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Technical Report

Biodiversity Net Gain Plan

Stokes Lane Solar Farm

Stokes Lane Solar Farm Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Atmos Consulting Ltd (Atmos) were commissioned by Stokes Lane Solar Farm Limited to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm on land north and south of Rookery Farm Lane, Monk Sherborne; hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The Site (approximate central national grid reference SU 60955 55379) is located approximately 750m north west of Basingstoke and 500m west of Sherborne St John within the county of Hampshire, comprising approximately 82.8ha of arable fields bounded by hedgerows. Arable land makes up the majority of the greater landscape, with a golf course directly adjacent to the south eastern Site boundary.

1.3 Objectives

- The objectives of this report are:
- To summarise the habitat baseline and condition of the Site;
- To demonstrate that the mitigation hierarchy has been followed;
- To quantify the baseline biodiversity value of the Site and the measures required to achieve a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain; and
- To indicate the potential need for longer term monitoring over 30-years based on the habitats to be enhanced or created.

2. Legislative Requirements

2.1 National Legislation

The relevant primary legislation for the statutory framework for biodiversity net gain is principally set out under **Schedule 7A (Biodiversity Gain in England) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990**. This legislation was inserted into the 1990 Act by Schedule 14 of the **Environment Act 2021**, and was amended by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 made consequential amendments to other parts of the 1990 Act.

From 12th February 2024, all qualifying developments are required to demonstrate a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain. This objective is for development to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat, evidenced via completion of the **statutory biodiversity metric**. This increase must demonstrate it has followed the **biodiversity gain hierarchy** first through onsite biodiversity gains, second registered offsite biodiversity gains or third statutory biodiversity credits.

For 'small sites' defined as residential developments on land less than 0.5ha in size or between 1 and 9 dwellings, or commercial developments on land less than 1ha in size or less than 1,000 sqm, these are required to also demonstrate 10% gain via the 'small sites metric'. As of 6th August 2026, sites impacting less than 0.2ha are now exempt.

Where achievement of 10% BNG relies on 'significant on-site enhancements' or where off-site habitat measures are required in order to deliver 10% BNG, a **Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)** will be required as a condition of consent. A **Biodiversity Gain Plan** will also be required as a condition of consent (this report).

Further detail on the criteria are available in the secondary guidance at www.gov.uk

2.2 National Planning Policy

The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** states that planning policy should identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable gains for biodiversity. Paragraph 193 in Chapter 15 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) states that planning applications must demonstrate the following:

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;

[...]

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.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

Many local planning authorities (LPAs) have included reference to BNG within their policies, with some stipulating a required percentage increase to be demonstrated via an agreed metric. However, no specific local BNG requirements have been defined by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, which simply refers developers and their agents to national guidance.

2.4 Local Nature Recovery Strategy

The Site is located within the area covered by the Hampshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), published on 8th December 2025.

In accordance with the guidance for completion of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, to determine the 'strategic significance' of the habitats as part of a BNG assessment, all baseline habitat parcels that fall into the LNRS (which in this case is all of the Site) are scored as 'Area / compensation not in local strategy', which is the lowest strategic significance option. Post-development habitats are classified with a 'Formally identified in local strategy' strategic significance when both of the following criteria apply:

- Areas where the habitat has been included in the Local Habitat Maps; and
- Areas where the proposed interventions are consistent with that of the mapped potential measures for the habitat parcel.

Any habitats which do not meet the above criteria are be classified with an 'Area / compensation not in local strategy' strategic significance.

As per the guidance, because a LNRS is now in place for the local area, no habitats will be classified with the 'Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy' strategic significance.

