Land East of Cauldham Lane,
Capel-le-Ferne

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

February 2024

Quality Management	
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Legal Guidance

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd in respect of ecological issues relating to land at the Cauldham Lane at Capel-le-Ferne.

1.1.2 An outline planning application is being submitted at the site for the demolition of single dwelling and erection of up to 90 dwellings with associated landscaping, parking and infrastructure; with all matters reserved except access.

1.1.3 To inform the application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken updated habitat survey work and a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment to determine the level of biodiversity net gain that is currently achieved by the proposal. This work is based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric tool developed by DEFRA in close partnership with Natural England and informed by biodiversity net gain guidance developed by CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA.

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Environment Act

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

1.2.2 The Environment Act establishes the structure for long-term environmental governance and accountability and includes key measures to drive improvements for nature. In particular, it lays the foundation for a Nature Recovery Network, and introduces a mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain in the planning system, to ensure that new developments enhance biodiversity and create new green spaces for local communities to enjoy. This requires developments to deliver a 10% improvement in biodiversity value and is now a legal requirement following the introduction of secondary legislation.

Good Practice Principles for Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Methodology

2.1 Habitat Survey

2.1.1 The site was surveyed in May 2022 in order to ascertain the general ecological value of the land contained within the boundaries of the site and to identify the main habitats and ecological features present.

2.1.2 The survey area was surveyed based on the methodology set out in the UK Habitats User Manual[3] and condition assessed in accordance with the methodology set out in within the Biodiversity Metric guidance[4]. Regard was also had to standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology[5], whereby the habitat types present are identified and mapped, together with an assessment of the species composition of each habitat. The site was classified into areas of similar botanical community types, with a representative species list compiled for each habitat identified. The nomenclature used for plant species is based on the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI) Checklist.

2.1.3 In line with guidance , the fine scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25m^2 or 5m in length has been used where possible / relevant.

2.2 Survey Constraints and Limitations

2.2.1 All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. However, the habitat survey was undertaken within the optimal season, therefore a robust assessment of the habitats and botanical interest across the site could be made.

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

2.3.1 To quantify the level of biodiversity net gain that can be delivered under the proposed development, the change in biodiversity value resulting from the scheme has been calculated using the Statutory metric calculation tool and associated user guide[6]. This takes account of the size, distinctiveness and ecological condition of existing and proposed habitat areas to provide a proxy measure of the present and forecast biodiversity value of a survey area, and therefore determine the overall change in biodiversity value. These calculations are provided at Appendix 6117/1.

2.3.2 To establish the habitat baseline, broad habitat areas have been identified based on the survey work undertaken at the survey area, with habitat condition assigned based on the guidance set out in the Technical Supplement[7] and professional judgement.

2.3.3 The post-development habitat creation and enhancement is based on the landscape Strategy Plan (7876.ASP5.LSP.F). A number of assumptions have been made in terms of the planting and management proposals, based on comparative developments and what is

[3] The UK Habitat classification User Manual. Version 1.1. 2020

[4] At the time of survey, the condition assessment was based on Natural England (April 2022) Biodiversity Metric 3.1 Technical Supplement; this has since been updated against the revised condition assessment sheets under Biodiversity Statutory Metric - Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology

[5] Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010, as amended) *'Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit.'*

[6] DEFRA (November 2023) *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (draft).*

[7] Natural England (March 2023) *Natural England Joint Publication JP039. The Biodiversity Metric 4.0: Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment and Methodology*.

realistic and feasible under the proposed land uses and landscape space types. Further details of assumptions made in populating the metric are provided in Chapter 4 below.

3 Habitats and Ecological Features

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The site is dominated by an arable field largely bound by hedgerows. Additionally, the site contains small areas of tall ruderal vegetation and bare ground which are largely associated with the field margins. A residential house is located within the easternmost part of the site, surrounded by an area of amenity grassland associated with the garden, whilst a narrow corridor to the west extends into an adjacent grassland field.

3.1.2 A full description of the habitats present is provided in the separate Ecological Appraisal report, whilst a baseline habitats plan is provided at Plan 6117/BNG1. Habitat condition survey results are provided at Appendix 6117/2.

3.1.3 In summary, the majority of the site consists of arable cropland which scores a fixed condition assessment. Other habitats such as the tall ruderal vegetation, bare ground and semi-improved grassland have all been subject to the required condition assessments where required.

