Avant Homes

Land at Birchwood Lane, Somercotes

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN REPORT

July 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Avant Homes for the development proposals at a site on Land at Birchwood Lane, Somercotes, Alfreton (Central Grid ref: SK 43083 53839), herein referred to as 'the Site'.

Site Location and Context

1.2 The Site comprised an equestrian centre with modified grassland fields and two riding schools with a sand substrate. Fields were bound and divided by native hedgerows and lines of trees. A grassland bund was also present, supporting ruderal species and scrub.

1.3 Located to the southwest of Alfreton, the Site is surrounded by pastureland to the south and the east and Somercotes village to the west. Allotments are present to the north-east of Site, with Clover Nook Industrial Estate located further to the north.

Site Proposals

1.4 The Site is currently proposed for allocation within the Draft Local Plan. Proposals include the construction of residential dwellings and associated infrastructure.

Aims and Objectives

1.5 The scope and objectives of this report are to:

- Summarise the results of the baseline UKHab Survey undertaken on the Site and to present the results of habitat condition assessment surveys following the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Guidance.
- Provide an overview of the proposed habitats following completion of the scheme.
- Present the results of the Defra Biodiversity Metric SoS assessment completed for the proposals.
- Assess the feasibility of the proposals to achieve a net gain in biodiversity through the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.
- Provide recommendations for the proposals to maximise their biodiversity potential.

1.6 This report has been prepared to support an Ecological Appraisal prepared for the Site, which provides a detailed description of the habitats present. This report provides only a summary description of the habitat baseline and should be read in conjunction with the Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2022).

Legislative and Policy Context

The Environment Act 2021

1.7 In England, biodiversity net gain is now required under statutory frameworks introduced by Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (inserted by the Environment Act 2021). Under this framework, every grant of planning permission will be deemed to have been granted

subject to a general biodiversity gain condition. This will require an objective for developments to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of all onsite habitats.

1.8 This is a pre-commencement condition requiring the provision of a Biodiversity Gain Plan to be submitted and approved before works can be commenced, but after planning permission has been granted.

1.9 In principle, the grant of planning permission is not within the scope of BNG, however it is important to consider as part of the consenting body's decision-making process how a scheme will able to demonstrate BNG after permission is granted. Therefore, this biodiversity net gain report presents the results of a Biodiversity Net Gain assessment that has been completed in order to demonstrate how the proposals will be compliant with the requirements of the Environment Act.

Biodiversity Net Gain Hierarchy

1.10 The statutory framework allows for the 10% biodiversity gain to be delivered through onsite biodiversity gains, registered offsite biodiversity gains or statutory biodiversity credits. However, as set out in Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, development must consider the biodiversity net gain hierarchy when designing scheme proposals. This sets out hierarchy of actions as follows:

- First, for all medium, high and very high distinctiveness habitats, the avoidance of any adverse effects.
- Where these can't be avoid, mitigating any adverse effects on medium, high and very high distinctiveness habitats.
- Then, for all onsite habitats (including low distinctiveness), adverse effects should be compensated by in accordance with the following hierarchy:
    - Prioritising the enhancement of existing habitats; then
    - Creation of onsite habitats;
    - Allocation of registered offsite unit gains; then
    - Purchase of biodiversity credits

1.11 Proposals must demonstrate how the biodiversity hierarchy has been applied to or provide the reasons for any deviation.

Exemptions

1.12 There are a number of circumstances where a Site will be exempt from biodiversity net gain including:

- Development impacting habitat of an area below a 'de minimis' threshold of 25m2, or 5m for linear habitats.
- Householder applications (as defined within article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015).
- Self-build and custom-build applications (no more than 9 dwellings, site no larger than 0.5 ha and consists exclusively of self-build/ custom dwellings).
- Biodiversity gain sites (where habitats are being enhanced for wildlife only).

- Previously developed land with a baseline score of zero (exempted via the metric).

1.13 The proposals for the Site do not fall under any of the above criteria and this report has therefore been prepared in order to aid South Kesteven District Council in their decision-making process.

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

1.14 The NPPF (2023) in particular seeks to ensure that the planning system contributes to and enhances the natural and local environment, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity by:

"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;

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."