3. Methodology

3.1 Reasoning for Approach

3.1.1 Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

Development proposals must demonstrate they have followed the biodiversity gain hierarchy by prioritising retention of high-value habitat and enhancement or creation of habitat onsite first, before considering offsite options. This is done by considering the following sequence of steps:

- **Avoid Adverse Effects:** The first priority is to minimise negative impacts on existing habitats within the development site. This is particularly important for areas with medium, high, or very high distinctiveness (scoring 4 or more on the [Statutory Biodiversity Metric](#)).
- **Mitigate Unavoidable Effects:** If adverse impacts cannot be entirely avoided, the next step involves minimising and mitigating these impacts as much as possible.
- **Enhance On-Site Habitats:** Once impacts have been minimised, the focus shifts to enhancing the quality of existing habitats within the development site.
- **Create New On-Site Habitats:** If further improvements are needed to achieve the 10% net gain requirement, developers should explore creating new habitats within the development area.
- **Secure Off-Site Biodiversity Units:** If achieving the required net gain on-site proves insufficient, developers can secure **off-site biodiversity units**. ILM excels in facilitating this step for developers, with a diverse portfolio of high-quality Biodiversity Gain Sites that generate these units. These units represent habitat creation or restoration elsewhere, contributing to the overall 10% biodiversity net gain requirement.
- **Purchase Biodiversity Credits:** As a last resort, if all previous options have been exhausted, developers can purchase statutory biodiversity credits from Natural England. However, this option should only be considered after exploring all other possibilities within the hierarchy.

3.1.2 Irreplaceable Habitats

Irreplaceable habitats are those which are very difficult (or take a very long time) to restore, create or replace once they have been destroyed. This may be due to their age, uniqueness, species diversity and rarity. They include some of England's most ecologically valuable terrestrial and intertidal habitats.

The definition and list of irreplaceable habitats for BNG are set out in the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024. The list includes:

- ancient woodland
- ancient and veteran trees
- blanket bog
- limestone pavements
- coastal sand dunes
- spartina saltmarsh swards
- mediterranean saltmarsh scrub
- lowland fens

The presence of irreplaceable habitats on Assessment Boundary must be recorded in the statutory biodiversity metric. However, the 10% BNG requirement does not apply when irreplaceable habitats

are proposed to be lost. Instead, bespoke compensation would be required, and planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitat will only be granted in wholly exceptional circumstances and where a suitable compensation strategy exists. It is therefore best to avoid any adverse impacts on irreplaceable habitat present within a proposed development site.

3.2 Assessment Boundary Survey and Habitat Condition Assessment

An updated UK Habitat (UKHAB) Classification survey of the solar Site was undertaken on 21st and 22nd April 2026 (Figure 1). The condition of the habitats present was assessed using the information available from these surveys to inform the biodiversity calculator.

3.3 Proposed Development Layout

A landscaping plan (Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)) has been produced for the Proposed Development (refer to: 04571 Stokes Lane Solar Farm – Landscape Strategy Plan 1-2500 A1_revD). Further enhancements are outlined in the present report.

3.4 Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

In order to calculate the baseline Biodiversity Unit (BU) value of the Assessment Boundary, the effects of the proposed development and to quantify the proposed mitigation, enhancement and habitat creation measures, a biodiversity metric was populated. This utilised the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate the overall net gain achieved by the development. It followed three steps.

1. Firstly, the existing baseline habitat data, in UKHab format, was entered into the metric by selecting the correct habitat type from the drop-down menu, as well as its extent, condition and strategic significance. Where present, this was done separately for the three habitat modules in the metric, i.e. area-based habitats (such as fields and ponds), hedgerows & lines of trees, and watercourses. This determined the baseline BU value of the Assessment Boundary;
2. Secondly, the amount of each baseline habitat to be retained or enhanced was entered. This therefore also calculated any habitat losses;
3. Thirdly, the proposed habitat enhancements were entered into the metric along with their target condition and strategic significance; and
4. Finally, the proposed habitat creation measures were entered into the metric, along with their proposed extent and target condition, as well as their strategic significance.

The habitat enhancement and creation measures, when compared to the baseline minus the habitat loss, indicate the overall biodiversity net gain (or loss). Further details are provided in Section 3 and Appendix A including the assumptions and metric results.

3.5 Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

In order to calculate the baseline biodiversity unit value (BU) of the Site, the effects of the proposed development and to quantify the proposed mitigation, enhancement and habitat creation measures, a biodiversity metric was populated. This utilised the latest DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate the overall net gain achieved by the development. It followed three steps.

