk study attempts to assess the geomorphological type of river under consideration.

The *Final Condition Score* is then calculated, based upon the River Type. Each River Type contains a lower threshold for condition scores, and these are detailed below.

Table 27: Lower thresholds for allocating condition scores per River Type (Gurnell *et al.* 2022)

Condition	River Type														
	Canals / Navigable Rivers	Large Rivers	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Good	>1.9	>2.0	>1.9	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.3	>2.5	>2.4	>2.5	>2.3	>1.9	>1.9	>1.9
Fairly Good	>0.7	>1.3	>1.2	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.5	>1.6	>1.6	>1.7	>1.5	>1.2	>1.2	>1.2
Moderate	>-0.1	>0.3	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.4	>0.5	>0.5	>0.6	>0.4	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2
Fairly Poor*	>-1.2	>-1.0	>-1.0	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.8	>-0.9	>-1.0	>-1.0	>-1.0

**Anything below the threshold for Fairly Poor would be considered to be in Poor condition, and therefore Poor condition does not have a lower threshold*

Full MoRPh methodology can be found in A Guide to Assessing River Condition Part of the Rivers and Streams Component of the Biodiversity Net Gain Metric (Gurnell, Scott, England, & Shuker, 2022).

Strategic Significance

The strategic significance of a site within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric is based upon several factors such as but not limited to:

- If the site is identified within a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) area.
- If an LNRS has not yet been published, if the site is identified within a local planning policy as a biodiversity and nature or green infrastructure improvement areas; and
- For rivers, if the watercourse is highlighted within DEFRA's Catchment Data Explorer.

Strategic significance scores in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric are detailed in Table 27.

Table 28: Strategic significance and corresponding scores

Condition	Criteria Met	Score
High strategic significance	Where there is a published LNRS: • The location of the habitat parcel has been mapped in the Local Habitat Map as an area where a potential measure has been proposed to help deliver the priorities of that LNRS; and • The intervention is consistent with the potential measure proposed for that location. or Where there is no published LNRS and the habitat type is mapped and described as locally ecologically important within a specific location, within documents specified by the relevant planning authority.	1.15
Medium strategic significance	This category cannot be applied where the LNRS is published, or where the habitat and location is included within other strategic documents specified by the relevant planning authority. Users should: • Explain how the habitat type is ecologically important within a specific location • Demonstrate the importance of that habitat in providing ecological linkage to other strategically significant locations • Use professional judgement	1.1
Low Strategic Significance	Where the definitions for high and medium strategic significance are not met.	1

Risk Factors

As part of any proposed habitat creation and enhancement, risk factors must be considered to correct for disparity, delay or risk; these are:

- Time to target condition;
- Difficulty of restoration / creation; and
- If habitat created is undertaken in advance or delayed prior to the development.

To take this into account, creation of a habitat which will take many years to get to target condition or is difficult to recreate would have a reduced biodiversity value compared to the same habitat already in situ. Therefore, to compensate for loss of that original habitat a larger area would be required as an offset.

Default values are provided for a range of habitats as part of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. These may be altered if informed by knowledge of the site and proposed management prescriptions, as detailed within the habitat assessment tables. The habitat creation in advance or delay can be changed based on proposed timelines of the development, but this must be secured by a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) and with agreement with the consenting authority.

APPENDIX G – LANDSCAPING PROPOSALS

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Start page

Project details			
Planning authority:	Dorset Council		
Project name:	South Street, Bridport		
Applicant:	Planning Issues Ltd		
Application type:	Full		
Planning application reference:			
Completed by:	Alex Coggins		
Date of metric completion:	03.05.2024		
Reviewer:			
Calculation iteration:	1		
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):	1.12	Irreplaceable habitat site area (hectares):	0.00
Total off-site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	0.04	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

Key

Area habitats

Hedgerows and lines of trees

Watercourses

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Main menu

Start page

Technical data

Results

Tree helper						
Tree size	Number of trees and area (ha) for each condition state					
	Poor	Area	Moderate	Area	Good	Area
Small		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Medium		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Large		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Very large		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Total	**0**	**0.0000**	**0**	**0.0000**	**0**	**0.0000**

