

- Legend
- Reptile results
 - ▲ Common lizard
 - ▲ Slow worm
 - Reptile refugia
 - Site boundary

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PROJECT TITLE
 EAST OF PARK VIEW, WOODSTOCK

DRAWING TITLE
 Figure 7: Reptile survey results

DATE: 04/05/2022 CHECKED: RB SCALE: 1:4,000
 DRAWN: MSG APPROVED: TBC VERSION: 1.1

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Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

Graphics Ref. No.: 00645



- Legend
- Ponds with great crested newt likely absent (eDNA)
 - 250 m buffer around Site
 - Site boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
 EAST OF PARK VIEW, WOODSTOCK

DRAWING TITLE
 Figure 8: Great crested newt survey results

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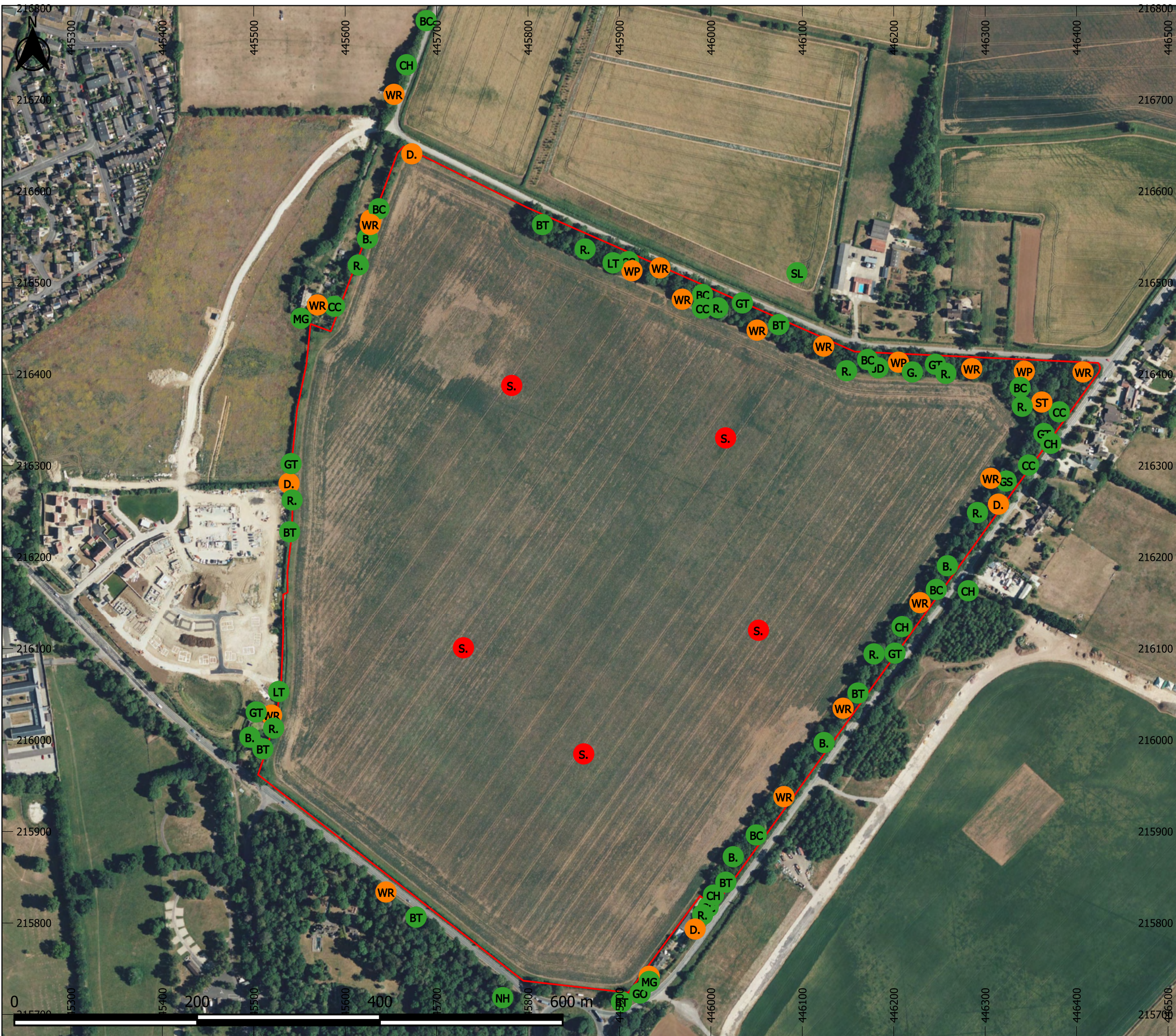
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Legend

