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Health and Wellbeing Hub, Graven Hill

Technical Note – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Date: August 2021

Client Name: Apollo Capital Projects Development Ltd

Document Reference: WIE16470-100-TN-7-4-1-BNG

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

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Comments

Fourth issue following update landscape plans

1. Introduction

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd (Waterman) has been instructed by Apollo Capital Projects Development Ltd (the 'Applicant') to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment to support the preparation of a planning application. The Applicant seeks permission to create a health and wellbeing hub on land at Graven Hill, Bicester, Oxfordshire (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

1.1 Site Setting

The Site is approximately 1 hectare (ha) in area, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SP 58885 21239. The Site once comprised the Rodney House Complex which has been subject to demolition works in 2016 (two single storey buildings) and 2020 (a boiler tower). As such, the Site now comprises a disused area of hardstanding surrounded by unmanaged areas of tall ruderal vegetation, dense scrub and scattered trees.

Assessments undertaken as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA, ref: WIE16470-101-R-4-1-4-PEA) and subsequent Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)¹ comprised an ecological data search, 'Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, search for common invasive plants, preliminary roost assessments, endoscope surveys, and dawn re-entry / dusk emergence survey for bats. The assessment found the Site to comprise habitats associated with the urban environment and when converted to UK HABS² were categorised as:

- Urban Vacant / derelict land / bare ground
- Urban Developed land; sealed surface;
- Sparsely vegetated land ruderal;

¹ WIE16470-100-R-9-1-3-EcIA (2021) Waterman Infrastructure & Environment
² UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018). UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V1.0 at http://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabworkinggroup-ukhab



- Heathland and shrub mixed scrub;
- · Scattered trees; and
- Line of Trees

The extent of the Site together with the location of these habitats are provided on Figure 1.

1.1.1 Proposed Development

In summary, the current development proposals are as follows:

- A planning application is being submitted for the construction of a single 3 storey building with associated infrastructure and car parking at the Site (hereafter referred to as the proposed 'Development').
- Two areas of land as known as 'Receptor site 3' at grid reference SP585205 approximately
 0.8km south-west of the Site, within the wider Graven Hill Site, has been approved for use for
 biodiversity offsetting. Proposals for this off-site habitat include the planting of native trees
 through accelerated succession.

The proposed Development plans for the Site, both on Site through habitat creation, and off Site through succession, are shown within **Appendix A**.

Planning Policy

The following planning policies are considered relevant to this assessment:

- National Planning Policy
 - National Planning Policy Framework, 2019³
- Local Planning Policy
 - The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 2031 (Part 1)⁴

Refer to **Appendix B** for additional details of the above planning policies. In summary Policy ESD 10 details that Developments should target an overall net gain, and Policy Bicester 2: Graven Hill details that Graven Hill Developments should also target an overall biodiversity net gain.

2. Methodology

2.1 Baseline survey and Baseline Units

As part of the PEA and subsequent EcIA an 'Extended' Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Site was undertaken on the 29th of July 2020, using the Joint Nature Conservancy Council standard 'Phase 1' survey technique⁵. The Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology was 'Extended' by undertaking an assessment of the Site to support protected and notable faunal species **Figure 1** details the habitats found on Site

The baseline biodiversity unit value of the Site has been determined using the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool (Beta Test December 2019 Update – 2019/12/19). This calculation tool was developed to provide a standardised methodology for completing BNG.

Department of Communities and Local Government. (2019). National Planning Policy Framework.

Cherwell District Council North Oxfordshire (2016) Part 1 Adopted 20 July 2015 (incorporating policy Bicester 13 re0adopted on 19 December 2016)

⁵ JNCC, (2010), Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey, Joint Nature Conservancy Council



Baseline biodiversity units have been established using the findings of:

- The 'Extended' Phase 1 Habitat Survey (converted to UK HABs);
- The accurate measurement of on-site habitats and hedgerows (treelines) in accordance with current topographical survey information; and
- Professional judgement.