Local Policy

1.15 Policy EN8: All development should:

- Protect, manage, enhance and extend the ecological network of habitat, species and sites of international, national and local importance (statutory and non-statutory)
- Minimise impacts on biodiversity and features of geodiversity value
- Deliver measurable and proportionate net gains in biodiversity.

1.16 Policy EN9: Following application of the mitigation hierarchy, all development proposals should ensure opportunities are taken to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Baseline Habitat Assessment

2.1 This report accompanies an Ecological Appraisal for the Site which has been undertaken to inform the development proposals and to provide recommendations for mitigation and enhancement (of which includes measurable biodiversity net gain). The following elements from the Ecological Appraisal have also used to inform this assessment:

- A walkover survey which broadly followed the standard UKHAB 2.0 survey methodology.
- A desktop study was undertaken by consulting Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website[1].
- Habitat Condition Assessment Survey

2.2 Full details of the survey methodologies employed during the above surveys are provided in the accompanying Ecological Appraisal (FPCR 2022).

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric

2.3 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric is an MS Excel spreadsheet used to quantify the predicted net-change in biodiversity value ("biodiversity units") of a proposed development site before and after development. It treats the flat "habitats" and linear features "hedgerows" separately, and is based on pre-determined values, along with published written guidance, set by a Natural England-led team of experts. The latest version of this metric is the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, published in November 2023.

2.4 To facilitate this, the Site has been mapped and digitised using the Biodiversity Metric QGIS Template, with the existing habitats identified and areas automatically generated. In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Draft User Guide, habitats have been defined under UK Habitat Classification. The detailed landscaping proposals for the Site were then uploaded into the QGIS template, and the proposed habitats mapped and digitised to generate areas for each of the habitats proposed for creation.

2.5 These pre- and post-development habitat areas were then inputted into the Statutory Metric Calculation tool. Pre-development habitats were grouped into their habitat type and condition based on the results of the UKHab and condition assessment surveys, while post-developments were classified into their UKHab type as identified through the classification of proposed habitats within landscaping plans into appropriate UKHab types and their target condition scores. The metric then provides a habitat distinctiveness score for each of the baseline and proposed habitats which are pre-assigned scores based on the habitat type.

2.6 The strategic significance of the habitats was also assessed for both the pre- and post-development habitats based on the location of the site, its proximity to existing areas of biodiversity interest and its setting within wider habitat corridors.

2.7 The metric then assigns a range of pre-assigned factors to each of the proposed habitats. These have been advised by subject knowledge experts and are universal multipliers generated by the

[1] [Online]. http://magic.defra.gov.uk/

metric itself for the following variables relevant to habitat creation, enhancement or restoration proposals:

- Difficult of creating or restoring/enhancing a habitat: This pre-assigned score is based on how difficult a particular habitat type is to create or restore/enhance.
- Temporal risk: This is the 'time to target condition' for any particular habitat and determines how long a particular habitat type is likely to take to reach the condition score that the desired condition score assigned to it.
- Spatial risk: This score is based on the distance between the site of habitat loss and any habitats creation or enhancement proposals at any offsite offsetting solutions.

2.8 Full details of the calculation methodology used is provided in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide[2].

Limitations

2.9 The UKHab habitat map has been reproduced from detailed field notes and informed by aerial imagery, OS mapping and site maps provided by the client. The accuracy of this figure is therefore ultimately guided by the accuracy of these sources and can only be relied upon to a certain degree of resolution.

2.10 Natural ecological communities are susceptible to change; at times this change can be rapid as a result of internal and external environmental factors. The biodiversity offsetting calculations are based on ecological assessments of habitats carried out during 2023; as a result, changes which may affect the conclusions of this report may occur, if a prolonged period of time elapses prior to the commencement of the project.

2.11 The aim of biodiversity offsetting is to compensate for significant adverse impacts on biodiversity identified after appropriate avoidance, minimisation and on-site rehabilitation measures have been taken, according to the mitigation hierarchy as required by the NPPF.