3.1.4 Hedgerows H2, H3 and H7 were recorded to pass the majority of condition criterion and therefore are all assessed as being in good condition. However, hedgerows H4 and H5 are associated with the adjacent residential dwellings and fail a number of criterion and have therefore are all assessed as in poor condition.

4 Post-development Habitats

4.1 Assumptions

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

- Newly created habitat under the proposals will be managed appropriately to reach the assigned target condition (anticipated to be defined by a future management plan).
- Due to likely groundworks and relandscaping works required, all habitat areas within the site are assumed as being lost and recreated.
- *Modified Grassland* – A flowering lawn mix can be used within the areas of amenity (modified) grassland to maximise biodiversity benefits whilst providing an amenity habitat and will achieve moderate condition.
- *Other neutral grassland* - areas of 'other neutral' grassland will be subject to a traditional meadow management regime, in order to maintain the presence of a minimum nine species necessary to qualify as this habitat type, and will achieve moderate condition.
- *Mixed scrub* – Areas of mixed scrub will contain native species and be managed appropriately to ensure it meets the definition for moderate condition.
- *Trees* – New tree planting has been provided as indicated by the proposals.
- It is anticipated that hedgerow H2 can be fully retained under the proposals while hedgerow H3 would mostly be retained. Areas of new hedgerow / treeline planting have been indicated in order to show the extent required to achieve a net gain, although the final detailed design may require some changes to their location.

4.2 Good Practice Principles for Development

4.2.1 Provided below is a summary of how biodiversity net gain good practice principles have been applied at the site:

1) **Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy.** The mitigation hierarchy has been followed, with the retention of habitats of value where possible. Some areas of habitat loss are unavoidable due to the development proposals, however, these are compensated through new habitat creation or enhancement.

2) **Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere.** No irreplaceable habitats are lost. Where medium distinctiveness habitat is lost this is offset by new areas of medium distinctiveness habitat created or existing habitat enhanced.

3) **Be inclusive and equitable.** Further discussions will be held as required, in order to maximise the ecological benefit under the detailed landscape design.

4) **Address risks.** The Statutory Biodiversity Metric has an inbuilt difficulty multiplier which allows for the time between losses and the gains to be incorporated into the final score.

5) **Make a measurable Net Gain contribution.** A measurable significant net gain is demonstrated by the Metric. In addition, faunal specific benefits will be provided by the scheme, which are not included within the metric.

6) **Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity.** The site itself is largely dominated the low value habitat, arable. The site does contains some habitats of medium distinctiveness including Bramble scrub which will be lost under the proposals. To mitigate the loss of Bramble scrub the creation of mixed scrub is included within the proposals. Additionally, higher quality habitat including other neutral grassland and urban and rural trees are included within the proposals. As such the proposed scheme will provide a positive net gain for the local area.

7) **Be additional.** The creation of the habitats proposed under the development will increase the value provided by the survey area which would not occur otherwise.

8) **Create a Net Gain legacy.** The proposed habitats will be managed for the benefit of nature conservation for the lifetime of the development.

9) **Optimise sustainability.** Overall the new habitats will provide an enhanced biodiversity network compared to the existing situation.

10) **Be transparent.** This report ensures the proposals are well communicated to stakeholders.

4.3 Strategic Significance

4.3.1 Strategic significance in the metric is assigned to give extra value to habitats that are located in optimal locations, or are of a type that meet local objectives for biodiversity. No strategic significance has been applied to the habitats pre or post-development of the site, given the site is not located in a specific action area and the nature of the existing habitats and proposals.

4.4 Habitat Type and Condition

4.4.1 A summary of post-development habitat creation is set out in Tables 4.1. The linear habitat creation features are set out in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1. Post-development Habitat Creation

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	This includes residential dwellings, hardstanding / road, and parking bays within the site. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Urban – Vegetated garden	N/A	This includes the gardens of the proposed properties. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Grassland – Other neutral grassland	Moderate	The areas of green infrastructure and the Sustainable Urban Drainage System will be sown and managed as wildflower grassland. The green infrastructure areas will be seeded with a general meadow mixture (Emorsgate EM2 or similar) while the SuDS will be sown with a wetland mix (Emorsgate EM8 or similar). No invasive non-native species would be included and Bracken, scrub and physical damage to be kept to minimum. With appropriate management prescriptions such as an annual meadow cut, it is