2.2 Condition assessment

2.2.1 Habitats and Hedgerows

A condition assessment has been undertaken on the habitats and hedgerows (treelines) recorded on Site as part of the 'Extended' Phase 1 Habitat Survey using the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 — Technical Supplement⁶. This document sets out criteria and characteristics for each habitat and provides guidance on an assessment of habitat condition (which can be 'good', 'fairly good', 'moderate', 'fairly poor' and 'poor'). The assessment criteria considered is varied for each habitat but includes criteria such as the presence of undesirable species, habitat extent, habitat health and vegetation structure.

2.2.2 Proposed Habitat and Hedgerow Conditions

Proposed habitat conditions have been assigned to newly created, retained and enhanced habitats, both on and off Site. This has been achieved by reviewing the criteria characteristics for each habitat, set out in the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 – Technical Supplement and the proposed soft landscaping plans to determine a realistic, likely achievable condition once the habitats have established and been subject to appropriate management.

2.2.3 Limitations

This BNG Assessment has not accounted for habitat connectivity in line with the Biodiversity Metric Connectivity Tool⁷. However, a habitat connectivity calculation is only required for habitats of high or very high distinctiveness and no pre-development or post-development habitats on site meet these criteria. As no habitats of high or very high distinctiveness are present / to be created, the interim connectivity guidance as set out within the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 – Technical Supplement has been used in this instance.

Furthermore, with regards to 'strategic significance' it has been assumed that all habitats are of 'medium significance' i.e., 'location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy'.

3. Habitat Condition Assessment

3.1 On Site Habitat

This section refers to habitats within the red line boundary of the Site only.

⁶ Ian Crosher, Susannah Gold, Max Heaver, Matt Heydon, Lauren Moore, Stephen Panks, Sarah Scott, Dave Stone & Nick White (2019) The Biodiversity Metric 2.0: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: technical supplement (Beta version, July 2019). Natural England

⁷ The Defra 2.0 Metric connectivity tool was not functioning properly at the time of the BNG assessment: we have made Defra aware of such teething issues



3.1.1 Pre-Development Baseline Conditions

See Figure 1 for the on-Site habitat and hedgerow baseline.

Habitats Biodiversity Value

Table 1 details the pre-development habitat biodiversity value results for the on-site habitat baseline.

Table 1: Pre-development on-site habitat baseline results

Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Biodiversity Value
Urban – Vacant/derelict land / bare ground	0.11	Low	Low	0.22
Urban - developed land; sealed surface	0.14	Very low	N/A*	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal	0.28	Low	Low	1.12
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	0.5	Medium	Low	2.00
Urban – Street tree**	0.08	Low	Low	0.32
Total	1.03	-		3.66

^{*}condition N/A due to habitat type

Hedgerows Biodiversity Value

Table 2 details the pre-development hedgerow (treeline) biodiversity value results for the on-site hedgerow baseline.

Table 2: Pre-development on-site hedgerow baseline results

Hedgerow	Length (km)	Hedgerow Distinctiveness	Hedgerow Condition	Biodiversity Value
Line of trees	0.8	Low	Moderate	1.6
Total	0.8		-3	1.6

3.1.2 Post-development score

Current Development plans (Appendix A) include the provision of the following habitats on-site:

- · Urban Amenity grassland;
- · Urban Introduced shrub;
- · Urban Developed land; sealed surface; and
- Urban Scattered trees

Habitat

Habitat losses

Table 3 details the post-development habitat biodiversity value loss results for on-site habitat.

^{**}Trees on Site measured using the DEFRA BNG calculator tool for tree area8

⁸ Natural England (2019) The Biodiversity Metric 2.0 auditing and accounting for biodiversity USER GUIDE



Table 3: Post-development on-site habitat losses biodiversity value results

Habitat	Area (ha) retained	Area (ha) lost	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Biodiversity Value Lost
Urban – Vacant/derelict land / bare ground	0.00	0.11	Low	Low	0.22
Urban - developed land; sealed surface	0.00	0.14	Very low	N/A*	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal	0.00	0.28	Low	Low	1.12
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	0.00	0.5	Medium	Low	2.00
Urban – Street tree**	0.005	0.08	Low	Low	0.30
Total	0.005	1.11			3.64

^{*}condition N/A due to habitat type

Habitat creation

Table 4 details the post-development habitat biodiversity value results for on-site habitat creation.