2.12 No other limitations specific to this report influenced this assessment.

[2] DEFRA, Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Draft) (2023) Available at: Statutory biodiversity metric tools and guides - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS – ON-SITE

Strategic Significance

3.1 The Site is on the edge of existing residential environments, with some connectivity to areas of offsite habitat and limited connectivity to designated sites. The closest site was Pennytown Ponds LNR and LWS located 330m from the Site across the Birchwood lane, residential housing pasture fields, a small woodland block and then industrial areas.

3.2 The habitats present on or proposed for the site do not feature in the designation of any nearby candidate or potential LWSs and thus the site is considered of low strategic significance for these habitat types.

Biodiversity Units

Area Habitats

3.3 The Site was comprised primarily of modified grassland fields bounded by hedgerows, with several buildings and two areas of bare ground present in the northern portion of the Site. Fourteen rural trees were present within or on the Site boundary.

3.4 A summary of the baseline habitats present, and their corresponding condition assessments is provided in Table 2 below and are depicted on Figure 1 with the corresponding condition and distinctiveness values of each parcel used as part of the calculation for the baseline biodiversity units depicted in Figure 2.

Table 2: Summary of Baseline Habitats

Habitat	Description	Condition	Distinctiveness
Modified Grassland (Field Parcels)	Three fields on site were modified grassland in a moderate condition, supporting a sward height of 10 – 20cm. The grassland was dominated by Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, with abundant annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, frequent cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata* and rarely occurring false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Forb species included abundant creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* in addition to occasional broad-leaved plantain *Plantago major*, shepherd's purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris* and common daisy *Bellis pe;8rennis.* Common nettle *Urtica dioica* was frequently recorded, with cleavers *Galium aparine* rarely noted. These areas of low distinctiveness grassland were classified as moderate condition due to failing condition D and E (with one field parcel also failing condition A) of the low distinctiveness grassland condition assessment criteria.	Moderate	Low

Modified Grassland	One field on site was modified grassland in a poor condition. The area had previous and current use as a manure pile for the equestrian center. The grassland supported a tall sward and pathways and areas of disturbance were present throughout. An example of species present within this grassland includes false oat-grass, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, cleavers, cut-leave cranes bill *Geranium dissectum*, Italian ryegrass *Lolium multiflorum.* This area of low distinctiveness grassland was classified as poor condition due to failing criteria A, B, D and E of the low distinctiveness grassland condition assessment criteria.	Poor	Low
Other Neutral Grassland	Two field parcels to the south of the site had a species composition closer to that of other neutral grassland than modified grassland. Species present included meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, soft brome *Bromus hordaceus*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*. These areas of medium distinctiveness grassland were classified as poor condition due to failing criteria A and E of the medium distinctiveness grassland condition assessment criteria.	Poor	Medium
Ruderal/ Ephemeral Vegetation	Between the developed land and one of the field parcels in the northeast of the site there was a well worn track area which had emergent ruderal/ ephemeral vegetation, predominantly toad rush *Juncus bufonius*. This habitat was classified as poor condition due to failing criteria A and B on the urban condition assessment criteria.	Poor	Low
Bramble Scrub	Two discrete areas of bramble scrub where present to the south of the Site within the grassland fields comprising bramble and dog rose.	Condition Assessment N/A	Medium
Bare Ground	Two riding manèges were present on Site. These comprised a soil and sand substrate that was regularly managed. This habitat was classified as poor condition due to failing condition 1 and 2 of the urban condition assessment criteria.	Poor	Low
Developed Land Sealed Surface	Eleven buildings were present on Site, comprising of a residential dwelling and multiple stables and other associated buildings. Full details of each building can be seen within the Ecological Appraisal.	N/A	Very Low
Unvegetated Garden	A small area of unvegetated garden associated with the residential dwelling at the northern boundary of the Site.	Condition Assessment N/A	Low
Rural Tree	One large ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree (T10) was present adjacent to the Site southwestern portion of the Site boundary. This habitat was classified as moderate condition due to failing condition 4 and 5 on the individual trees condition assessment criteria.	Moderate	Medium

Rural Tree	Ten medium trees were present across the Site, mainly associated with hedgerows and boundary features. Species include one sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, one English oak *Quercus robur* and eight ash trees. This habitat was classified as moderate condition due to failing condition 4 and 5 on the individual trees condition assessment criteria.	Moderate	Medium
Rural Tree	Three small trees were present across the Site, mainly associated with hedgerows and boundary features. Species include two hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and one ash tree. This habitat was classified as moderate condition due to failing condition 4 and 5 on the individual trees condition assessment criteria.	Moderate	Medium

Hedgerows

3.5 The hedgerows in general supported a good diversity of native species as detailed in the habitats section of the Ecological Appraisal, though none of the hedgerows were considered "species-rich" as discrete entities. The hedgerow type and associated details plus the biodiversity units for each hedgerow on Site have been calculated and are presented in Table 3 below.