Start here

1 → 2 → 3 → 4

On-site baseline

A-1 On-site Area Habitat Baseline

B-1 On-site Hedge Baseline

C-1 On-site Watercourse Baseline

On-site post development

A-2 On-site Area Habitat Creation

A-3 On-site Area Habitat Enhancement

B-2 On-site Hedge Creation

B-3 On-site Hedge Enhancement

C-2 On-site Watercourse Creation

C-3 On-site Watercourse Enhancement

Off-site baseline

D-1 Off-site Area Habitat Baseline

E-1 Off-site Hedge Baseline

F-1 Off-site Watercourse Baseline

Off-site post development

D-2 Off-site Area Habitat Creation

D-3 Off-site Area Habitat Enhancement

E-2 Off-site Hedge Creation

E-3 Off-site Hedge Enhancement

F-2 Off-site Watercourse Creation

F-3 Off-site Watercourse Enhancement

South Street, Bridport

Headline Results

Scroll down for final results ⚠

Return to results menu

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	1.74		
	Hedgerow units	0.08		
	Watercourse units	2.15		
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	3.46		
	Hedgerow units	0.23		
	Watercourse units	2.31		
On-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	1.72	98.55%	
	Hedgerow units	0.15	189.50%	
	Watercourse units	0.15	7.20%	On-site net gain is less than target set ⚠
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	0.08		
	Hedgerow units	0.00		
	Watercourse units	0.47		
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.27		
	Hedgerow units	0.00		
	Watercourse units	0.53		
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	0.19	234.73%	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%	
	Watercourse units	0.06	13.33%	
Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	1.91		
	Hedgerow units	0.15		
	Watercourse units	0.22		
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	*Habitat units*	0.00		
	Hedgerow units	0.00		
	Watercourse units	0.00		

FINAL RESULTS

Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	1.91
	Hedgerow units	0.15
	Watercourse units	0.22
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	109.33%
	Hedgerow units	189.50%
	Watercourse units	10.08%
Trading rules satisfied?		Yes ✓

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	1.74	1.92	0.00	No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.08	0.09	0.00	No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
Watercourse units	10.00%	2.15	2.37	0.00	No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Results

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Off-site summary

Irreplaceable habitats summary

Unit shortfall summary

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Trading summary hedgerows

Trading summary watercourses

Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Same habitat required – bespoke compensation option ⚠	Yes ✓
High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (≥)	Yes ✓
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change	Unit losses
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Blanket bog	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Oceanic valley mire[1] (D2.1)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Very High Distinctiveness Summary

Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change	Losses not yet accounted for
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Marl lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Peat lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Reedbeds	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Felled/Replacement for felled woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

High Distinctiveness Summary

High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change	Cumulative broad habitat change
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.57 ✓
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	-0.20	0.00	-0.20	
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06 ✓
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	-0.01	0.27	0.26	
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Individual trees - Urban tree	Individual trees	1.07	0.00	1.07	1.07 ✓
Individual trees - Rural tree	Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1.44	0.27	1.70	

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset Lower Distinctiveness Deficit	1.70 ✓
Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat losses to be offset by trading up	0.00
Higher Distinctiveness Surplus Units minus Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit	0.00
Cumulative surplus of units	1.70 ✓

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	-0.08	-0.08 ⚠
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Winter stubble	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	0.34	0.00	0.34 ✓
Grassland - Bracken	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral	Sparsely vegetated land	-0.09	0.00	-0.09 ⚠
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs	Sparsely vegetated land	-0.16	0.00	-0.16 ⚠
Urban - Bioswale	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bare ground	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Allotments	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground level planters	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Introduced shrub	Urban	0.15	0.00	0.15 ✓
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable drainage system	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vacant or derelict land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vegetated garden	Urban	0.05	0.00	0.05 ✓
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.28	-0.08	0.20

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.20 ✓
Cumulative surplus of units	1.91 ✓

Return to results menu

Trading summary area habitats

Trading summary watercourses

Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
High	Like for like or better	Yes ✓
Medium	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓
Very Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide 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

Very High Distinctiveness Summary

Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	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

High Distinctiveness Summary

High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
High Distinctiveness losses to be offset by trading up	0.00
Higher Distinctiveness surplus units minus any high distinctiveness deficit	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.18	0.00	0.18 ✓
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.18	0.00	0.18

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Units available from higher distinctiveness habitats	0.00
Medium Distinctiveness net change in units	0.18 ✓
Cumulative availability of units	0.18 ✓

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees	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

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.00
Cumulative availability of units	0.18 ✓