Table 4: Post-development on-site habitat creation results

Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Biodiversity Value
Urban – Amenity grassland	0.04	Low	Moderate	0.14
Urban - Introduced shrub	0.01	Low	Good	0.58
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.97	Very low	N/A*	0.00
Urban – Street tree**	0.49	Low	Moderate	0.75
Total	1.11	•	-	1.47

^{*}condition N/A due to habitat type

Hedgerow

Hedgerow losses

The treeline on-site is to be retained, as such there is to be no hedgerow losses.

3.2 Off Site Habitat

This section refers to habitats within the areas designated for biodiversity off-setting, as detailed within Section 1.1.1 above.

3.2.1 Pre-Development Baseline Conditions

Habitats Biodiversity Value

Table 5 details the pre-development habitat biodiversity value results for the off-site habitat baseline.

^{**}Trees on Site measured using the DEFRA BNG calculator tool for tree area9

^{**}Trees on Site measured using the DEFRA BNG calculator tool for tree area10

Natural England (2019) The Biodiversity Metric 2.0 auditing and accounting for biodiversity USER GUIDE.

¹⁰ Natural England (2019) The Biodiversity Metric 2.0 auditing and accounting for biodiversity USER GUIDE



Table 5: Pre-development off-site habitat baseline results

Habitat		Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Biodiversity Value
Grassland - Other neutral grassland		0.56	Medium	Low	2.24
	Total	0.56		•	2.24

3.2.2 Post-development score

Current Development plans (**Appendix A**) include the provision of the following habitats off-site through succession:

Woodland and forest; other woodland, young trees planted

Habitat losses

Table 6 details the post-development habitat biodiversity value loss results for off-site habitat.

Table 6: Post-development off-site habitat losses biodiversity value results

Habitat	Area (ha) retained	Area (ha) lost	Area succession (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Biodiversity Value Lost
Grassland – Other neutral grassland	0.00	0.00	0.56	Low	Low	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.56	8.5	5.5%	0.00

Habitat succession

Table 7 details the post-development habitat biodiversity value results for off-site habitat succession.

Table 7: Post-development off-site habitat succession results

Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Time to target condition (yrs)	Biodiversity Value
Woodland and forest; other woodland, young trees planted	0.56	Medium	Good	32+	4.43
Total	0.56	ja s ii	94.0		4.43

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

In line with the Defra biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool, the BNG Assessment confirms a habitats BNG of **0.72%** and no change in hedgerow units, based on current landscape plans. Refer to **Appendix C** for the headline results. The full Defra biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool can be provided upon request.

4. Conclusion

Current site proposals will provide a habitat biodiversity net gain of **0.72%**, and no loss in hedgerow biodiversity. It is therefore confirmed that the proposed habitat creation, succession and mitigation for the Site is compliant with local planning policy.

The use of off-site habitat for biodiversity offsetting in order to achieve an overall BNG, provides an added benefit to ecology at the wider Site through extending habitat of high ecological value



already present, opposed to additional planting on-Site at low ecological value habitat. The inclusion of newly planted woodland, provides more suitable habitat for local BAP species and in the future will provide additional habitat to those species potentially affected by the Development such as bats (local BAP species) and other bird species. In summary, this additional off-site habitat is of greater benefit to local BAP species than additional soft landscaping on-Site.



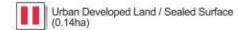
FIGURES

Figure 1: UK HABs Map (Ref. WIE15656-102_GR_BNG_1A)



