

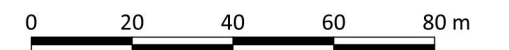
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Based on Landscape Masterplan, Drawing Ref: CSA/7785/100_RevB, Dated: December 2025

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Created Grassland: Other neutral grassland (wet) (0.0925ha)
- Created Grassland: Other neutral grassland (0.4025ha)
- Created Grassland: Modified grassland (0.3850ha)
- Created Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub (0.0975ha)
- Created Wetland: Reedbeds (0.0100ha)
- Created Urban: Sustainable drainage system (0.0600ha)
- Created Urban: Introduced shrub (0.1050ha)
- Created Urban: Vegetated garden (0.7050ha)
- Created Urban: Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.8850ha)
- Created Urban: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (0.0225ha)
- Created Urban: Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (1.4150ha)
- Created Urban Tree [96]
- Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Line of trees (0.29km)
- Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow (0.285km)
- Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (0.165km)



aspect ecology
APEM Group

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Barrington Road, Durrington on Sea	PROJECT
Post-development Habitat Mapping	TITLE
7111/BNG2	DRAWING NO.
H/JP	REV
April 2026	DATE
AN/DO	QC



Appendix 7111/1:

Principles of Ecological Evaluation

Evaluation Methodology

1. The evaluation of ecological features and resources is based on professional judgement whilst also drawing on the latest available industry guidance and research. The approach taken in this report is based on that described by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (2018)¹.

Importance of Ecological Features

2. Ecological features within the site/study area have been evaluated in terms of whether they qualify as 'important ecological features'. In this regard, CIEEM guidance states that *"it is not necessary to carry out detailed assessment of features that are sufficiently widespread, unthreatened and resilient to project impacts and will remain viable and sustainable"*.
3. Various characteristics contribute to the importance of ecological features, including:
 - Naturalness;
 - Animal or plant species, sub-species or varieties that are rare or uncommon, either internationally, nationally or more locally, including those that may be seasonally transient;
 - Ecosystems and their component parts, which provide the habitats required by important species, populations and/or assemblages;
 - Endemic species or locally distinct sub-populations of a species;
 - Habitat diversity;
 - Habitat connectivity and/or synergistic associations;
 - Habitats and species in decline;
 - Rich assemblages of plants and animals;
 - Large populations of species or concentrations of species considered uncommon or threatened in a wider context;
 - Plant communities (and their associated animals) that are considered to be typical of valued natural/semi-natural vegetation types, including examples of naturally species-poor communities; and
 - Species on the edge of their range, particularly where their distribution is changing as a result of global trends and climate change.
4. As an objective starting point for identifying important ecological features, European, national and local governments have identified sites, habitats and species which form a key focus for biodiversity conservation in the UK, supported by policy and legislation. These are summarised by CIEEM guidance as follows:

Designated Sites

- Statutory sites designated or classified under international conventions or European legislation, for example World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves, Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA);

¹ CIEEM (2018) 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine', Version 1.3, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester (updated September 2024)

- Statutory sites designated under national legislation, for example Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Locally designated wildlife sites, e.g. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).

Biodiversity Lists

- Habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales (largely drawn from UK BAP priority habitats and priority species), often referred to simply as Priority Habitats / Species;
- Local BAP priority species and habitats.

Red Listed, Rare, Legally Protected Species

- Species of conservation concern, Red Data Book (RDB) species;
- Birds of Conservation Concern;
- Nationally rare and nationally scarce species;
- Legally protected species.

5. In addition to this list, other features may be considered to be of importance on the basis of local rarity, where they enable effective conservation of other important features, or play a key functional role in the landscape.

Assigning Level of Importance

6. The importance of an ecological feature should then be considered within a defined geographical context. Based on CIEEM guidance, the following frame of reference is used:
 - International (European);
 - National;
 - Regional;
 - County;
 - District;
 - Local (e.g. Parish or Neighbourhood);
 - Site (not of importance beyond the immediate context of the site).
7. Features of 'local' importance are those considered to be below a district level of importance, but are considered to appreciably enrich the nature conservation resource or are of elevated importance beyond the context of the site.
8. Where features are identified as 'important' based on the list of key sites, habitats and species set out above, but are very limited in extent or quality (in terms of habitat resource or species population) and do not appreciably contribute to the biodiversity interest beyond the context of the site, they are considered to be of 'site' importance.
9. In terms of assigning the level of importance, the following considerations are relevant:

Designated Sites

10. For designated sites, importance should reflect the geographical context of the designation (e.g. SAC/SPA/Ramsar sites are designated at the international level whereas SSSIs are designated at the national level). Consideration should be given to multiple designations as appropriate (where an area is subject to differing levels of nature conservation designations).