- Red
- Amber
- Green
- Site boundary

Species	Common Name	Scientific Name
B.	Blackbird	Turdus merula
BC	Blackcap	Sylvia atricapilla
BT	Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus
CC	Chiffchaff	Phylloscopus collybita
CH	Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs
D.	Dunnock	Prunella modularis
G.	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis
GC	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus
GO	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis
GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major
GT	Great Tit	Parus major
JD	Jackdaw	Coloeus monedula
LT	Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus
MG	Magpie	Pica pica
NH	Eurasian Nuthatch	Sitta europaea
R.	Robin	Erithacus rubecula
S.	Skylark	Alauda arvensis
SL	Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica
ST	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos
WP	Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus
WR	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes



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PROJECT TITLE
 EAST OF PARK VIEW, WOODSTOCK

DRAWING TITLE
 Figure 9: Breeding bird territories map

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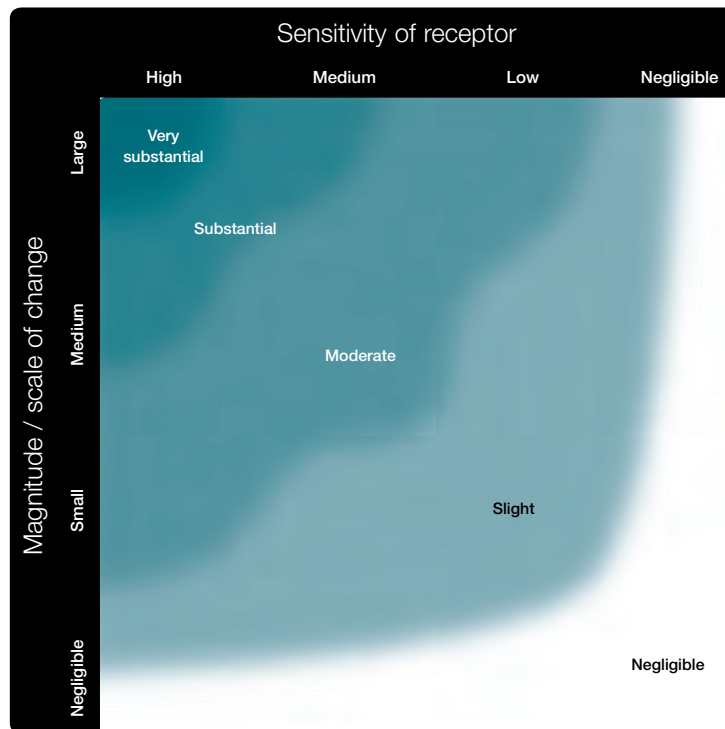
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Projection: OSGB 1936/British National Grid - EPSG 27700

Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

Appendix 1: Determination of degree of effect matrix

Determination of effect matrix – Natural heritage



Professional judgement can be used to vary the category where specific circumstances dictate, for example due to the vulnerability or condition of the receptor.

For example, woodlands that are important for their breeding bird interest may be vulnerable to noise and visual disturbance, while woodlands that are important for their botanical interest will not. The reason for and nature of any variation will be made clear in the assessment.

Degrees of effect

Very substantial:

A major change in the numbers of one or more very important species or the composition or extent of very important communities, or those which support beneficial or very important species. This might be a reduction or complete eradication of a species, which for some organisms could lead to a negative effect on the functioning of the particular ecosystem and/or other connected ecosystems.

Substantial:

A marked change in the numbers of one or more important or very important species or the composition or extent of important or very important communities, or those which support beneficial or important species.

Moderate:

A marked change in population densities or community composition or extent, but not a change which results in total eradication of a species or community or which has any marked effect on important or beneficial species, or important communities.

Slight:

Some change in the population densities or community composition or extent, but without total eradication of any species or community, and with no effects on important species or communities, or ecosystem function.

Negligible:

No marked changes in any of the populations in the environment or in any ecosystem functions.