5. First, the existing baseline habitat data, in UKHab format, was input into the metric via selecting the most appropriate habitat type from the drop-down menu. This included area-based habitats (such as fields and ponds) and linear habitats (hedgerows). This determines the baseline biodiversity unit (BU) value of the Site;

6. Second, the projected habitat enhancements were input. These were based on the strategic significance of certain habitats, along with areas of retained habitats which were capable of being enhanced to improve biodiversity; and
7. Finally, the proposed habitat creation measures were input into the metric. These, when compared to the baseline minus the habitat loss, indicate the overall biodiversity net gain (or loss).

Further details are provided in Section 3 and Appendix A including the assumptions and metric results.

4. Results

4.1 Habitat Baseline

Please refer to [58759 R1_V5_Stokes Lane Solar Farm Preliminary Ecological Appraisal_v1.0] for a detailed description of the habitat survey results.

The habitats present within the Site and their condition are summarised in the tables below. The calculations can be found in the accompanying Statutory Biodiversity Metric file (The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Stokes_lane_58759_v.1.0) with the Metric's headline results shown in Appendix A.

4.1.1 Area-based Habitats

The area-based habitats present within the Site are summarised in the Table below.

Table 1: Area-based habitats in Baseline

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic Significance	Baseline BU
Cereal crops	58.685756	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	117.37
Non-cereal crops	22.844882	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	45.69
Blackthorn scrub	0.060654	Medium	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.49
Developed land; sealed surface	1.302609	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00
Total	82.89				163.55

The calculations above included both default assumptions (that are inbuilt into the Biodiversity Metric) and criteria which were selected from a series of drop-down menus. The condition criteria passed for each habitat are shown below.

Calculations Detail

Condition Assessment

- Condition assessments are not required for arable or urban habitats.
- Blackthorn scrub (S1) within the Site that were classified as being in 'moderate' condition passes condition criteria A, B and E.

4.1.2 Linear-based Habitats

The linear-based habitats present within the Site are summarised in the Table below.

Table 2: Linear-based Habitats in Baseline

Habitat Type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic Significance	Baseline BU
Native hedgerow	1.31	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	5.23
Native hedgerow	1.14	Medium	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	9.14
Line of trees	4.36	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	17.43

Total	6.81	31.81
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The calculations above included both default assumptions (that are inbuilt into the Biodiversity Metric) and criteria which were selected from a series of drop-down menus. The condition criteria passed for each habitat are shown below.

Calculations Detail

Condition Assessment

- Hedgerows with trees within the Site that were classified as being 'moderate' condition either fail three condition criteria C1, C2 and E1 or four condition criteria B2, C1, C2 and E1.
- Hedgerows within the Site that were classified as being 'moderate' condition failed either three condition criteria or a functional group.
- The line of trees within the Site were all classified as being 'moderate' condition either passing three of the condition criteria A, B and E or four condition criteria A, B, C and E.

4.1.3 Watercourses

There are no watercourses within the Site, and this habitat module is therefore not considered any further.

4.1.4 Metric Assumptions and Criteria

The calculations above included both default assumptions (that are inbuilt into the Biodiversity Metric) and criteria which were selected from a series of drop-down menus. The condition criteria passed for each habitat are shown in Table 5, Appendix B.

4.1.5 Irreplaceable Habitats and Habitat Distinctiveness

There are no irreplaceable habitats located within the Site or adjacent areas. The highest distinctiveness area habitat on Site was 'blackthorn scrub' that is classified as having 'medium' distinctiveness. The highest distinctiveness linear habitat was 'native hedgerow' that is classified as having 'medium' distinctiveness.

4.2 Proposed Habitats

The Site post-development is shown in Figure 1.

4.2.1 Biodiversity Calculations

The proposed habitat creation, retention and enhancement measures outlined in the landscaping design for the Site (Figure 1) were entered into the Biodiversity Metric.

The results for area-based habitats are summarised in Table 3, overleaf. The results for hedgerows/lines of trees are summarised in Table 4.

