



**Wildlife Trust
Consultancies**



Adonis Blue
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Hoathley Wood, Lamberhurst, Hook Green,
Tonbridge, TN3 8LR

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment



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Report Verification

Client	Kent Wildlife Trust
Site / job	Hoathley Wood, Lamberhurst, Hook Green, Tonbridge, TN3 8LR
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Quality Assurance

Report Version	Issue Date	Prepared By	Technical Review By	Final Review By
Final	23 October 2025	Sylvia Harmer BSc (Hons) Senior Ecologist (BNG), Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants	James Madden BSc MSc ACIEEM Associate Ecologist, Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants	James Madden BSc MSc ACIEEM Associate Ecologist, Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants

This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard 42020:2013 “Biodiversity, Code of practice for planning and development” and British Standard 8683:2021 “Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification”.

This report has been prepared by Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants for the sole use of the client.

All opinions expressed are the true and professional bona fide opinions of Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants. They do not constitute legal advice, and the client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation referenced in this report.

Any information provided by third parties and referred to within this report has not been checked or verified by Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants unless otherwise expressly stated within this document.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants (ABEC) was commissioned by Kent Wildlife Trust to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Hoathley Wood, Lamberhurst, Hook Green, Tonbridge, TN3 8LR (central grid reference TQ 65661 36396) - herein termed as 'the site' - using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Gov.uk, 2024).

The site has been chosen as a potential receptor site for offsite mitigation so that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) can be achieved for planning application developments that are unable to achieve on-site BNG. In these instances, the provision of a BNG receptor site is required to generate biodiversity units to meet / exceed the requirement for delivering net gains in habitats impacted by development.

The site extends to 80.496 ha and comprises the following baseline habitats:

- Cereal crops, non-cereal crops, bramble scrub, mixed scrub, other neutral grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland (including Ancient Woodland), wet woodland, other mixed woodland, wetlands and individual trees (including Veteran Trees).

The site extends to 1.292 km of linear features and comprises the following:

- Ecological valuable lines of trees, lines of trees, native hedgerows, species-rich native hedgerows, species-rich hedgerows with trees, species-rich native hedgerows with associated ditch and ditches.

The objectives of the BNG Assessment are to:

- Determine the baseline biodiversity unit score for the site; and
- Calculate the potential increase in biodiversity units that will be achieved by implementation of the landscaping proposals documented within this report.

The details of the landscaping proposals as provided by the client, together with expected after-use of the site (Section 6) result in a potential BNG gain of **68.82 habitat units (+31.17%)**, **4.35 hedgerow units (+35.44%)** and **0.00 watercourse units (N/A)**.

Please note: The above figures are based on the likely maximum generation of biodiversity units based on the habitat creation and enhancement measures proposed within the report. The successful attainment of the Biodiversity Net Gain described is dependent on appropriate long-term management of the site, and management requirements will be included within a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants (ABEC) was commissioned by Kent Wildlife Trust to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Hoathley Wood, Lamberhurst, Hook Green, Tonbridge, TN3 8LR (central grid reference TQ 65661 36396) using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Gov.uk, 2024).

The purpose of the report is to demonstrate how the proposed development will deliver a measurable net gain for biodiversity in accordance with planning policy and legislation.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The site extends to 80.496 ha, comprising 62.135 ha of cereal crops, 0.650 ha of non-cereal crops, 0.020 ha of bramble scrub, 0.161 ha of mixed scrub, 5.397 ha of other neutral grassland, 8.715 ha of lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland), 2.349 ha of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, 0.443 ha of wet woodland, 0.384 ha of other mixed woodland, and 22 individual trees.

The site includes 0.213 km of ecologically valuable line of trees, 0.245 km of lines of trees, 0.373 km of native hedgerows, 0.065 km of native hedgerows with associated ditch, 0.039 km of species-rich native hedgerows, 0.186 km of species-rich native hedgerows with trees, 0.144 km of species-rich hedgerows with associated ditch and 0.027 km of ditches.

The site has been chosen as a potential receptor site for offsite mitigation so that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) can be achieved for planning application developments that are unable to achieve on-site BNG. In these instances, the provision of a receptor site is required to generate biodiversity units to meet / exceed the requirement for delivering net gains in habitats impacted by development.

1.2 SITE CONTEXT

The site is located within the Tunbridge Wells Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and High Weald National Character Area (NCA). The site lies approximately 2.2 km west of Lamberhurst and 5.0 km southeast of Tunbridge Wells. The wider area comprises mostly arable fields with areas of grassland and woodland with occasional villages.

1.3 PLANNING APPLICATIONS

There are no planning applications associated with the site.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

The objectives of the BNG Assessment are to:

- Determine the baseline biodiversity unit score for the site; and
- Calculate the potential increase in biodiversity units that could be achieved by implementation of the landscaping proposals documented within this report.

The information and data provided have been prepared in accordance with current best-practice guidance (BS 42020:2013, BS 8683:2021; CIEEM *et al.*, 2016; CIRIA, 2019).

1.5 RELEVANT POLICY & LEGISLATION

1.5.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2025

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in England. Within the framework are specific policies that refer to securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. Of particular relevance are the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 187. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- 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 and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Paragraph 192. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- 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.

Paragraph 193. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

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.

1.5.2 Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act 2021 includes provision for biodiversity net gain to be applied to every planning permission.