Very Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	-0.03	0.00	-0.03 ⚠
	-0.03	0.00	-0.03

Very Low Distinctiveness Summary

Very Low Distinctiveness net change in units	-0.03 ⚠
Cumulative availability of units	0.15 ✓

Return to results menu

Trading summary area habitats

Trading summary hedgerows

Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Same habitat required – bespoke compensation option ⚠	Yes ✓
High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
Medium	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
Low	Better distinctiveness habitat required	Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change
Priority habitat	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Very High Distinctiveness Summary

Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change
Other rivers and streams	0.15	0.06	0.22 ✓
	0.15	0.06	0.22

High Distinctiveness Summary

High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.22 ✓
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Ditches	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canals	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset Lower Distinctiveness Deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Culvert	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.00
Cumulative availability of units	0.22 ✓

Project Name: South Street, Bridport	Map Reference:
A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline	

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.91
Total Net % Change	109.33%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Existing area habitats				Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline							Bespoke compensation agreed for losses of VHDH or irreplaceable habitat	Comments		
Ref	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier		Total habitat units	Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area habitat lost	Units lost		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Sparsely vegetated land	Tall forbs	No	0.035	Low	2	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.16	0		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.16		other neutral grassland secondary code 16 tall forbs		
2	Sparsely vegetated land	Ruderal/Ephemeral	No	0.02	Low	2	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.09	0		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09		other neutral grassland secondary code 81 ruderal/ephemeral		
3	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	No	0.132	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.61	0	0.0159	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.53		arrhenatherum neutral grassland		
4	Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	No	0.043	Medium	4	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.20	0	0.0134	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.14		bramble scrub		
5	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	No	0.137	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.63	0	0.0125	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.57		mixed scrub		
6	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.041	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		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00		buildings		
7	Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	0.714	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		0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00		bare ground		
8	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.004	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.02	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02		scattered tree willow sp		
9	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.004	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.04	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04		scattered tree goat willow		
10																							
11																							
12																							
13																							
14																							
			Total habitat area	1.13									1.74	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.19	1.09	1.55				
			Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	1.12																			

Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees, green walls and intertidal hard structures)	1.08

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

A-2 On-Site Habitat Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.91
Total Net % Change	109.33%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓
Area Check	Area Acceptable ✓

Post intervention habitats

Ref	Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance		
				Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier
1	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.286	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
2	Urban	Vegetated garden	0.026	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
3	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.35	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
4	Urban	Introduced shrub	0.078	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
5	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.052	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
6	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.151	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
7	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.137	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
8	Individual trees	Urban tree	0.35	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
9										
10										
11										
		Total habitat area	1.43							

Ref	Temporal multiplier						Difficulty multipliers				Habitat units delivered	Comments		
	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	0	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00			
2	1	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.05			
3	0	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00			
4	1	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.15			
5	5	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.40			
6	1	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.34			
7	5	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	1.05			
8	10	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	1.13			
9														
10														
11														
										Total Units	3.12			

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	1.08

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

A-3 On-Site Habitat Enhancement

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.91
Total Net % Change	109.33%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Baseline habitats		Post intervention habitats: Proposed Habitat (Broad habitat pre-populated but can be overridden)		Post intervention habitats: Change in distinctiveness and condition		Post intervention habitats			Post intervention habitats: Strategic significance	Post intervention habitats: Temporal risk multiplier		Post intervention habitats: Difficulty risk multipliers	Post intervention habitats	Comments		
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Proposed Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Distinctiveness change	Condition change	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of enhancement	Habitat units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
3	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	Medium - Medium	Poor - Moderate	0.0159	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	10	Low	0.12			1
4	Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	Medium - Medium	Condition Assessment N/A - Moderate	0.0134	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.11			2
5	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	Medium - Medium	Poor - Moderate	0.0125	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.11			3
					Total habitat area	0.04							0.34			

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

D-1 Off-Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.91
Total Net % Change	109.33%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Existing area habitats				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Spatial risk multiplier	Ecological baseline							Bespoke compensation agreed for losses of VH,DH or irreplaceable habitat	Comments			
Ref	Broad habitat	Habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance		Spatial risk category	Total habitat units	Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area lost	Units lost		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference	Off-site reference
1	Cropland	Cereal crops	No	0.04	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required >	Compensation inside LPA boundary or NCA of impact site	0.08			0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08					1
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
			Total habitat area	0.04						0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08					