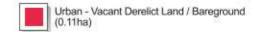
















Project Details

WIE16470-100; Health Hub

Figure 1: Habitat Features Plan

Figure Title

Figure Ref WIE16470-100_GR_BNG_1A

Date March 2021

File Location 186-1

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APPENDICES

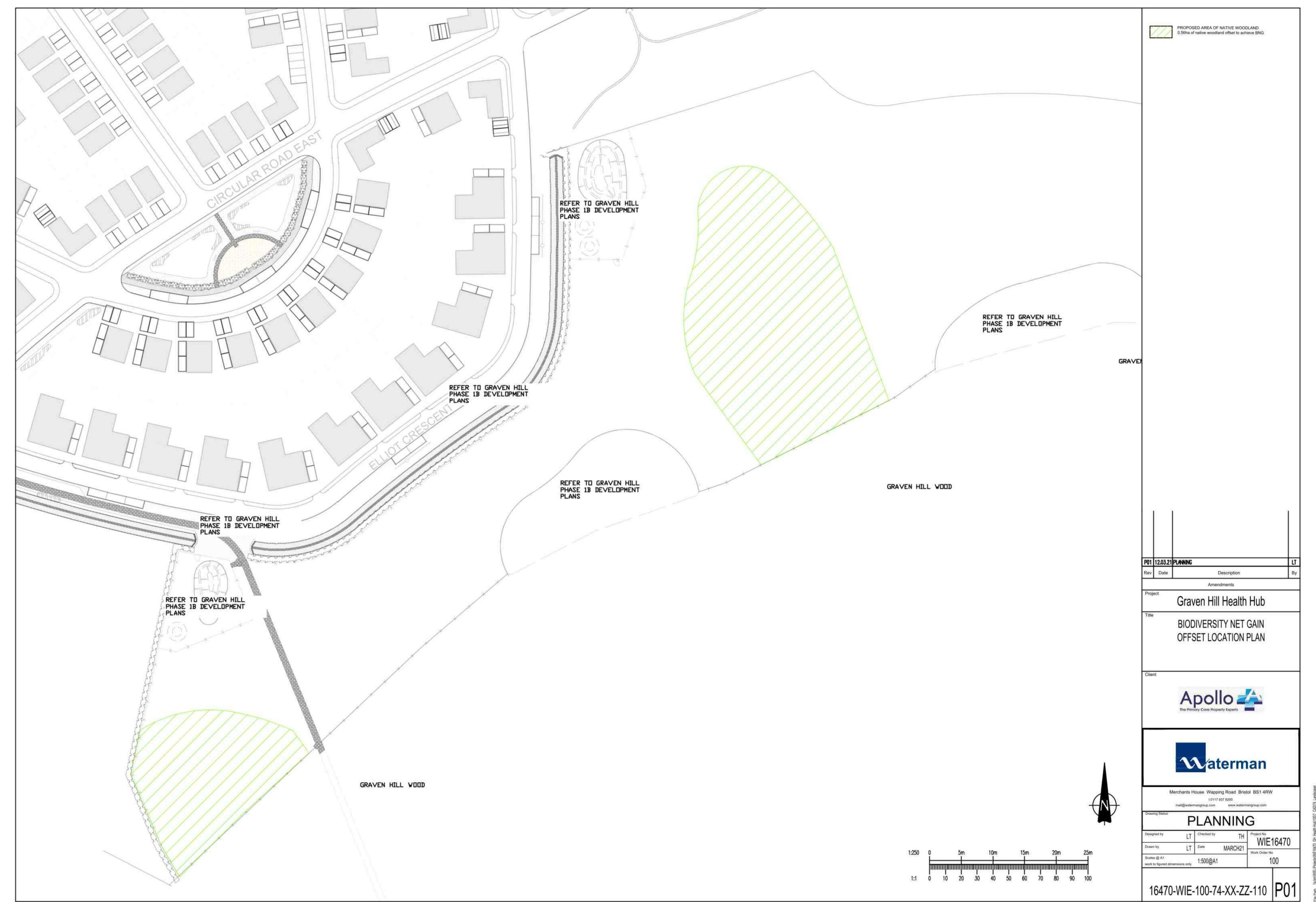


Soft Landscaping Plans.

- On Site habitat creation (ref: 16470-WIE-100-74-XX-ZZ-100-P03_Illustrative Landscape Plan)
- Off Site habitat creation through succession (ref: 16470-WIE-100-74-XX-ZZ-110_BNG)



13522-X-170725_RF-1982-A-xx-P-xx-MPLAN, 13522_X_Phase 1b Landscape Strategy, A1-Wat-T-GHVDC, Landscape Base, WIE-13522-100-AA-74-1001_A01, X_Proposed Site Plan UPDATED Aug 2021





B. Planning Policy

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

The National Planning Policy Framework¹¹ (NPPF) was revised in February 2019. Section 11 (outlined below) of the NPPF, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment', effectively replaces former Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. However, Government Circular 06/2005¹² - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System, remains valid and is referenced within the NPPF.