Schedule 14 of the Environment Act sets out amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for the inclusion of biodiversity net gain as follows:

“Biodiversity gain objective

(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,

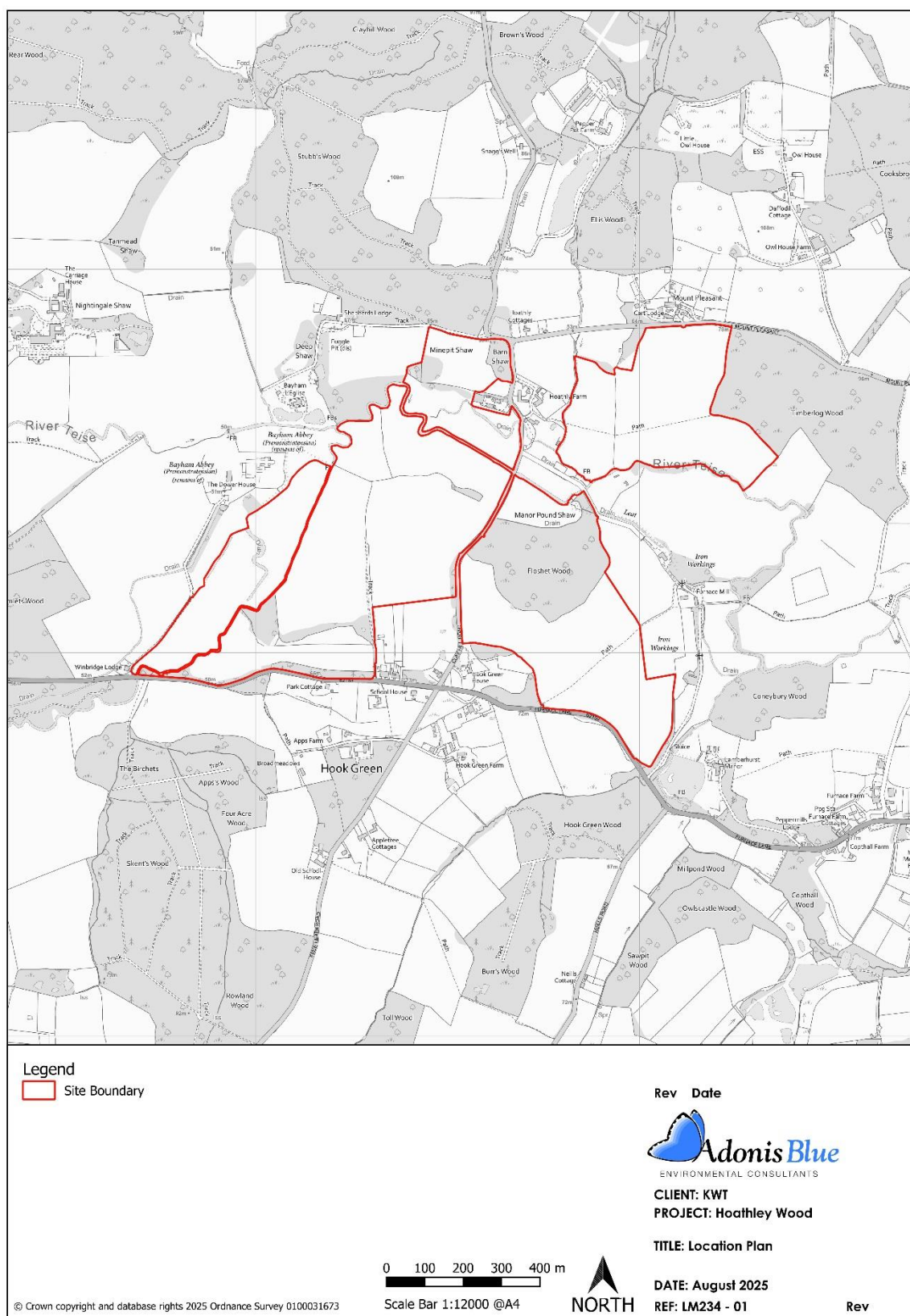
(b) the biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development, and

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

(3) The relevant percentage is 10%.”

The Environment Act received Royal Assent in November 2021, and it became a legal requirement on 12th February 2024 for all planning permissions to include a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%.

Figure 1: Site Location Map.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

An ecological desktop study was carried out prior to the site visit. Collation of such information can identify the presence of any statutory or non-statutory designated ecological sites and highlight the presence of protected or notable species occurring on the site or within the local area, which may have the potential to be affected by the proposals provided by the client.

The consultees for the desktop study together with the relevant information they have provided are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Desktop Study Consultees.

Consultee	Data Provided
Kent & Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory designated sites – 1km radius from site centre • Protected Species Inventory • Conservation Concern Species Inventory • Invasive Non-native Species Inventory • Kent Rare & Scarce Species Inventory • Bat records from Kent Bat Group – 5km radius from site centre • Bird records from Kent Ornithological Society
Kent Landscape Information System (KLIS) ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Wildlife Sites -1km radius from site centre
Natural England Priority Habitats Inventory ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority habitats within 500m radius from site centre
Magic Website ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory designated sites – 2km radius from site centre • International sites – 15km radius from site centre • SSSI Impact Risk Zones (to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites within area of interest) • Priority Habitats - 500m radius from site centre • Granted European Protected Species Licencing - 1km (bats 5km)
Land App ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWCO⁶ Biodiversity – Priority Habitat Network • Habitat Networks (England) • Priority Habitat Inventory (England)

¹ <https://www.kmbrc.org.uk>

² <http://www.archnature.eu/mapping-tools.html>

³ <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/4b6ddab7-6c0f-4407-946e-d6499f19fcde/priority-habitats-inventory-england>

⁴ www.magic.gov.uk

⁵ <https://go.thelandapp.com>

⁶ England Woodland Creation Offer (<https://thelandapp.com/>)

2.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODS

The site (Figure 1) was visited on 28th August and 6th September 2025 by James Madden BSc MSc ACIEEM, Associate Ecological Advisor for Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants (ABEC).

The site visit comprised a walkover survey to assess the habitats present within the survey area for their importance and likelihood of supporting protected species using standard best practice survey methods (CIEEM, 2018; UKHab Ltd, 2023).

The survey did not include a specific search for the presence of Schedule 9 invasive non-native plant species; however, the presence of any such species was noted if observed.

2.3 MAPPING METHODS

Mapping of the habitats within the site followed the UK Habitat Classification methodology V2 (UKHab Ltd, 2023). This follows a standardised system which can be easily interpreted, with habitats and boundary features correlating to one of around ninety set definitions.

A habitat map showing the baseline habitats is provided in Figure 2 and a map showing the proposed enhancements is provided in Figure 4.

2.4 APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

This report is based on calculations using The Statutory Biodiversity Metric released on 29th November 2023 (Gov.uk, 2024). The Metric provides a way of measuring and accounting for baseline biodiversity as well as biodiversity losses and gains resulting from development or land management change. It uses habitat as a proxy for wider biodiversity with different habitat types scored according to their relative biodiversity value. This value is then adjusted, depending on the condition and location of the habitat, to calculate 'biodiversity units' for that specific project or development. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric incorporates separate calculations for area habitats and linear habitats, which comprise hedgerows and watercourses.