Habitats

11. In certain cases, the value of a habitat can be measured against known selection criteria, e.g. SAC selection criteria, 'Guidelines for the selection of biological SSSIs' and the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. However, for the majority of commonly encountered sites, the most relevant habitat evaluation will be at a more localised level and based on relevant factors such as antiquity, size, species-diversity, potential, naturalness, rarity, fragility and typicalness (Ratcliffe, 1977). The ability to restore or re-create the habitat is also an important consideration, for example in the case of ancient woodland.
12. Whether habitats are listed as priorities for conservation at a national level in accordance with Sections 41 and 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, so called 'Habitats of Principal Importance' or 'Priority Habitats', or within regional or local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) is also relevant, albeit the listing of a particular habitat under a BAP does not in itself imply any specific level of importance.
13. Habitat inventories (such as habitat mapping on the MAGIC database) or information relating to the status of particular habitats within a district, county or region can also assist in determining the appropriate scale at which a habitat is of importance.

Species

14. Deciding the importance of species populations should make use of existing criteria where available. For example, there are established criteria for defining nationally and internationally important populations of waterfowl. The scale within which importance is determined could also relate to a particular population, e.g. the breeding population of common toads within a suite of ponds or an otter population within a catchment.
15. When determining the importance of a species population, contextual information about distribution and abundance is fundamental, including trends based on historical records. For example, a species could be considered particularly important if it is rare and its population is in decline. With respect to rarity, this can apply across the geographic frame of reference and particular regard is given to populations where the UK holds a large or significant proportion of the international population of a species.
16. Whether species are listed as priorities for conservation at a national level in accordance with Sections 41 and 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, so called 'Species of Principal Importance' or 'Priority Species', or within regional or local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) is also relevant, albeit the listing of a particular species under a BAP does not in itself imply any specific level of importance.
17. Species populations should also be considered in terms of the potential zone of influence of the proposals, i.e. if the entire species population within the site and surrounding area were to be affected by the proposed development, would this be of significance at a local, district, county or wider scale? This should also consider the foraging and territory ranges of individual species (e.g. bats roosting some distance from site may forage within site whereas other species such as invertebrates may be more sedentary).

Appendix 7111/2:

Legislation Summary

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

1. In England and Wales primary legislation is made by the UK Parliament, and in Scotland by the Scottish Parliament, in the form of Acts. The main piece of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
2. Acts of Parliament confer powers on Ministers to make more detailed orders, rules or regulations by means of secondary legislation in the form of statutory instruments. Statutory instruments are used to provide the necessary detail that would be too complex to include in an Act itself¹. The provisions of an Act of Parliament can also be enforced, amended or updated by secondary legislation.
3. In summary, the key pieces of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK are:
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
 - Protection of Badgers Act 1992
 - Hedgerows Regulations 1997
 - Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act for England and Wales 2000
 - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
 - Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
4. A brief summary of the relevant legislation is provided below. The original Acts and instruments should be referred to for the full and most up to date text of the legislation.
5. **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)**. The WCA Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. The Act contains strict measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.
6. The Act also refers to the treatment of UK wildlife including protected species listed under Schedules 1 (birds), 5 (mammals, herpetofauna, fish, invertebrates) and 8 (plants).
7. Under Section 1(1) of the Act, all wild birds are protected such that it is an offence to intentionally:
 - Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst in use* or being built;
 - Take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

* The nests of birds that re-use their nests as listed under Schedule ZA1, e.g. Golden Eagle, are protected against taking, damage or destruction irrespective of whether they are in use or not.
8. Offences in respect of Schedule 1 birds are subject to special, i.e. higher, penalties. Schedule 1 birds also receive greater protection such that it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or while it is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young;
 - Disturb dependent young of such a bird.

¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/bills-and-legislation/secondary-legislation/statutory-instruments/>

9. Under Section 9(1) of the Act, it is an offence to:
 - Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5.
10. In addition, under Section 9(4) it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Obstruct access to, any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection; or
 - Disturb any wild animal included in Schedule 5 while occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
11. Under Section 13(1) it is an offence:
 - To intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8; or
 - Unless the authorised person, to intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8.
12. The Act also contains measures (S.14) for preventing the establishment of non-native species that may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the introduction into the wild of animals (releases or allows to escape) and plants (plants or causes to grow) listed under Schedule 9.
13. **Protection of Badgers Act 1992.** The Act aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an unfavourable conservation status, as the species is in fact common over most of Britain. It should be noted that the legislation is not intended to prevent properly authorised development. Under the Act it is an offence to:
 - Wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat* a Badger, or attempt to do so;
 - To intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett[#] (this includes disturbing Badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it).