Significance

If the degree of effect is moderate or above, then the effect is considered to be significant.

Appendix 3: Bird records

Table A3.1: Species of Principal Importance recorded in the desk study of which the Site has suitable habitat to support breeding territories of.

Species	Number of records
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1
Corn bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	1
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	3
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	1
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	3
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	3
Marsh tit <i>Poecile palustris</i>	2
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	4
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	3
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	4
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1
Stock dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	1
Tawny owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	1
Yellow wagtail <i>Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima</i>	4
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	4

Table A3.2: Breeding bird survey results

Species	Conservation status	Territorial behaviour?	Territories recorded	
			On/adjacent to site	Off-site
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>		Y	4	1
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		Y	6	1
Blue tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		Y	4	4
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		Y	4	1
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		Y	2	3
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	SPI, SCC	Y	2	4
Green woodpecker		Y	1	0
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>		Y	0	1
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Y	0	1

Species	Conservation status	Territorial behaviour?	Territories recorded	
			On/adjacent to site	Off-site
Great spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>		Y	1	0
Great tit <i>Parus major</i>		Y	4	2
Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i>		Y	1	0
Long-tailed tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		Y	1	1
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>		Y	0	2
Nuthatch <i>Sitta Europaea</i>		Y	0	1
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		Y	9	2
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	SPI, SCC	Y	5	0
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	SPI, SCC	Y	1	0
Swallow <i>Hirundo rusticola</i>		Y	0	1
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	SCC	Y	3	0
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	SCC	Y	10	5

Species with territories on or immediately adjacent to the Site are shown in **bold**. Abbreviations for conservation status: Sch1 = Specially protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). SPI = Species of Principal Importance. SCC = Species of conservation concern (UK Red/Amber list)

Appendix 4: Landscape Parameter Plan (Terrance O'Rourke, 2022)



- Key**
- Application boundary
 - Existing trees and hedgerows to be retained and enhanced (refer to AIA for further details)
 - Existing trees and hedgerows to be removed (refer to AIA for further details)
 - Open space (including Amenity Green Space, Natural & Semi-Natural Green Space, Parks and Gardens, tree and structure planting, ecological enhancement and natural play)
 - Allotments and community garden
 - Equipped play space (Including play buffer zones)
 - Community square
 - Zone for infiltration basins and swale features
 - Proposed woodland planting (Native woodland species to include transplants (up to 60cm high), feathered stock (up to 1.5m high) and some advance nursery stock (up to 3.5m high) on a 1.5m grid.
 - Proposed woodland group planting (Native woodland matrix planting including understorey planting of medium species trees up to a mature height of 9m to include transplants (up to 60cm high), feathered stock (up to 1.5m high), and some advance nursery stock (up to 3.5m high) in groups no larger than 900sqm on a 1.5m grid, covering 30% of the hatched zone.
 - Proposed mixed native hedge planting (Native hedgerow species comprising of transplants (up to 1m high) on a 0.5m grid, up to 3m wide.
 - Proposed tree planting (Previously approved offsite works to include native semi-mature tree planting. Application reference: 16/01364/OUT).

Revisions

A	27/04/2022	Updated woodland planting	DL
B	10/05/2022	Amendments to woodland and attenuation zones added.	DL
C	12/05/2022	Minor amendments to hedgerow removal	DL

Land East of Park View, Woodstock
 Blenheim Strategic Partners

Landscape Parameter Plan

Status: DRAFT		Drawn by: DL	Checked by: GP
Project Number: 226403	Scale @ A3: 1:5000	Date: 07/04/2022	
Drawing Number: TOR-PP04			Revision: C

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Appendix 5: Biodiversity Gain Assessment (BSG Ecology, 2022)

**Land East of Park View,
Woodstock**
Biodiversity Gain Assessment

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Client	Blenheim Estate Homes
Project	Land East of Park View, Woodstock
Version	FINAL
Project number	P21-262

	Name	Position	Date
Originated	Rachel Bamford	Senior Ecologist	16 May 2022
Reviewed	Peter Shepherd	Director	19 May 2022
Approved for issue to client	Peter Shepherd	Director	20 May 2022
Issued to client	Rachel Bamford	Senior Ecologist	30 May 2022