When providing recommendations for habitat retention, enhancement and/or creation, ABEC follows a set of core principles with regard to BNG assessments, whereby our proposals for achieving Biodiversity Net Gain aim to:

- Align with the targets of the Nature Recovery Network and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas targets, incorporating a site's landscape setting and promoting connectivity;
- Extend and connect areas of Priority habitats, incorporating regional habitat and species priorities;
- Adhere to CIEEM Best Practice for BNG;
- Create a mosaic of habitat types within each site; and
- Follow an open precautionary principal approach to baseline habitat classification – where habitats are between values, the highest value is given.

2.5 STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

Strategic significance relates to the spatial location of a habitat parcel at a landscape scale. It is based on the habitat type and its location, depending on their status in a local plan, strategy or policy related to biodiversity.

Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants (ABEC) examined the local strategic context of the site to identify any biodiversity plans or strategies to which a habitat bank at the site could contribute. Existing information was analysed to create a baseline of the habitats on site. Statutory and non-statutory designated wildlife sites were identified.

Strategic significance in the Metric is determined based on the Interim Strategic Significance Guidance for Biodiversity Net Gain in Kent and Medway (KCC, 2024), which sets out how strategic significance should be assigned for area-based habitats, hedgerow units and watercourse units for Kent and Medway. The document states that 'it is intended that this interim guidance will be superseded by a Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Kent and Medway (expected publication date spring/summer 2025)' (KCC, 2024).

2.6 EVIDENCE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE AND EXPERIENCE

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculations and the BNG Assessment report were undertaken by Sylvie Harmer BSc, Senior Ecologist (BNG) of Adonis Blue Environmental Consultants (ABEC). Sylvie has 3 years of experience of using and reporting on the Biodiversity Metrics 2.0, 3.0, 3.1, 4.0 and the Statutory Metric. These were reviewed by James Madden BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM, Associate Ecological Advisor for ABEC who has been undertaking BNG assessments since 2019.

2.7 LIMITATIONS

2.7.1 Field Survey

The assessment was undertaken within the optimal time of year for plant identification (generally regarded as March to August inclusive), and, as such does not impact habitat identification, which could be accurately classified to UKHabs level 4.

The woodland was assessed outside of the optimum survey time for recording woodland ground flora (April to early June, inclusive). However, it is not felt that the results of this survey have been impacted by this.

2.7.2 Statutory Biodiversity Metric

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric values are unique and cannot be compared to values from the original DEFRA Metric or any other Metric that may be in use. The three distinct modules of the Metric (area habitats, hedgerows and watercourses) are unique and cannot be summed or considered together. They must be kept as separate values.

The Metric uses habitats as a proxy for biodiversity. The scoring of habitats is informed by ecological reasoning and the available evidence - the outputs of biodiversity unit calculations are not scientifically precise or absolute values. The generated biodiversity unit scores are a proxy for the relative biodiversity worth of a habitat or site. Outputs should therefore be

interpreted alongside ecological expertise and common sense, as an element of the evidence that informs plans and decisions.

The Metric is not a total solution to biodiversity decisions – for example, it helps calculate the amount of new or restored habitat needed to compensate for a loss of habitat, but it does not provide information relating to the appropriate composition of plant species to use.

Assessing the impact of changes in land use through using The Statutory Biodiversity Metric must follow the set of key principles and rules (Gov.uk, 2024).

Biodiversity Net Gain calculation scores can only ever be a prediction when they are calculated prior to habitat creation and management completion. The final biodiversity net gain calculations would need to be repeated post-management to confirm that the predicted biodiversity net gain has been met.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 IMPORTANT ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

The habitat types identified, in relation to areas that will be used for offsite biodiversity net gains, are listed below. The relevant UKHab codes are given in brackets (UKHab Ltd, 2023); and all habitats were conditioned assessed against a standard set of criteria in the Defra Standard Biodiversity Metric and were assigned a rating accordingly (Appendix A).

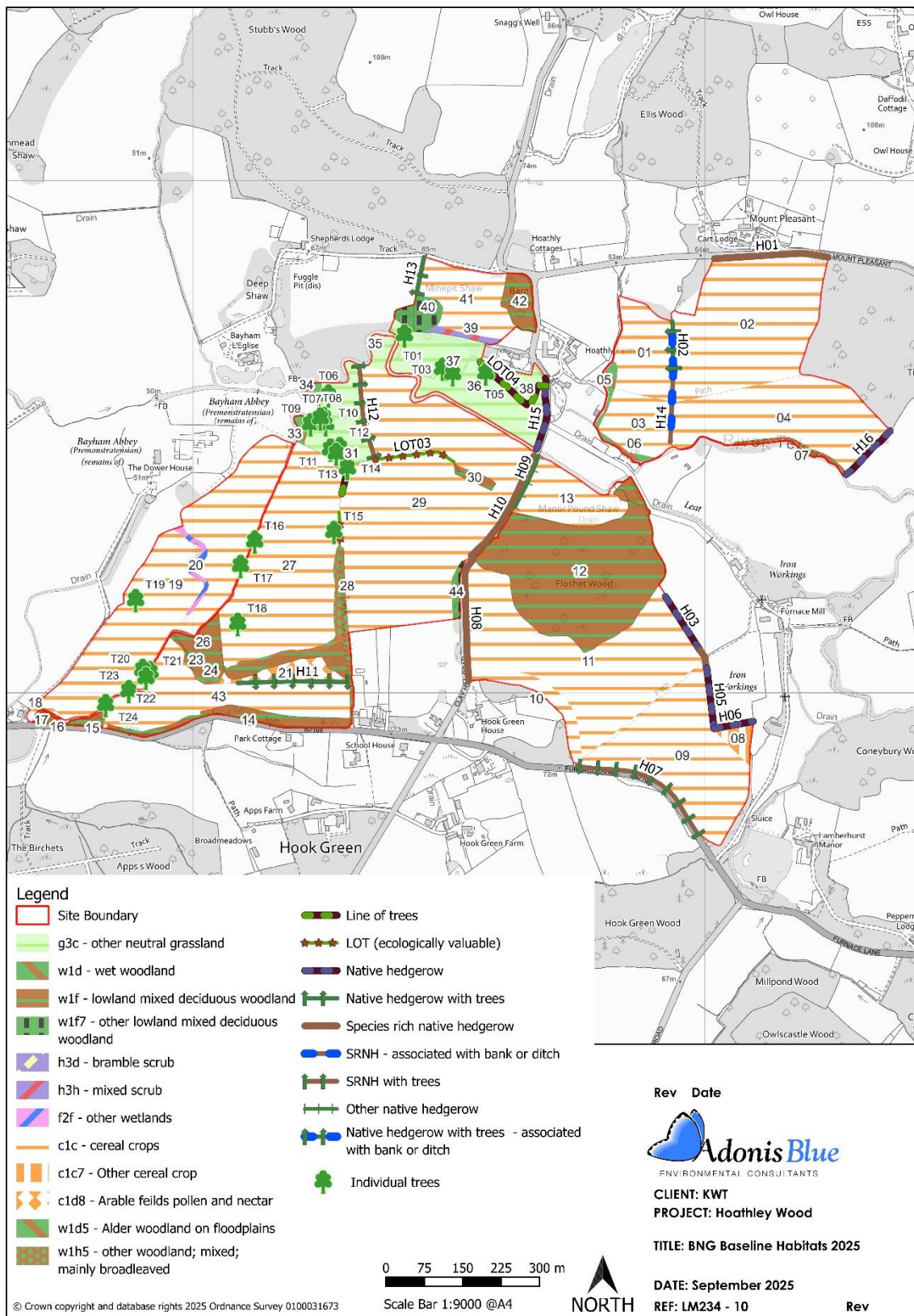
Table 2: Habitat Condition Assessment results.