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
		considered that these areas of grassland will achieve at least a moderate condition.
Grassland – Modified Grassland	Moderate	Areas of amenity grassland and small areas grassland within the landscaping plan will utilise a flowering lawn mix (Emorsgate EL1 or similar) to enhance species diversity. No invasive non-native species would be included and Bracken, scrub and physical damage to be kept to minimum. The grassland is expected to pass four to five of the condition assessment criteria (including essential criterion 1) and is therefore considered likely to achieve a moderate condition.
Urban – Introduced shrub	N/A	Areas of proposed ornamental shrub planting are including within this habitat category and no condition assessment is required.
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub	Moderate	Areas of new tree and shrub planting will be provided, comprising a mixture of native species. With appropriate management prescriptions, it is considered these areas will achieve at least a moderate condition.
Urban – Urban tree	Moderate	Large numbers of trees are to be planted along the road verges and green spaces. Trees to be planted within site are expected to achieve moderate condition with suitable management.
Urban – Rural tree	Moderate	Native trees to be planted throughout the site within areas of open space, expected to achieve moderate condition within 30 years with suitable management.

Table 4.2. Post-development Linear Features Creation

Habitat	Target Condition	Condition Rationale
Native Hedgerow	Moderate	Additional hedgerow planting is located on the northern boundary. The hedgerow will be planted with a diverse range of native species. Subject to appropriate management, this can achieve a moderate condition.
Line of Trees	Moderate	A line of trees to be planted along the east and southern boundaries between the site and the existing property curtilages, subject to appropriate management it is expected to achieve moderate condition within 30 years.
Ornamental Hedgerow	Poor	As shown on the landscape plan the proposed hedgerow planting is dominated by garden curtilage and small sections of screening vegetation. As such, these hedgerows are likely to consist of ornamental species and are automatically assigned a poor condition.

5 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Results

5.1 Metric calculation

5.1.1 The data from the baseline habitat survey work and the proposed habitat enhancement and creation works have been coded into the Metric.

5.1.2 In summary, the Metric indicates that the development will result in a +1.17 (+ 12.42%) gain in habitat units and +1.32 (+72.75%) gain in linear (hedgerow) units for biodiversity. The results are broken down in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 below.

Table 5.1 Net gain results

	Change in Units	% Change
Habitats	1.17	12.42%
Hedgerows	1.32	72.75%

5.2 Additional faunal benefits not captured by the Metric

5.2.1 Further biodiversity benefits will be provided by faunal enhancements, for example through the provision of new bat and bird boxes, hedgehog domes and bee bricks (which can be secured via suitably worded planning conditions). Such faunal enhancements are not quantified under the Metric as this deals with habitats alone and does not address faunal benefits. In addition, the value of a number of new gardens will likely be of higher value than the stipulated condition under the Metric.