3.6 Hedgerows bounded all but the northern boundaries of the two southern field compartments and bounded the southern and eastern boundary of the eastern field compartment. All hedgerows were assessed with having a good condition. H5 and H6 failed condition criteria B1 of the hedgerow condition assessment, however they passed all other criteria so achieved a good score.

3.7 TL1 and TL2 were lines of leylandii trees present along the boundary of the eastern manèges on Site. These were classified as having a poor condition due to failing condition criteria 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the line of trees condition assessment.

Table 3: Summary of Baseline Hedgerows

Hedgerow Reference & Type	Length (km)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
H1	0.098	Good	0.59
H2	0.060	Good	0.36
H3	0.096	Good	0.58
H4	0.080	Good	0.48
H5	0.080	Good	0.48
H6	0.082	Good	0.49
H7	0.043	Good	0.26

TL1	0.028	Poor	0.06
TL2	0.023	Poor	0.05

Ditch

3.8 One ditch was present along the southern boundary of the Site. The channel was approximately 50 – 100cm wide with a water depth of approximately 30-40cm. The wet ditch lacked aquatic vegetation and was fed by a drain. This watercourse was categorised as a ditch and measured 0.136km in length. The condition of this ditch was assessed under the criteria set out in the Statutory Metric User Guide and considered in Poor condition at the time of the survey. No encroachment of either the ditch or riparian zone was noted. In total this ditch accounts for 0.54 watercourse units.

4.0 PROPOSED DESIGN – ON-SITE

Retention

Retention of Habitats

4.1 Habitat retention is illustrated on Figure 3. In the current proposals a large proportion of habitats are lost. All individual trees present on the baseline are being retained. Several areas of modified and other neutral grassland are being enhanced to other neutral grassland in good condition.

Retained Hedgerows

4.2 Hedgerows H1, H2, H4, H5, H7 and H6 are to be retained in their entirety under the current proposals. Hedgerow H3 and line of trees TL1 and TL2 are to have small areas removed to facilitate ground works and access roads under the current proposals. Habitat retention is illustrated on Figure 3.

Watercourse Retention

4.3 The existing ditch along the southern boundary of the Site is to be retained in its entirety under the current proposals.

Protection of Retained Habitats

4.4 Retained habitats will be protected during the development of the Site. Retained hedgerows and trees will be protected by tree protective fencing at the edges of the root protection areas. This fencing will be installed prior to commencement of any construction work on Site. Once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone. Specifications for this fencing can be seen within the Arboricultural Assessment.

Habitats

Habitat Creation

4.5 The draft proposals provide an indication of the habitats which could be created as part of the scheme. An example of these habitats are shown in Figure 4 and their corresponding potential conditions and distinctiveness are depicted in Figure 5.

4.6 Areas across the Site will been dedicated to habitat creation of modified grassland in a poor condition as well as other neutral grassland in good condition. A total of 37 native small trees are to be planted across the site adjacent to the access roads running through the site.

4.7 The indicative habitat condition targets for each habitat on the Site are present in Table 2, along with an indication of the management recommendations which would be employed to achieve the target conditions for each habitat type. Built linear features and developed land are not included as these areas are deemed by the metric to provide no biodiversity value.