Broad habitat type	Habitat type (code)	Area / length	Habitat condition		
			Poor	Moderate	Good
Cropland	Cereal crops (c1c)	62.135 ha	N/A (1-4, 8-11, 13, 18, 19, 27, 29, 41, 43)		
	Non-cereal crops (c1d)	0.650 ha	N/A (21)		
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub (h3d)	0.020 ha	N/A (31)		
	Mixed scrub (h3h)	0.161 ha	39	-	-
Grassland	Other neutral grassland (g3c)	5.397 ha	35-38	32	-
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland) (w1f)	8.715 ha	-	-	12, 22, 23, 40, 42
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)	2.349 ha	-	7, 17, 25	14-16, 24, 26, 30, 44
	Wet woodland (w1d)	0.443 ha	-	5, 6, 33, 34	-
	Other woodland; mixed	0.384 ha	-	-	28
Wetlands	Reedbeds (f2f)	0.242 ha	20	-	-
Individual Trees	Rural trees – small	0.0205 ha	-	T06, T09	T02-T04
	Rural trees – medium	0.1304 ha	-	-	T07, T08, T12, T16, T17, T20, T23, T24

Broad habitat type	Habitat type (code)	Area / length	Habitat condition		
			Poor	Moderate	Good
Individual Trees	Rural trees – large	0.1098 ha	-	-	T10, T13, T19
	Rural trees – large (Veteran trees)	0.1464 ha	-	-	T11, T14, T15, T18
	Rural trees – very large	0.0765 ha	-	-	T01
	Rural trees – very large (Veteran trees)	0.0765 ha	-	-	T05
Linear features	Ecologically valuable line of trees (34)	0.213 km	LOT01	LOT03	-
	Line of trees (33)	0.245 km	-	LOT02, LOT04	-
	Native hedgerow (h2a)	0.373 km	-	-	H03, H05, H06, H15
	Native hedgerow with trees with associated ditch (h2a 50)	0.065 km	-	-	H02
	Species-rich native hedgerow (h2a5)	0.039 km	-	-	H04
	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (h2a5 11)	0.186 km	-	H12	-
	Species-rich native hedgerow with associated ditch (h2a5 50)	0.144 km	-	-	H14
	Ditches (r1g 50)	0.027 km	-	-	H02

3.2 EVIDENCE OF BASELINE DATA

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric uses the UK Habitat Classification definitions for terrestrial habitats (UKHab Ltd, 2023). Therefore, the site survey and subsequent mapping (Figure 2) followed the UK Habitat Classification methodology V2 (UKHab Ltd, 2023). This ensured that the closest equivalent habitat type, if not the exact match, could be made to the Habitat and Linear options as available in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Figure 2: Baseline Habitat Map.

3.3 BASELINE METRIC CALCULATIONS

The baseline data entered into the metric calculation for area and linear habitat types is presented below in Tables 3 and 4. Baseline habitats are shown in Figure 2.

Table 3: Area habitats biodiversity baseline calculation data.

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Area (ha)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Cropland	Cereal crops (c1c)	62.135	1-4, 8-11, 13, 18, 19, 27, 29, 41, 43	N/A	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	124.27	Lost
	Non-cereal crops (c1d)	0.650	21	N/A	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.30	Lost
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub (h3d)	0.020	31	N/A	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.08	Enhanced
	Mixed scrub (h3h)	0.161	39	Poor	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.64	Enhanced

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Area (ha)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Grassland	Other neutral grassland (g3c)	3.556	36-38	Poor	Medium	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	16.36	Enhanced
		0.258	35					1.19	Lost
		1.583	32	Moderate				14.56	Retained
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland) (w1f)	8.715	12, 22, 23, 40, 42	Good	High	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required = Bespoke compensation likely to be required	0.00 Irreplaceable habitat - no units generated ⚠	Retained
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)	0.473	7, 17, 25	Poor			Same habitat required	6.53	Enhanced
		1.876	14-16, 24, 26, 30, 44	Good				38.83	Retained
	Wet woodland (w1d)	0.443	5, 6, 33, 34	Moderate				6.11	Retained
	Other woodland; mixed	0.384	28	Good			Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	5.30	Retained

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Area (ha)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Wetlands	Reedbeds (f2f)	0.242	20	Poor	High	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same habitat required	1.32	Retained
Individual Trees	Rural trees – small	0.0082	T06, T09	Moderate	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.07	Retained
		0.0123	T02-T04	Good				0.15	Retained
	Rural trees – medium	0.1304	T07, T08, T12, T16, T17, T20, T23, T24	Good				1.56	Retained
	Rural trees – large	0.1098	T10, T13, T19	Good				1.32	Retained
	Rural trees – large (Veteran trees)	0.1464	T11, T14, T15, T18	Good			Same habitat required = Bespoke compensation likely to be required	0.00 Irreplaceable habitat - no units generated ⚠	Retained

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Area (ha)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Individual Trees	Rural trees – very large	0.0765	T01	Good	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.92	Retained
	Rural trees – very large (Veteran trees)	0.0765	T05	Good			Same habitat required = Bespoke compensation likely to be required	0.00 Irreplaceable habitat - no units generated ⚠	Retained

Table 4: Linear features biodiversity baseline calculation data.