6 Summary and Conclusions

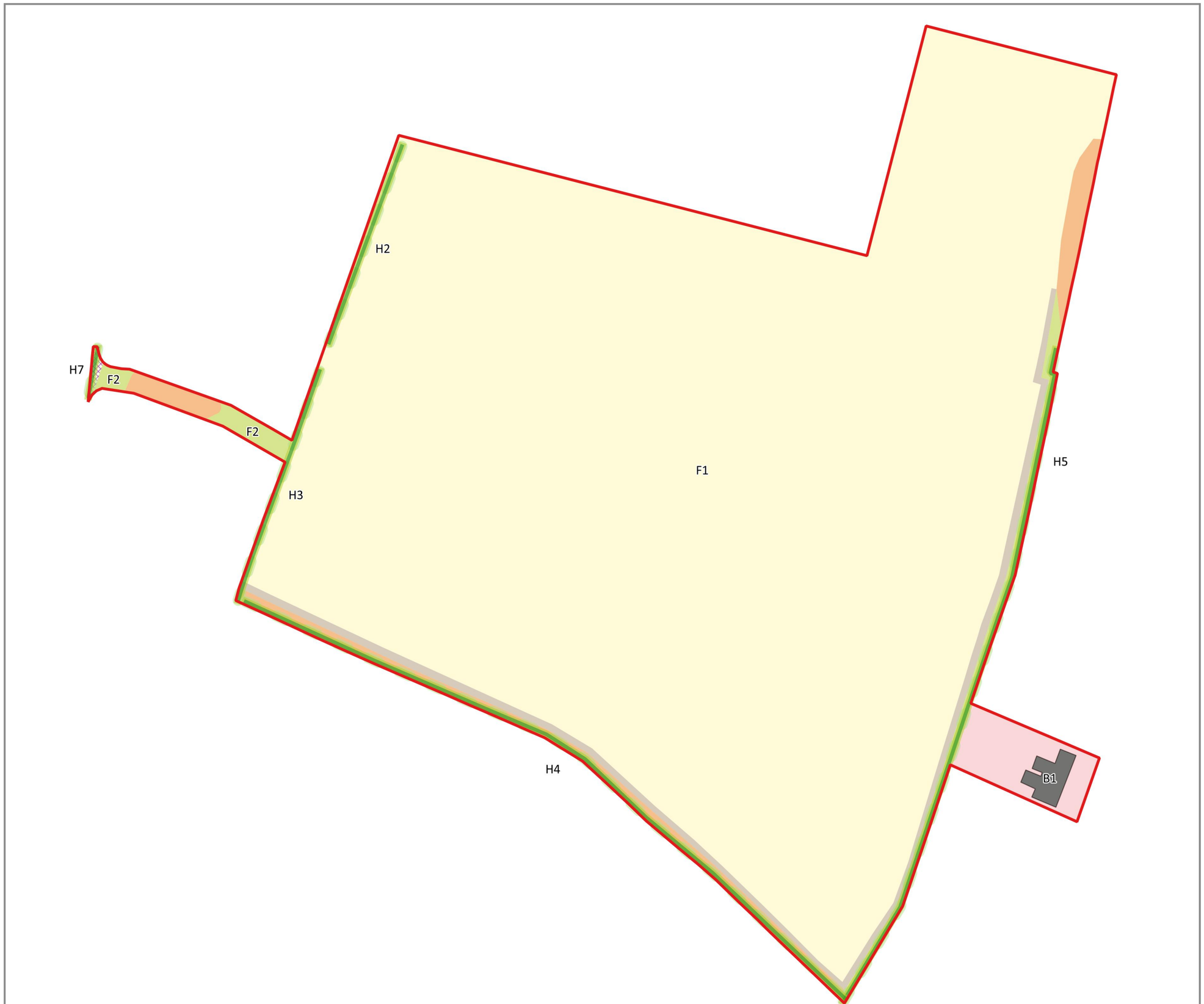
6.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd in respect of ecological issues relating to land at the Cauldham Lane at Capel-le-Ferne.

6.1.2 To inform a planning application for residential development at the site, Aspect Ecology has undertaken a BNG assessment to determine the level of biodiversity net gain that could be achieved under the scheme, based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.3 The metric demonstrates that a +12.42% biodiversity net gain is achieved in habitat units, and +72.75% in linear hedgerow units.

Plan 6617/BNG1:

Pre-development Habitat Measurements



Key:

- Site Boundar
- Cereal crops (4.1775ha)
- Ruderal/Ephemeral (0.1200ha)
- Bare ground (0.0875ha)
- Modified grassland (0.0725ha)
- Vegetated garden (0.0700ha)
- Bramble scrub (0.0025ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.0150ha)
- Native hedgerow (0.59km)

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Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel Le Ferne — PROJECT

Pre-development Habitat Measurements — TITLE

6117/BNG1 — DRAWING NO.

C/MC — REV

February 2024 — DATE

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Plan 6617/BNG2:

Post-development Habitat Measurements

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (1.2300ha)
- Vegetated garden (1.2025ha)
- Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.6575ha)
- Other neutral grassland (0.6350ha)
- Modified grassland (0.4950ha)
- Sustainable drainage system (0.2100ha)
- Introduced shrub (0.0800ha)
- Mixed scrub (0.0450ha)
- Retained Native hedgerow (0.135km)
- Proposed Line of trees (0.425km)
- Proposed Native hedgerow (0.21km)
- Proposed Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (0.08km)
- Proposed Urban Tree [31]
- Proposed Rural Tree [7]

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Appendix 6617/1:

Statutory Biodiversity Metric Results

Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel-le-ferne

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Headline Results

Scroll down for final results ⚠

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	9.45	
	Hedgerow units	1.81	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	10.62	
	Hedgerow units	3.13	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	1.17	12.42%
	Hedgerow units	1.32	72.75%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	0.00	0.00%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	1.17	
	Hedgerow units	1.32	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
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*	1.17
	Hedgerow units	1.32
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	12.42%
	Hedgerow units	72.75%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	9.45	10.40	0.00	No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
Hedgerow units	10.00%	1.81	1.99	0.00	No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

Project Name: Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel-le-ferne	Map Reference:
A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline	