Table 3: Summary of BNG from Area Habitats

Habitat Types	Distinctiveness	Strategic Significance	Retained		Enhanced		Created		Target Conditions	Notes
			Ha	BU	Ha	BU	Ha	BU		
Cereal crops	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	10.48	20.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Condition Assessment N/A	Retained farmland
Non-cereal crops	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	5.10	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Condition Assessment N/A	Retained farmland
Blackthorn scrub	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Moderate	
Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A - Other	
Blackthorn scrub	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	8.03	Moderate	20% scrub within species-rich field boundary margin
Other neutral grassland	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.77	38.60	Moderate	80% species-rich grassland along field boundary margin
Modified grassland	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.52	150.97	Moderate	Wildflower mix
Other woodland; broadleaved	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	2.59	Poor	Native woodland to enhance existing tree belt boundary and reinforce screening from Public Rights of Way
Modified grassland	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.47	43.26	Moderate	Wildflower mix
Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	N/A - Other	Access tracks and turning circles
Sub-totals			16.89	31.17	0.00	0.00	66.01	243.45		
Total BU										111.08
Total BNG %										67.92%

Table 4: Summary of BNG for Linear Habitats

Habitat Types	Distinctiveness	Strategic Significance	Retained		Enhanced		Created		Target Conditions	Notes
			km	BU	km	BU	km	BU		
Native hedgerow	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	1.31	5.23	2.52	9.86	Good	
Native hedgerow with trees	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	1.14	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Moderate	
Line of trees	Low	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	4.36	17.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Moderate	
Species-rich native hedgerow	Medium	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.61	Good	Native, species-rich and maintained to grow to 3-4m in height. To include occasional hedgerow feature trees.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	High	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	9.72	Good	Native, species-rich hedgerow maintained to grow to 3-4m in height. To include occasional hedgerow feature trees.
Sub-totals			5.50	26.57	1.31	5.23	3.83	21.19		
Total BU										23.62
Total BNG %										74.25%

Area Habitats

As shown in Table 3, implementing the Proposed Development footprint and landscaping design will result in an overall gain of **67.92%**. This can be achieved through the creation of moderate condition modified grassland under the solar panel array, poor condition other broadleaved woodland to enhance the existing native tree belt boundary and the creation of moderate condition other neutral grassland and moderate condition mixed scrub replacing the low distinctiveness arable habitats and many habitats are being retained within the Site.

Hedgerows/Lines of Trees

As shown in Table 4, implementing the Proposed Development footprint and landscaping design will result in an overall gain of **74.25%** through the retention of most linear features and the enhancement of existing hedgerows to good condition as well as creation of additional native hedgerows, species-rich native hedgerows and species-rich native hedgerows with trees all in good condition.

4.2.2 Trading Rules

The proposed on-Assessment Boundary changes to the habitats results in the trading rules being passed.

High Distinctiveness

- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees had an overall project wide gain of 9.72 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.

Medium Distinctiveness

- Other neutral grassland had an overall project wide gain of 38.60 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Blackthorn scrub had a project wide gain of 7.55 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Other broadleaved woodland had a project wide gain of 2.59 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Species-rich native hedgerow had an overall project wide gain of 1.61 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.

Low Distinctiveness

- Other cereal crop had an overall project wide loss of -96.41 BU but this has been accounted for with a surplus of biodiversity units from the creation of other low distinctiveness habitats (modified grassland) and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Non-cereal crop had an overall project wide loss of -35.49 BU this has been accounted for with a surplus of biodiversity units from the creation of other low distinctiveness habitats (modified grassland) and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Modified grassland had an overall project wide gain of 194.24 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Native hedgerow had a project wide gain of 12.29 BU and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.
- Line of trees had no change in BU units within the Site and therefore trading standards have been passed for this habitat.

4.2.3 Assumptions and criteria

The calculations above are based on both default assumptions that are built into the Metric and criteria/assumptions selected from a series of drop-down menus. They include the following for transparency:

Habitat Creation

- Habitats proposed to be wildflower mix will be modified grassland in 'moderate' condition with the habitat which will be required to pass a minimum of four condition criteria including essential criteria A.
- Habitats proposed to be species-rich grassland mix will be other neutral grassland in 'moderate' condition.
- Habitats proposed to be native hedgerow/species-rich hedgerow/species-rich hedgerow with trees will be created in 'good' condition and will be required to fail no more than two condition criteria and no more than one failure in any functional group.
- Habitats proposed to be native woodland/scrub planting will be blackthorn scrub in 'moderate' condition which will be required to pass a minimum of three condition criteria.
- Habitats proposed to be native woodland will be other broadleaved woodland in 'poor' condition which will be required to pass less than 26 condition criteria.