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	0.04

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees, green walls and intertidal hard structures)	0.04

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

D-2 Off-Site Habitat Creation

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Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.91
Total Net % Change	109.33%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓
Area Check	Area Acceptable ✓

	Post intervention habitats															
						Strategic significance	Temporal risk multiplier		Difficulty risk multipliers	Spatial risk multiplier		Comments				
Ref	Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of creation	Spatial risk category	Habitat units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference	Off-site reference	Baseline Ref
1	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.04	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	Compensation inside LPA boundary or NCA of impact site	0.27				1	
2																
3																
4																
5																
		Total habitat area	0.04								0.27					

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	0.04

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.15
Total Net % Change	189.50%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Existing hedgerow habitats			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline						Comments		
Ref	Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier		Total hedgerow units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	1	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.07	V.Low	1	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.08	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	rows of leylandii		
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
			0.07									0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08			

Project Name: South Street, Bridport	Map Reference:
B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation	

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Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.15
Total Net % Change	188.50%
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	1	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.05	V.Low	1	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	1	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.06			
2	2	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.04	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	1	0	0	Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.18			
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
			0.09																		0.23			

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

C-1 On-Site WaterC' Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Watercourse summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.22
Total Net % Change	10.08%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

Existing watercourse type			Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Watercourse encroachment	Riparian encroachment	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline							Bespoke compensation agreed for losses of VHDH	Comments		
Ref	Watercourse type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Extent of encroachment	Extent of encroachment for both banks		Total watercourse units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length Lost	Units Lost		User Comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Other rivers and streams	0.12	High	Fairly Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Minor	Major/Major	Same habitat required =	0.75		0.12	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00		river asker		
2	Other rivers and streams	0.17	High	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Minor	Major/Major	Same habitat required =	1.41	0.17		1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00		river brit		
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
		0.29							2.15	0.17	0.12	1.41	0.75	0.00	0.00				

ct Name: South Street, Bridport Map Refere

C-3 On-Site WaterC' Enhancement

Condense / Show Columns | Condense /

Main Menu

Watercourse summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.22
Total Net % Change	10.08%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Baseline habitats		Post intervention habitats													Comments		
			Change in distinctiveness and condition			Habitat distinctiveness	Habitat condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty multipliers	Watercourse encroachment	Riparian encroachment					
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Proposed habitat	Distinctiveness movement	Condition movement	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of enhancement	Extent of encroachment	Extent of encroachment for both banks	Watercourse units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Other rivers and streams	Other rivers and streams	High - High	Fairly Poor - Moderate	0.12	High	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	2	Medium	Minor	Major/Major	0.90			
					0.12									0.90			

Project Name: South Street, Bridport	Map Reference:
F-1 Off-Site WaterC' Baseline	

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Main Menu

Watercourse summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.22
Total Net % Change	10.08%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

Existing watercourse type			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Watercourse encroachment		Riparian encroachment		Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Spatial risk multiplier	Ecological baseline
Ref	Watercourse type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Extent of encroachment	Multiplier	Extent of encroachment for both banks	Multiplier		Spatial risk category	Total watercourse units
1	Other rivers and streams	0.06	High	6	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	No Encroachment	1	Major/Major	0.75	Same habitat required =	This metric is being used by an off-site provider	0.47
2																
3																
4																
5																
		0.06														0.47

Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	Bespoke compensation agreed for losses of VHDH	Comments	
							User comments	Planning authority comments
	0.06	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00			
0.00	0.06	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00			

Comments			
Habitat reference	Off-site reference		
	1		

Project Name: South Street, Bridport Map Reference:

F-3 Off-Site WaterC Enhancement

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Watercourse summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.22
Total Net % Change	10.08%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Baseline habitats		Post intervention habitats														Comments			
				Change in distinctiveness and condition			Habitat distinctiveness	Habitat condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty multipliers	Watercourse encroachment	Riparian encroachment	Spatial risk multiplier					
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Proposed habitat	Distinctiveness movement	Condition movement	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of enhancement	Extent of encroachment	Extent of encroachment for both banks	Spatial risk category	Watercourse units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference	Off-site reference
1	Other rivers and streams	Other rivers and streams	High - High	Fairly Poor - Fairly Poor	0.06	High	Fairly Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Medium	No Encroachment	Moderate/ Moderate	This metric is being used by an off-site provider	0.53				1
					0.06										0.53				