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Length (km)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Linear features	Ecologically valuable line of trees (34)	0.053	LOT01	Poor	Medium	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.23	Enhanced
		0.160	LOT03	Moderate				1.41	Enhanced

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Length (km)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Linear features	Line of trees (33)	0.245 km	LOT02, LOT04	Good	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.98	Enhanced
	Native hedgerow (h2a)	0.373	H03, H05, H06, H15	Good	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	2.24	Enhanced
	Native hedgerow with trees with associated ditch (h2a 50)	0.065	H02	Good	High	Formally identified in local strategy	Like for like or better	1.35	Retained
	Species-rich native hedgerow (h2a5)	0.039	H04	Moderate	Medium	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.51	Retained
	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (h2a5 11)	0.186 km	H12	Good	High	Formally identified in local strategy	Like for like or better	2.57	Enhanced

Broad habitat type	Habitat type	Length (km)	Habitat IDs	Habitat condition	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat loss	Total habitat units	Lost, retained or enhanced
Linear features	Species-rich native hedgerow with associated ditch (h2a550)	0.144	H14	Good	High	Formally identified in local strategy	Like for like or better	2.98	Retained
	Ditches (r1g50)	0.027	H02	Good	Medium	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.36	Retained

3.4 STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations (Figure 3).

Table 5. Table of statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 1km of the site.

Designation	Name	Distance and bearing
Statutory Designations		
RAMSAR ⁷	None	-
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ⁸	None	-
Special Protection Area (SPA) ⁹	None	-
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ¹⁰	None	-
National Nature Reserve (NNR) ¹¹	None	-
Local Nature Reserve (LNR) ¹²	None	-
Non-Statutory Designations		
Local Wildlife Site (LWS) ¹³	Woods and Pasture near River Teise above Lamberhurst	150m to southeast
Other Designations		
National Character Area (NCA) ¹⁴	High Weald	Site sits within NCA
National Landscape ¹⁵	High Weald	Site sits within National Landscape

⁷ RAMSAR areas are wetland sites designated for being of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

<https://www.ramsar.org/>

⁸ SACs are areas of land designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) for habitats and species selected as being of EC importance. Member states are required to take measures to maintain and restore these natural and semi-natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status.

⁹ SPAs are areas of land protected for birds. <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-protection-areas/>

¹⁰ SSSIs are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 as being of 'special interest for nature conservation'. They represent the finest sites for wildlife and natural features in Great Britain supporting many characteristic, rare and endangered species, habitats, and natural features. Each site is of national significance for its nature conservation value. There are approximately 4,100 SSSIs in England of which 102 are in Kent.

¹¹ NNRs are areas designated to protect habitats, species, and geology for the purposes of education and research.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-nature-reserves-in-england>

¹² LNR – Local Nature Reserve. An LNR is a protected area of land designated by a local authority because of its local special natural interest and, where possible, educational and community value.

¹³ Local Wildlife Sites are areas of land that are especially important for their wildlife. They are some of our most valuable wildlife areas. Local Wildlife Sites are identified and selected locally using scientifically determined criteria and surveys. They are corridors for wildlife, forming key components of ecological networks. In Kent, there are over 460 Local Wildlife Sites, covering a total area of over 27,500 hectares, (roughly 7% of the county).

¹⁴ [NCA Profile:122 High Weald - NE508](#)

¹⁵ National Landscapes, formerly Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), are areas of land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty. The Act sets out the roles and responsibilities that different organisations must follow to manage AONBs. Further information about the Mendip Hills National Landscape is available at [Welcome to the High Weald National Landscape](#)

Irreplaceable Habitats		
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW)	19 woodlands	Within, adjacent and within 1km radius of site.
Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	None	-
Priority Habitat Inventory		
Deciduous Woodland	21 woodlands	Within, adjacent and within 1km radius of site.
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	2 parklands	Adjacent and within 1km radius of site.
Traditional Orchards	2 orchards	Adjacent and within 1km radius of site.

The proximity of the site to the Local Wildlife Site, Priority Habitats, and its location within a National Character Area make it ecologically desirable as it provides a stepping stone to the wider ecological landscape.

Proposed works to the site are unlikely to impact the above priority habitats/designated sites due to the nature of works, which comprises habitat enhancements.

As well as complimenting the local designated sites, the post intervention recommendations undertaken at these sites could support a number of species known to occur within the local area. Species recorded within a 1km radius of the sites^{16 17} are listed below.

Bats

Species	Species Designations
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Brandt's bat <i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Whiskered bat <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Leisler's bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Noctule bat <i>Nyctalus noctule</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41
Nathusius' pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a

¹⁶ Kent Rare & Scarce Species Inventory (KMBRC).

¹⁷ Protected Species Inventory (KMBRC).

Species	Species Designations
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, NERC S41, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41
Long-eared brown bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41

- There are six bat roosts of an unknown type within a 1km radius of the site.