Habitat Enhancement

- Native hedgerow with a baseline condition of 'moderate' is proposed in areas to be enhanced to 'good' condition. For this habitat to achieve this condition the hedgerow will be required to fail no more than two condition criteria in total and no more than one failure in any functional group.

5. Conclusion

It has been demonstrated that the Proposed Development will achieve substantially greater than the minimum 10% statutory requirement for biodiversity net gain with the overall biodiversity net gain for area habitats of **67.92%** and overall biodiversity net gain for linear habitat of **74.25%**.

This overall biodiversity net gain for the area based habitats is achieved through the creation of other neutral grassland, blackthorn scrub, modified grassland and other broadleaved woodland. The overall biodiversity net gain for the linear based habitats is achieved by retention of line of trees and native hedgerow with trees, enhancement of native hedgerows and the creation of native hedgerows, species-rich native hedgerows and species-rich native hedgerows with trees.

The previous biodiversity net gain plan issued in June 2025 [58759 R2_V3_Stokes Lane Solar Farm_Biodiversity Net Gain Plan_Final] provided an overall area net gain of 64.23% and overall linear net gain of 34.56%, showing that a reduction in the red line boundary has further increased the overall biodiversity net gain for area and linear habitats. If the red line boundary was to be further reduced to exclude the arable fields to the north of the Site, this would provide an increased overall biodiversity net gain for area habitats of over 80%.

The overall **67.92%** of BNG for the Proposed Development substantially exceeds the 10% BNG requirement set out in the NPPF and therefore the Proposed Development complies with both national and local planning policy.

6. References

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Biodiversity Strategy 2025-2026. Available online at: <https://democracy.basingstoke.gov.uk/documents/s41877/Report.pdf>

DEFRA (2025a). Statutory biodiversity metric calculation tool (macro enabled). Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

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Appendices



Appendix A. Biodiversity Net Gain Metric Results

Stokes Lane Solar Farm

Headline Results

Scroll down for final results ⚠

Return to results menu

On-site baseline	Area habitat units	163.55	
	Hedgerow units	31.81	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	274.63	
	Hedgerow units	55.43	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units	111.08	67.92%
	Hedgerow units	23.62	74.25%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Off-site baseline	Area habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	Area 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)	Area habitat units	111.08	
	Hedgerow units	23.62	
	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	111.08		
	Hedgerow units	23.62		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	67.92%		
	Hedgerow units	74.25%		
	Watercourse units	0.00%		
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓			
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Area habitat units	10.00%	163.55	179.90	0.00
Hedgerow units	10.00%	31.81	34.99	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓ No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓ No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓				

Appendix B. Condition Criteria for each Habitat

Table 5: Condition Assessments for Habitats on Site

Map Label	UKHab habitats type	Condition Assessment	Justification
Area			
A1	c1d8 - other non-cereal crops	N/A	N/A
A2	c1c7 - other cereal crops	N/A	N/A
A3	c1c7 - other cereal crops	N/A	N/A
S3	h3a6 - other blackthorn scrub	Moderate	Passes B, C & D
U1b5	u1b5 - buildings	N/A	N/A
U1b6	u1b6 - other developed land	N/A	N/A
Linear			
H1	h2a6 - Other native hedgerow	Moderate	Passes condition criteria both A's, both B's & both D's
H2	h2a6 - Other native hedgerow	Moderate	Passes condition criteria both A's, both B's & both D's
H4	h2a6 - Other native hedgerow	Moderate	Passes condition criteria both A's, B2 & both D's
Ht2	h2a6.11 - Other native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	Passes condition criteria both A's, both B's, both D's & E2
Ht3	h2a6.11 - Other native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	Passes condition criteria both A's, B1, both D's & E2
Lt4	w1g.33 - Other broadleaved	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B & E.
Lt5	woodland line of trees	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B & E.
Lt6	w1g.33 - Other broadleaved	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B, C & E.
Lt7	woodland line of trees	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B, C & E.
Lt8	w1g.33 - Other broadleaved	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B, C & E.
S1	w1g.33 - Other broadleaved woodland line of trees	Moderate	Passes condition criteria A, B & E.