The NPPF encourages the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This should be achieved by:

Inter alia

Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing
to the government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing
ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

Local Planning Policy

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 - 2031 (Part 1)

The Adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1)¹³ contains strategic planning policies for development and the use of land. It forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Cherwell to which regard must be given in the determination of planning applications.

The Plan was formally adopted by the Council on 20 July 2015 with the re-adoption of previous policies on 19 December 2016. The following policies are relevant to this assessment

Policy Bicester 2: Graven Hill

Development Area: 241 hectares

Development Description: This predominantly brownfield site to the south of Bicester is proposed for a mixed-use development of 2,100 dwellings, significant employment land providing for high quality job opportunities, associated services, facilities and other infrastructure including the potential for the incorporation of a rail freight interchange.

- Inter alia "Development that respects the landscape setting and that demonstrates enhancement, restoration or creation of wildlife corridors, and that respects the relationship between the woodland and open areas of Graven Hill and the development through the creation of 'green fingers' leading into the development area.
- Biodiversity protection and enhancement measures should be implemented in any future development. Protected species surveys for bats and great crested newts will be required, and sufficient mitigation measures agreed prior to planning permission being granted

¹¹ Department of Communities and Local Government. (2012). National Planning Policy Framework.

¹² Department of Communities and Local Government. (2005). Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

¹³ Cherwell District Council North Oxfordshire (2016) Part 1 Adopted 20 July 2015 (incorporating policy Bicester 13 re0adopted on 19 December 2016)



- Preservation and enhancement of protected habitats and species on site and creation and management of new habitats to achieve an overall net gain in biodiversity
- An Ecological and Landscape Management Plan to be provided to manage the woodland and other habitats onsite"
- Policy ESD 10: Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
 Inter alia "Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment will be achieved by the following:
 - In considering proposals for development, a net gain in biodiversity will be sought by protecting, managing, enhancing and extending existing resources, and by creating new resources;
 - Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of biodiversity or geological value of regional or local importance including habitats of species of principal importance for biodiversity will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm it would cause to the site, and the loss be mitigated to achieve a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity;
 - Development proposals will be expected to incorporate features to encourage biodiversity and
 retain and where possible enhance existing features of nature conservation value within the site.
 Existing ecological networks should be identified and maintained to avoid habitat fragmentation,
 and ecological corridors should form an essential component of green infrastructure provision in
 association with new development to ensure habitat connectivity;
 - Relevant habitat and species surveys and associated reports will be required to accompany
 planning applications which may affect a site, habitat or species of known or potential ecological
 value;
 - Planning conditions/obligations will be used to secure net gains in biodiversity by helping to deliver Biodiversity Action Plan targets and/or meeting the aims of Conservation Target Areas.
 Developments for which these are the principal aims will be viewed favourably; and
 - A monitoring and management plan will be required for biodiversity features on site to ensure their long-term suitable management.



C.	Completed Defra Biodiversity Metric 2.0 Calculation Tool Headline Results

Graven hill- health hub	Return to
Headline Results	results menu

	Habitat units	3.66
On-site baseline	Hedgerow units	3.20
On site baseline	River units	0.00
On site past intervention	Habitat units	1.49
On-site post-intervention	Hedgerow units	3.20
(Including habitat retention, creation, enhancement & succession)	River units	0.00
	Habitat units	2.24
Off-site baseline	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention	Habitat units	4.43
51	Hedgerow units	0.00
(Including habitat retention, creation, enhancement & succession)	River units	0.00
	Walter - Walter	
Total net unit change	Habitat units	0.03
The second secon	Hedgerow units	0.00
(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention/creation)	River units	0.00
T 1 1 1 0/ 1	Habitat units	0.72%
Total net % change	Hedgerow units	0.00%
The Country of the Co		