Table 4: Summary of Proposed Habitat Creation & Enhancement

Habitat (UKHab Type)	Targets for Creation/Management	Target Condition	Distinctiveness
Modified Grassland	The modified grassland areas of habitat creation are situated beside roads and footpaths and thus heavily disturbed. Targeting poor condition requires minimal management though the below prescriptions are recommended to ensure establishment of the right habitat in these areas: • Regular management to prevent scrub/bracken encroachment; and • Reseeding any areas of failed establishment.	Poor	Low
Other neutral Grassland	The areas of other neutral grassland habitat creation and enhancement are situated to the south, east and west of the site in the areas dedicated to greenspace. These areas will target a good condition and management will focus on maximizing their biodiversity to create a diverse sward by employing the following management measures: • Using a native species rich seed mix to achieve a diverse sward; • Management will be reduced to create a varied sward height, following the suppliers' specification with one cut per year following establishment • Reseeding any areas of failed establishment; and • Removal of any bracken, bramble or scrub clumps	Good	Medium
Urban Trees	A total of 37 standards are to be planted across the Site. Each induvial tree will be targeted to poor condition via the management prescriptions below: • All trees should be native species; • Relaxed management removing only branches that pose a risk to traffic/pedestrians such that trees rating more than 75% of the expected canopy size for the corresponding age; and • Planted with verges or green infrastructure such that at least 20% of the ground beneath each tree is vegetated.	Poor	Medium

Habitat (UKHab Type)	Targets for Creation/Management	Target Condition	Distinctiveness
Bioswale	Areas of bioswale are to be created along the western boundary of the site to act as drainage for the site. Management of these areas will target a moderate condition following the following prescriptions: • Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife. The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. • The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year. • Invasive non-native plant species and other are which are to the detriment of native wildlife cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area.	Moderate	Low
Other Neutral Grassland	Two attenuation areas are marked within the proposals in the southern portion of the site within the greenspace. These areas are likely to be predominantly dry throughout the year and therefore more characteristic of other neutral grassland habitat types with a species mix reflective of more inundated ground. These areas will therefore target a Holcus-juncus grassland community in moderate condition. To achieve this, the following management actions are prescribed: • Seeding with a native species mix tolerant to waterlogged or seasonally inundated soils including Yorkshire fog and rushes *Juncus sp*. • Reseeding any areas of failed establishment • Removal of any bracken, bramble or scrub clumps.	Moderate	Medium
Vegetated Garden	Vegetated gardens are included as part of the residential plots. These are considered low distinctiveness habitats and are locked to poor condition as they offer limited biodiversity value.	Condition Assessment N/A	Low
Mixed Scrub	Two areas of bramble scrub were present in the site baseline in the southern portion of the site. The retained areas of this habitat will be enhanced to mixed scrub in a moderate condition. To achieve this, the following management actions are prescribed: • Initial targeted thinning of bramble scrub to create areas for planting of new native scrub species • Any invasive non-native species are to be removed if present • Replacement planting of failed specimens during the establishment period • Additional planting after 10 years where natural regeneration has not been successful.	Moderate	Medium

Hedgerow Enhancement

4.1 There is potential opportunities for enhancement of baseline hedgerows to be created at the Site are shown in Figure 4 and their corresponding conditions and distinctiveness are depicted in Figure 5.

4.2 The enhancement of the native hedgerows present could be targeted to achieve good condition. To achieve this management should include the following measures:

- Supplementary planting of native species will be incorporated into the hedgerow to fill in gaps and increase species diversity.
- Failed specimens will be replaced during establishment on a like-for-like basis;
- Fertiliser use will be prohibited within grasslands in the Site boundary that are adjacent to hedgerows to reduce nutrient enrichment; and
- A minimum of 1m adjacent to the hedgerows will be managed as 'undisturbed' ground where possible. Management of grasslands within these areas adjacent to hedgerows will be in line with the management of meadow grasslands.
- Hedgerow should be cut to a height of no less than 1.5 meters and 1.5 meters in length. Relaxed management within the first few years will allow hedgerows to reach the desired width and height.
- Invasive non-native plant species will be removed from the hedgerow and surrounding ground cover.

Ditch Creation

4.3 Three ditches could be created within the areas of bioswale shown in Figure 4 for drainage purposes. These ditches would target poor conditions due to the likelihood that they will not hold water all year round.

4.4 Management of the ditches should focus on limiting physical damage to the vegetation within the ditch, as well as removing non-native and invasive plant species.