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Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.17
Total Net % Change	12.42%
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	Condition	Strategic significance		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	Cropland	Cereal crops	No	4.1775	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	8.36			0.00	0.00	4.18	8.36				
2	Sparsely vegetated land	Ruderal/Ephemeral	No	0.12	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.48			0.00	0.00	0.12	0.48				
3	Urban	Bare ground	No	0.0875	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.18			0.00	0.00	0.09	0.18				
4	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0725	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.29			0.00	0.00	0.07	0.29				
5	Urban	Vegetated garden	No	0.07	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.14			0.00	0.00	0.07	0.14				
6	Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	No	0.0025	Medium	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01				
7	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.015	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Compensation Not Required	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00				
8																			
9																			
10																			
11																			
			Total habitat area	4.55					9.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	9.45				
			Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	4.55															

Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees, green walls and intertidal hard structures)	4.55

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel-le-ferne	Map Reference:
A-2 On-Site Habitat Creation	

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.17
Total Net % Change	12.42%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓
Area Check	Area Acceptable ✓

	Post intervention habitats											
				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty		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	Habitat units delivered	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	1.23	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	hardstanding		
2	Urban	Vegetated garden	1.2025	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	2.32	gardens		
3	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.6575	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	buildings		
4	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.635	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	4.25	other neutral grassland		
5	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.495	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	4	Low	1.72	modified grassland		
6	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.21	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	1.41	SuDS- to be managed as per the grassland		
7	Urban	Introduced shrub	0.08	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.15	introduced / ornamental shrub		
8	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.045	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.30	native mixed scrub		
9	Individual trees	Urban tree	0.1262	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	27	Low	0.39	31 small urban trees		
10	Individual trees	Rural tree	0.0285	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	27	Low	0.09	7 small rural trees		
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
		Total habitat area	4.71							10.62			

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)	4.56

M² to hectares conversion tool:	Select a unit	Hectares	M²

Project Name: Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel-le-ferne Map Reference:

B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

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Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.32
Total Net % Change	72.75%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

	Existing hedgerow habitats			Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance		Ecological baseline							Comments		
Ref	Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Total hedgerow units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1	H2	Native hedgerow	0.065	Low	Good	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.39	0.065		0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00			
2	H3	Native hedgerow	0.075	Low	Good	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.45	0.07		0.42	0.00	0.00	0.03			
3	H4	Native hedgerow	0.225	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.45			0.00	0.00	0.23	0.45			
4	H5	Native hedgerow	0.215	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.43			0.00	0.00	0.22	0.43			
5	H7	Native hedgerow	0.015	Low	Good	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.09			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09			
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
			0.60					1.81	0.14	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.46	1.00			

Project Name: Land East of Cauldham Lane, Capel-le-ferne	Map Reference:
B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation	

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	1.32
Total Net % Change	72.75%
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	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of creation		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1		Line of trees	0.425	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	20	Low	0.83			
2		Species-rich native hedgerow	0.21	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	1.41			
3		Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.08	V.Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.08			
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
			0.72							2.32			

Appendix 6617/2:

Habitat Condition Summary

HABITAT CONDITION ASSESSMENT MATRIX

PROJECT NAME: Capel Le Ferne
PROJECT NUMBER: 6117

Habitat type/criteria		Feature Reference						
Grassland (low distinctiveness)		**F2**						
A	6-8 species per m2, including 2+ forbs (N.B. review other grassland types where 9+ species (excluding undesirable species), or species are characteristic of higher quality grassland)	Pass						
B	Varied sward height (>20% less than 7cm, >20% more than 7cm)	Fail						
C	Less than 20% scrub	Pass						
D	Less than 5% subject to physical damage (excessive poaching, machinery use/storage etc)	Pass						
E	Cover of bare ground between 1 and 10%	Fail						
F	Less than 20% bracken	Pass						
G	Absence of Sch9 invasive species	Pass						
Condition		**Moderate**						
Urban / Sparsely vegetated land - ruderal/ephemeral		**Tall Ruderal**	**Bare Ground**					
A	Varied vegetation structure providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. No more than 80% of area comprises a single structural habitat component or vegetation type (i.e.scrub, grassland, herbs).	Fail	Fail					
B	Supports different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife	Pass	Fail					
C	Sch9 invasive species and other to the detriment of native wildlife cover less than 5% of total vegetated area.	Pass	Pass					
	- Complete absence of Sch9 invasive species.	Pass	Pass					
Condition		**Moderate**	**Poor**					

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