Birds

Species	Species Designations
Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Convention on Migratory Species: Appendix 2, EC Cites: Annex A, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 2, Birds Directive: Annex 1, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Birds Directive: Annex 2.2, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 1 - Part 1

Reptiles and Amphibians

Species	Species Designations
Common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a
Smooth Newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a
Slow-worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a
Viviparous lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a
Grass snake <i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 Section 9.5a

Large Mammals

Species	Species Designations
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Protected Species, S41, Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 5 and Schedule 6
Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Protection of Badgers Act 1992

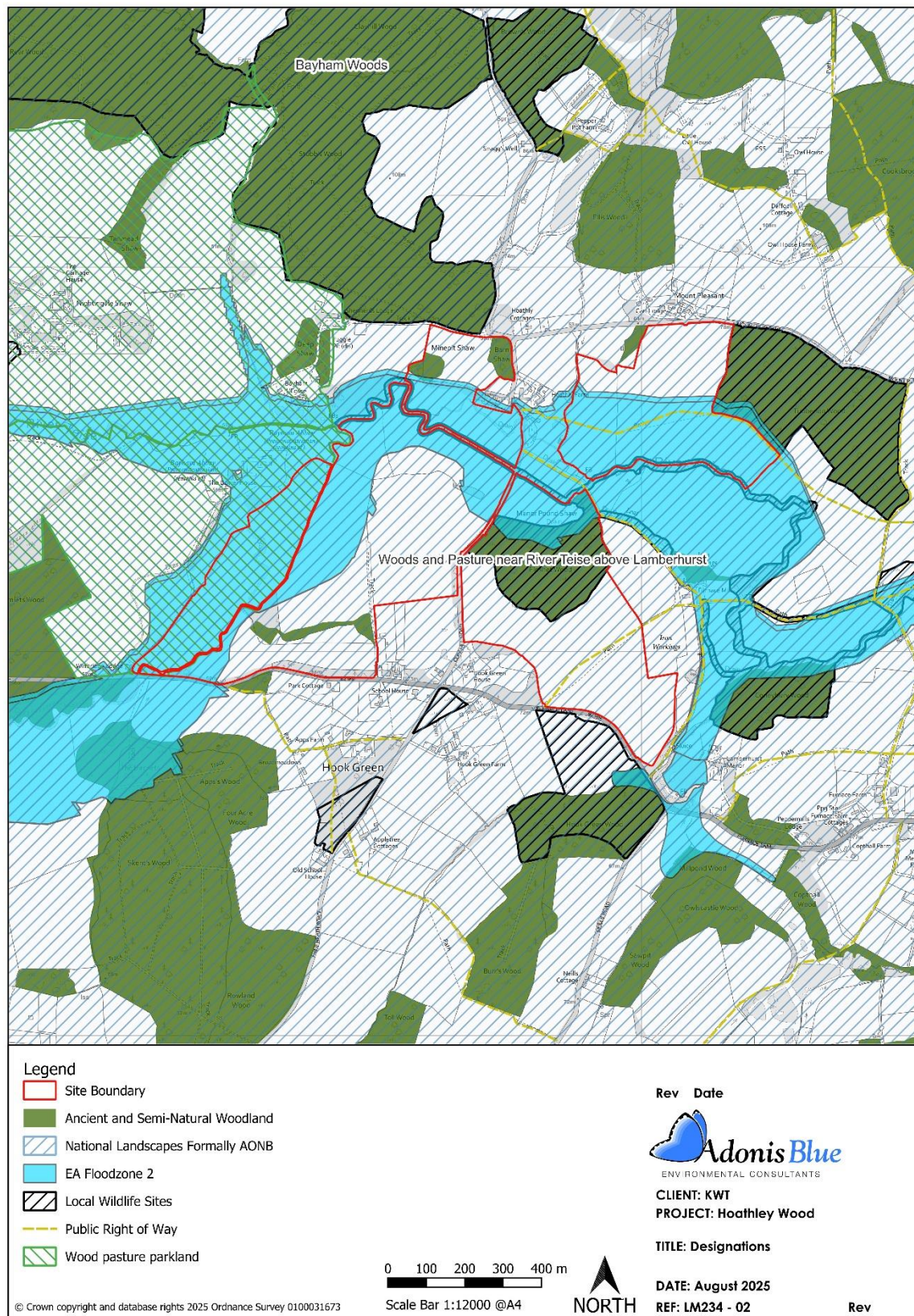
Small Mammals

Species	Species Designations
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3
Stoat <i>Mustela erminea</i>	Bern Convention: Appendix 3
Common Shrew <i>Sorex Araneus</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Schedule 6

Invertebrates

Invertebrates including species of dragonfly, bee and other pollinators were also recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

Figure 3. Statutory and Non-statutory Designations.



4. BNG GOOD PRACTICE PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 6 demonstrates how the Biodiversity Net Gain Principles for Development (CIEEM et al., 2016) have been considered in relation to this site.

Table 6.

Principle	Application to project
1. Apply the mitigation hierarchy	The loss of medium and high distinctiveness habitats will be avoided. Habitat will be retained where possible and enhancements to the retained habitats will be made.
2. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere	No irreplaceable habitats will be lost.
3. Be inclusive and equitable	Recommendations will respond to the habitats on site. In general, aims are to achieve high biodiversity.
4. Address risk	The habitats proposed on site have a low to a very high difficulty of creation or enhancement. Monitoring will detect any deviation from the proposed habitats and allow for corrective management.
5. Make a measurable net gain	This report sets out how a measurable net gain of biodiversity will be achieved.
6. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity	The habitats have been designed to deliver better habitats that are relatively easy to manage in a low intervention manner.
7. Be additional	This scheme delivers biodiversity enhancements that would not otherwise have been carried out.
8. Create a net gain legacy	The scheme will provide a biodiversity net gain over a period of 30 years at least therefore ensuring the land cannot be used for development, infrastructure, etc. The scheme overall demonstrates a way of protecting nature for future generations.
9. Optimise sustainability	The proposed habitats are relatively low maintenance, easily achieved by future occupiers of the scheme. Developments overall will be designed to be low impact and sustainable.
10. Be transparent	This report provides a transparent record of the BNG design.

5. PROPOSED DESIGNS

Recommendations have been made on how to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain through the enhancement of existing habitats and linear features and the creation of new linear features. All proposed changes are shown in Figure 4.