* the intentional elimination of sufficient foraging area to support a known social group of Badgers may, in certain circumstances, be construed as an offence

A sett is defined as “any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a Badger”. Natural England advice (June 2009) is that a sett is protected so long as such signs remain present, which in practice could potentially be for some time after the last actual occupation by Badger. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way
14. Licences can be obtained from the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) for development activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the legislation, provided there is suitable justification. The SNCO for England is Natural England.
15. **Hedgerows Regulations 1997.** ‘Important’ hedgerows (as defined by the Regulations) are protected from removal (up-rooting or otherwise destroying). Various criteria specified in the Regulations are employed to identify ‘important’ hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.
16. **Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act for England and Wales 2000.** The CROW Act provides increased measures for the management and protection of SSSIs and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. Schedule 12 of the Act amends the species provisions of the WCA 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The Act also introduced a duty on Government to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

17. **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.** Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as local planning authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when exercising their normal functions. 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats and species in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
18. **Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).** The Regulations enact the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in the UK. The Habitats Directive was designed to contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity within member states through the conservation of sites, known in the UK as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), containing habitats and species selected as being of EC importance (as listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively). Member states are required to take measures to maintain or restore these natural and semi-natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status.
19. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)² classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites constitute the Natura 2000 network. The Regulations impose restrictions on planning decisions likely to significantly affect SPAs or SACs.
20. The Regulations also provide protection to European Protected Species of animals that largely overlaps with the WCA 1981, albeit the provisions are generally stricter. Under Regulation 43 it is an offence, *inter alia*, to:
 - Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species;
 - Deliberately disturb any wild animals of any such species, including in particular any disturbance likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or which is likely to affect significantly their local distribution or abundance;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal;
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
21. Similar protection is afforded to European Protected Species of plants, as detailed under Regulation 47.
22. The Regulations do provide a licensing system that permits otherwise illegal activities in relation to European Protected Species, subject to certain tests being fulfilled.

² Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (aka the Birds Directive), which came into force in April 1979. SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species.

Appendix 7111/3:

Building Descriptions

Building Number: B1

Photographic Record



External Descriptions

Description	
Number of storeys:	1
Building construction type (brick etc.):	Brick
Roof Structure (flat/pitched/multi-pitched/hipped etc.), material (clay tiles etc.), and presence of ridge tiles:	Felt pitched roof with wooden boarding
Other notes on roof (chimneys present, skylights present etc.):	No chimneys or skylights present, gaps present between roof and brickwork
General state of repair:	Moderate
Approximate age of building:	-
Use of building:	Disused sub-station

External Features of bat potential

Building condition			Roof condition					
Cavity Walls?	Condition of brick work?	Condition of any hanging tiles?	Roof tiles (any missing/slipped/raised?)	Ridge tiles (any missing/slipped/raised?)	Lead Flashing	Barge Boards/Soffit Boxes	Other potential access points	Other
N/A	Good	N/A	Felt torn at edges			Barge boarding missing at rear of building		Light ivy covering on building, doors missing exposing internals

Internal Descriptions

Number of loft voids present within building: N/A

Loft Void Features (where relevant)	Description (where relevant)
Dimensions	N/A
Height at apex	N/A
Construction material (wooden rafters, steel rafters etc.) <i>and condition (splits, gaps in joins etc.)</i>	N/A
Construction type (King post, Queen post etc.)	N/A
Ridge beam <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Lining (felt, sarking etc.) <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Insulation <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Exposed brick work <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Humidity (and confirm presence or absence of water tank)	N/A
Temperature	N/A
Any draughts?	N/A
Light levels	N/A
Cobwebs?	N/A
In active use?	N/A
Other features of note	N/A

Evidence of bats

Bats			Droppings				Feeding remains		Staining / scratch marks	Other
Species	Number	Location	Number	Species	Distribution	Age	Number	Distribution	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Overall Bat potential: Negligible

Building Number: B2

Photographic Record



External Descriptions

Description	
Number of storeys:	1
Building construction type (brick etc.):	Metal
Roof Structure (flat/pitched/multi-pitched/hipped etc.), material (clay tiles etc.), and presence of ridge tiles:	Metal shallow curved roof
Other notes on roof (chimneys present, skylights present etc.):	No chimneys or skylights present.
General state of repair:	Good
Approximate age of building:	-
Use of building:	Electricity Sub-station