5.0 BNG METRIC REULTS

5.1 The on-site habitat retention, enhancement and creation proposals highlighted within this report have all been inputted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Table 5 provides a summary of the headline results of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric assessment completed for the proposals. The full metric has been provided in Appendix A.

Table 5: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Headline Results

On-Site Baseline	Habitat Units	11.32
	Hedgerow Units	2.22
	Watercourse Units	1.09
On-Site Post-Intervention	Habitat Units	11.88
	Hedgerow Units	3.16
	Watercourse Units	1.26
On-Site Net Unit Change	Habitat Units	**0.57**
	Hedgerow Units	**0.94**
	Watercourse Units	**0.18**
Total On-Site Net % Change	Habitat Units	**5.03%**
	Hedgerow Units	**42.58%**
	Watercourse Units	**16.19%**

5.2 As shown in Table 5, the BNG assessment demonstrated the proposals will lead to a gain of 10.94 hedgerow units on site, representing an 42.57% net gain delivered on site.

5.3 The proposals will lead to a gain of 0.18 watercourse units on site, representing a 16.19% net gain delivered on site.

5.4 The proposals will lead to a gain of 0.57 habitat units, representing a 5.03% net gain delivered on site.

5.5 By following the habitat creation and enhancement management prescriptions outlined within this report, a net gain can be delivered on site for habitat units, hedgerow units and watercourse units.

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Key

- Red Line Boundary

Baseline Habitats

- Bramble scrub
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Ruderal/Ephemeral
- Unvegetated garden
- Bare ground

Baseline Hedgerows

- Line of trees
- Native hedgerow

Baseline Watercourses

- Ditches

Baseline Trees

- Existing Medium Rural Tree

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client
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project
Birchwood Lane, Somercotes

drawing title
BASELINE HABITATS

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Figure 1

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Key

- Red Line Boundary

Baseline Habitat Condition

- Moderate
- Poor
- N/A - Other
- Condition Assessment N/A

Baseline Habitat Distinctiveness

- Medium
- Low
- V.Low

Baseline Hedgerow Condition

- Moderate
- Poor

Baseline Hedgerow Distinctiveness

- Low

Baseline Watercourse Condition

- Moderate
- Poor

Baseline Watercourse Distinctiveness

- Medium

Baseline Individual Tree Condition

- Moderate

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drawing title
BASELINE HABITAT CONDITION / DISTINCTIVENESS

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Figure 2



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Key

Red Line Boundary

Habitat Retention

Enhanced

Lost

Hedgerow Retention

Enhanced

Retained

Lost

Watercourse Retention

Retained

Individual Tree Retention

Retained

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HABITAT RETENTION

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Figure 3

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Key

Red Line Boundary

Proposed Habitats

- **Bioswale**
- **Built linear features**
- **Developed land; sealed surface**
- **Mixed scrub**
- **Modified grassland**
- **Other neutral grassland**
- **Vegetated garden**

Proposed Hedgerows

- **Line of trees**
- **Native hedgerow**

Proposed Watercourses

- **Ditches**

Proposed Trees

- **Proposed Medium Rural Tree**
- **Proposed Small Urban Tree**

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masterplanning ■ environmental assessment ■ landscape design ■ urban design ■ ecology ■ architecture ■ arboriculture

0 25 50 m

client
Avant Homes

project
Birchwood Lane, Somercotes

drawing title
PROPOSED HABITATS

scale @ A3
1:1,000

drawn
RJC

issue date
26/8/2024

drawing / figure number
Figure 4

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Key

Red Line Boundary

Proposed Habitat Condition

- **Good**
- **Moderate**
- **Poor**
- **N/A - Other**
- **Condition Assessment N/A**

Proposed Habitat Distinctiveness

- **Medium**
- **Low**
- **V.Low**

Proposed Hedgerow Condition

- **Good**
- **Poor**

Proposed Hedgerow Distinctiveness

- **Low**

Proposed Watercourse Condition

- **Moderate**
- **Poor**

Proposed Watercourse Distinctiveness

- **Medium**

Proposed Individual Tree Condition

- **Poor**
- **Moderate**

client
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Birchwood Lane,
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PROPOSED HABITAT CONDTION / DISTINCTIVENESS

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Figure 5

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