Table 7. Habitat Areas

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.869	1	1.74	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	4.69	2.95
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.947	1	1.89	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.56	-1.33
Cropland	Cereal crops	3.473	2	6.95	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	18.72	11.77
Cropland	Cereal crops	3.033	2	6.07	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	1.78	-4.29
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.866	3	1.73	N/A	Lost	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	6.67	4.94
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.276	3	0.55	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	1.49	0.94

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.239	3	0.48	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.14	-0.34
Cropland	Cereal crops	2.035	4	4.07	N/A	Lost	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	15.67	11.60
Cropland	Cereal crops	1.976	4	3.95	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	10.65	6.70
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.611	4	1.22	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.36	-0.86
Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.153	5	2.11	Moderate	Retained	Wet woodland	Moderate	2.11	0.00
Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.096	6	1.32	Moderate	Retained	Wet woodland	Moderate	1.32	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.145	7	2.00	Moderate	Enhanced	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	2.16	0.16
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.331	8	0.66	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.19	-0.47

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Cropland	Cereal crops	1.828	9	3.66	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	9.86	6.20
Cropland	Cereal crops	2.318	9	4.64	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	1.36	-3.28
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.761	10	1.52	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	4.10	2.58
Cropland	Cereal crops	6.530	11	13.06	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	35.21	22.15
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.724	11	1.45	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.43	-1.02
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	6.859	12	0.00*	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Cropland	Cereal crops	1.704	13	3.41	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	9.19	5.78

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.787	14	10.86	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	10.86	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.116	15	1.60	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	1.60	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.091	16	1.26	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	1.26	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.023	17	0.32	Moderate	Enhanced	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	0.34	0.02
Cropland	Cereal crops	0.096	18	0.19	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	0.52	0.33
Cropland	Cereal crops	8.002	19	16.00	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	4.71	-11.29
Wetlands	Reedbeds	0.242	20	1.60	Poor	Retained	Reedbeds	Poor	1.60	0.00
Cropland	Non-cereal crops	0.650	21	1.30	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.38	-0.92

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	0.596	22	0.00*	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	0.237	23	0.00*	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.059	24	0.81	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	0.81	0.00
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.305	25	4.21	Moderate	Enhanced	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	4.55	0.34
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.507	26	7.00	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	7.00	0.00
Cropland	Cereal crops	6.750	27	13.50	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	3.97	-9.53

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.384	28	5.30	Good	Retained	Other woodland; broadleaved	Good	5.30	0.00
Cropland	Cereal crops	2.363	29	4.73	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	12.74	8.01
Cropland	Cereal crops	9.923	29	19.85	N/A	Lost	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	5.84	-14.01
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.158	30	2.18	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	2.18	0.00
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	0.020	31	0.08	N/A	Enhanced	Mixed scrub	Moderate	0.15	0.07
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	1.583	32	7.28	Moderate	Retained	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	7.28	0.00
Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.092	33	1.27	Moderate	Retained	Wet woodland	Moderate	1.27	0.00
Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.102	34	1.41	Moderate	Retained	Wet woodland	Moderate	1.41	0.00
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.258	35	1.19	Poor	Retained	Woodland-pasture and parkland**	Moderate	0.15	-1.04

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	3.089	36	14.21	Poor	Enhanced	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	24.16	9.95
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.029	37	0.13	Poor	Enhanced	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	0.23	0.10
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.438	38	2.01	Poor	Enhanced	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	3.43	1.42
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.161	39	0.64	Poor	Enhanced	Mixed scrub	Good	1.55	0.91
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	0.460	40	0.00*	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Cropland	Cereal crops	1.909	41	3.82	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	10.29	6.47
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	0.563	42	0.00*	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ancient Woodland)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Cropland	Cereal crops	3.571	43	7.14	N/A	Lost	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	19.25	12.11

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.158	44	2.18	Good	Retained	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	2.18	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - small	0.0041	T02	0.05	Good	Retained	Rural tree - small	Good	0.05	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - small	0.0041	T03	0.05	Good	Retained	Rural tree - small	Good	0.05	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - small	0.0041	T04	0.05	Good	Retained	Rural tree - small	Good	0.05	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - small	0.0041	T06	0.05	Moderate	Retained	Rural tree - small	Moderate	0.05	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - small	0.0041	T09	0.05	Moderate	Retained	Rural tree - small	Moderate	0.05	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T07	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T08	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T12	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T16	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T17	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T20	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T23	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - medium	0.0163	T24	0.20	Good	Retained	Rural tree - medium	Good	0.20	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - large	0.0366	T10	0.44	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large	Good	0.44	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - large	0.0366	T13	0.44	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large	Good	0.44	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - large	0.0366	T19	0.44	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large	Good	0.44	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree – large (Veteran tree)	0.0366	T11	0.00*	Good	Retained	Rural tree – large (Veteran tree)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	0.0366	T14	0.00*	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	0.0366	T15	0.00*	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	Good	0.00*	0.00

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Individual trees	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	0.0366	T18	0.00*	Good	Retained	Rural tree - large (Veteran tree)	Good	0.00*	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree – very large	0.0765	T01	0.92	Good	Retained	Rural tree – very large	Good	0.92	0.00
Individual trees	Rural tree – very large (Veteran tree)	0.0765	T05	0.00*	Good	Retained	Rural tree – very large (Veteran tree)	Good	0.00*	0.00

* Irreplaceable habitat - no units generated Δ

** Please note that wood-pasture and parkland will take **30+ years** to reach target condition according to the accompanying Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation spreadsheet.