External Features of bat potential

Building condition			Roof condition					
Cavity Walls?	Condition of brick work?	Condition of any hanging tiles?	Roof tiles (any missing/slipped/raised?)	Ridge tiles (any missing/slipped/raised?)	Lead Flashing	Barge Boards/Soffit Boxes	Other potential access points	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

Internal Descriptions

Number of loft voids present within building: N/A

Loft Void Features (where relevant)	Description (where relevant)
Dimensions	N/A
Height at apex	N/A
Construction material (wooden rafters, steel rafters etc.) <i>and condition (splits, gaps in joins etc.)</i>	N/A
Construction type (King post, Queen post etc.)	N/A
Ridge beam <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Lining (felt, sarking etc.) <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Insulation <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Exposed brick work <i>and condition</i>	N/A
Humidity (and confirm presence or absence of water tank)	N/A
Temperature	N/A
Any draughts?	N/A
Light levels	N/A
Cobwebs?	N/A
In active use?	N/A
Other features of note	N/A

Evidence of bats

Bats			Droppings				Feeding remains		Staining / scratch marks	Other
Species	Number	Location	Number	Species	Distribution	Age	Number	Distribution	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Overall Bat potential: Negligible

Appendix 7111/4:

Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

HABITAT CONDITION ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC

Habitat type/criteria		Feature Reference									
Grassland (low distinctiveness)		G2									
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Fail									
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Fail									
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Pass									
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Pass									
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Pass									
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Pass									
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA4).	Pass									
Condition (6+ criteria including A = good; 4-5 criteria including A = moderate; 3 criteria or fewer or fails A = poor)		Poor									
Grassland (medium distinctiveness and above)		G1	G3	G4							
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non acid grassland types only.	Pass	Pass	Pass							
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Pass	Fail	Fail							
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Fail	Pass	Fail							
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Pass	Fail	Fail							
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA5) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Fail	Pass	Pass							
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only	Fail	Fail	Fail							
Condition (Acid grassland: 5 criteria = good; 3-4 criteria = moderate; 2 criteria or fewer = poor. Non-acid grassland: 5+ criteria including A and F = good; 3-5 criteria including A = moderate; 2 criteria or fewer or fails A)		Moderate	Moderate	Poor							

[illegible]

Appendix 7111/5:

Relevant Output from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation
Tool

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric

Start page

Project details

Planning authority:	Worthing Borough Council		
Project name:	Durrington Gasworks (Elizabeth Square Phase 2)		
Applicant:	Bellway Homes Ltd		
Application type:	Full Planning Application		
Planning application reference:			
Completed by:	AN		
Date of metric completion:	30 April 2026		
Reviewer:	AH		
Calculation iteration:	dv3		
Planning authority reviewer:			
Date of planning authority review:			
Target % net gain:	10%		
Irreplaceable habitat present at baseline:	No ✓		
Total site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	4.18	Irreplaceable habitat site area (hectares):	0.00
Total off-site area - including irreplaceable habitat area (hectares):	N/A	Irreplaceable habitat area off-site (hectares):	N/A

[Main menu](#)[Results](#)

Cell style conventions

⚠	Attention required
⚠	Input error/rules and principles not met
	Use of this cell is not appropriate
	Enter data
	Automatic lookup
	Result

[View all](#)[Reset view](#)

On-site baseline map

[Insert](#)

On-site post intervention map

[Insert](#)

On-site baseline map reference number

Off-site baseline map

[Insert](#)

On-site post-intervention map reference number

Off-site post intervention map

[Insert](#)

Off-site baseline map reference number

Off-site post-intervention reference number

Durrington Gasworks (Elizabeth Square Phase 2)

Headline Results

Scroll down for final results ▲

Return to
results menu

On-site baseline	Area habitat units	22.20
	Hedgerow units	1.58
	Watercourse units	0.00
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	8.17
	Hedgerow units	2.27
	Watercourse units	0.00
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units	-14.03
	Hedgerow units	0.69
	Watercourse units	0.00

Off-site baseline	Area habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Water course units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Water course units	0.00
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Water course units	0.00

Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	-14.03
	Hedgerow units	0.69
	Watercourse units	0.00
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	Area 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)	Area habitat units	-14.03
	Hedgerow units	0.69
	Watercourse units	0.00

Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	-63.20%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲
	Hedgerow units	43.87%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	

Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲
--------------------------	--------------------------------

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Area habitat units	10.00%	22.20	24.41	16.25
Hedgerow units	10.00%	1.58	1.74	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

Input errors/rule breaks present in metric ▲

ecology • landscape planning • arboriculture



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