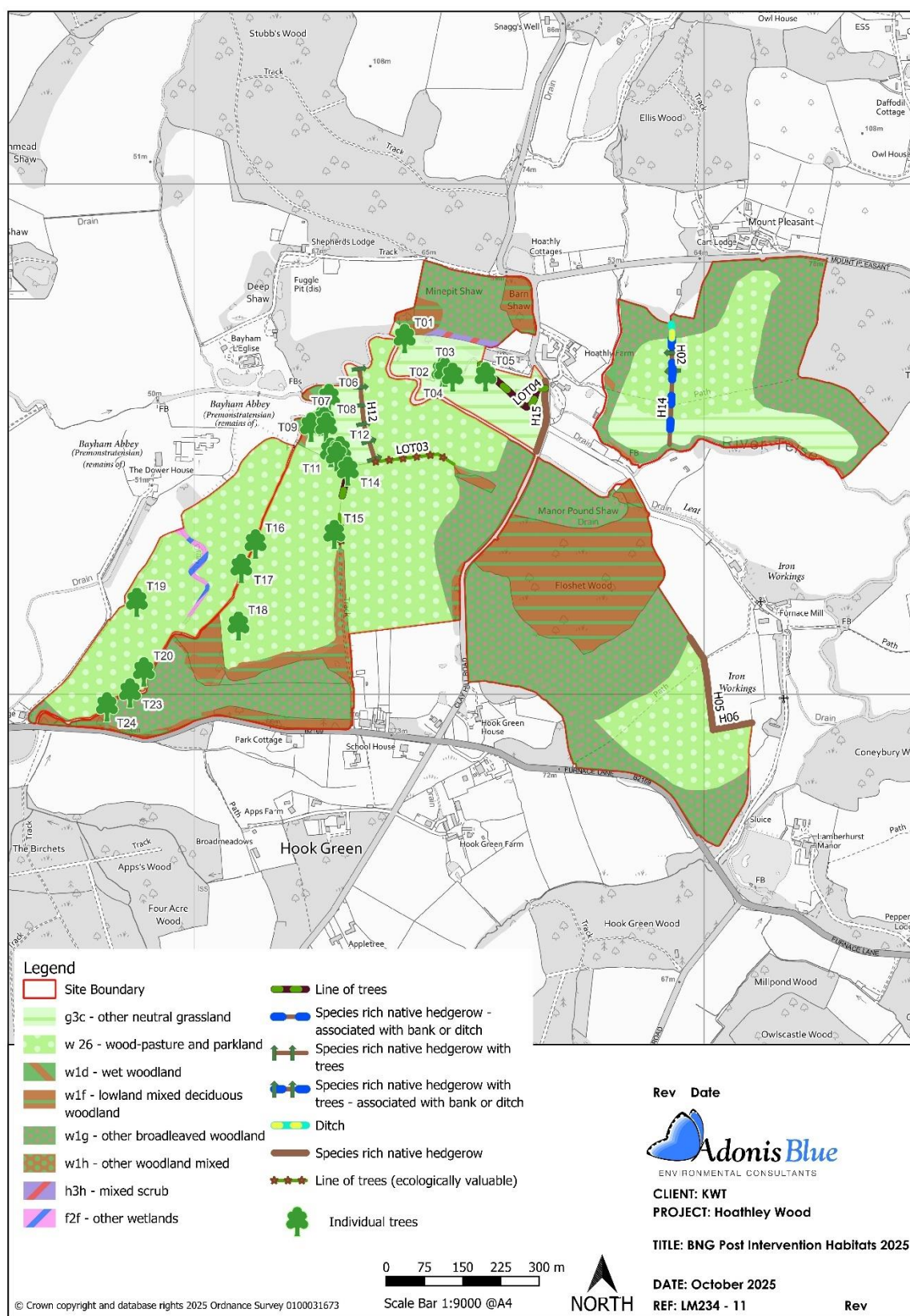
Table 8. Linear Features

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Length (km)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Hedgerows	Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.053	LOT01	0.23	Poor	Enhanced	Ecologically valuable line of trees	Moderate	0.35	0.12
Hedgerows	Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.160	LOT03	1.41	Moderate	Enhanced	Ecologically valuable line of trees	Good	1.90	0.49
Hedgerows	Line of trees	0.060	LOT02	0.24	Moderate	Enhanced	Line of trees	Good	0.32	0.08

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Length (km)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Hedgerows	Line of trees	0.185	LOT04	0.74	Moderate	Enhanced	Line of trees	Good	1.00	0.26
Hedgerows	Native hedgerow	0.034	H03	0.2	Good	Enhanced	Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.41	0.21
Hedgerows	Native hedgerow	0.119	H05	0.71	Good	Enhanced	Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	1.44	0.73
Hedgerows	Native hedgerow	0.078	H06	0.47	Good	Enhanced	Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.95	0.48
Hedgerows	Native hedgerow	0.142	H15	0.85	Good	Enhanced	Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	1.72	0.87
Hedgerows	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.065	H02	1.35	Good	Retained	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	1.35	0.00
Hedgerows	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.0369	H04	0.51	Good	Retained	Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.51	0.00

Broad Habitat Type	Habitat	Length (km)	Habitat ID / Parcel No.	Baseline units	Baseline Condition	Baseline habitat: Lost, retained or enhanced	Proposed habitat type	Proposed condition	Proposed units	Unit uplift
Hedgerows	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.186	H12	2.57	Moderate	Enhanced	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Good	3.68	1.11
Hedgerows	Species-rich native hedgerow with associated ditch	0.144	H14	2.98	Good	Retained	Species-rich native hedgerow with associated ditch	Good	2.98	0.00
Watercourses	Ditches	0.027	H02	0.36	Good	Retained	Ditches	Good	0.36	0.00

Details of management requirements to achieve the BNG results described above will be included in a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) as required.

Figure 4. Proposed habitats.

6. BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN / LOSS

Based on the proposals provided by the client for habitat enhancement within this report (Figure 4), the expected level of Biodiversity Net Gain to be achieved is summarised in Table 12. Trading Standards for Area Habitats (Table 9), and Linear Features (Tables 10 and 11) have been met.

Table 9. Trading Summary of Area Habitats

Distinctiveness	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	Yes
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	Yes

Table 10. Trading Summary of Hedgerows

Distinctiveness	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 Summary of Watercourses

Distinctiveness	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Same habitat required – bespoke compensation option Δ	Yes
High	Same habitat required	Yes
Medium	Same habitat required	Yes
Low	Better distinctiveness habitat required	Yes

A detailed breakdown of these results can be found in the accompanying Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation spreadsheet.

Table 12. Results of Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation

Habitat	Total Baseline biodiversity units	Post-work biodiversity units	Net unit change	% BNG
Area features	220.79	289.61	68.82	31.17
Linear features: hedgerows	12.27	16.61	4.35	35.44
Linear features: watercourses	0.36	0.36	0.00	N/A

The details of the landscaping proposals as provided by the client, together with assumptions made about the after-use of the site currently result in a BNG gain of **68.82 habitat units (+31.17%)**, **4.35 hedgerow units (+35.44%)** and **0.00 watercourse units (N/A)**.

7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Details of the implementation and continuing management and monitoring of the site will be included in a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) as required.

8. REFERENCES

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9. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - CALCULATING CONDITION SCORES – BASELINE

Please see attached spreadsheet “Appendix A Condition Assessment Summary”