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1 Introduction

Background to commission

- 1.1 BSG Ecology was commissioned by Blenheim Estates Ltd on 25 March 2021 to carry out ecological survey and assessment work of the Proposed Development at Land East of Park View, Woodstock ('the Site').
- 1.2 Surveys were conducted for during 2021 and 2022, with the results of the surveys, construction and post-construction effects on ecology and mitigation outlined in Land East of Park View, Woodstock, Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage (BSG Ecology, 2022) to be submitted in support of the outline planning application.
- 1.3 This report has been produced to accompany the outline elements of the planning application for the Site and provides details of the Defra Metric 3.1 Net Gain calculator results. This was undertaken to ensure that the Proposed Development provides a net gain in biodiversity, in line with national and local planning policy.

Site description

- 1.4 The Site comprises a single arable field, with poor semi-improved grassland field margins and broadleaved semi-natural woodland and hedgerows at the boundaries and is approximately 48.65 ha in extent. It is located to the south-east of Woodstock; the extent of the Site is shown on Figure 1. The land is bordered by the A44 to the south, beyond which are the grounds of Blenheim Palace. To the east is Upper Campsfield Road, to the north is Shipton Road and the west of a new residential development (Park View, Woodstock). The wider surrounds to the north, east and west are dominated by arable and grassland fields.

Description of project

- 1.5 Outline planning application to develop up to 500 dwellings, a community square (0.3 ha) and a primary road with associated infrastructure, open space, engineering and ancillary works.

The policy and legislation background

National biodiversity net gain policy

- 1.6 Existing Government policy for England on biodiversity net gain is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2021). The following paragraphs apply:
- Paragraph 8: *"Achieving sustainable development... (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives)..."*
 - Paragraph 174: *"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures..."*
 - Paragraph 179: *"To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should...promote the conservation, restoration and re-creation 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 180: *"When determining planning applications...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..."*

The Environment Act 2021

- 1.7 The Environment Act includes the provision of mandatory biodiversity gain for developments in England; this will be mandated through an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The two-year transition period following Royal Assent (November 2021) means that mandatory biodiversity gain will become law in autumn 2023. This will require:

- The provision of a required percentage of biodiversity gain, currently set nationally to be at 10%.
- The use of the national Defra Biodiversity Metric to calculate the biodiversity gain, currently Metric 3.1.
- The provision of a biodiversity gain plan to demonstrate how biodiversity gain will be delivered on and or off-site; statutory instruments and regulations are in preparation by Defra and Natural England to provide templates for reporting.
- Biodiversity gain will be secured for a fixed period, currently nationally set at 30 years.
- Demonstration of how the biodiversity gain will be secured; conservation covenants will be used to deliver this which are in preparation by Defra and Natural England.
- A national register of land used for biodiversity gain will be established; this will involve setting up a new biodiversity credits market, the approach for which is in preparation by Defra and Natural England.

- 1.8 The policy basis for net gain is already set out in the NPPF. During the transition period, we would expect local planning authorities to increasingly require the measures set out within the Environment Act as part of their development decision making process.

Local planning policy

- 1.9 Cherwell District Council Policy ESD 10 (Cherwell District Council, 2015) requires applications to demonstrate a net gain for biodiversity. In addition, the Adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 Part 1 Partial Review – Oxford’s Unmet Housing Need (Cherwell District Council, 2020) sets out specific requirements for sites allocated within the Local Plan and states for each that *‘The application(s) shall be supported by the Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) based on the DEFRA biodiversity metric (unless the Council has adopted a local, alternative methodology), to be agreed with Cherwell District Council’*. Although the Proposed Development is not allocated in the Local Plan, it is anticipated that the same requirements will be expected by Cherwell District Council.

2 Methods

- 2.1 In order to demonstrate measurable biodiversity gain, the Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 calculation tool (Defra, 2022) has been used to calculate the biodiversity value of the Site, both for the existing baseline conditions and for the post-development landscaping scenario.

Baseline habitats condition

- 2.1 The habitat data from the Phase 1 habitat survey¹ (see Figure 1) were entered into the Natural England Biodiversity Metric 3.1 calculator. To do this, the Phase 1 habitat types were converted into the corresponding Metric 3.1 habitat types, with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018) and using the conversion table in the Metric 3.1 calculator spreadsheet. The areas of each habitat type present on Site were calculated using ArcGIS software. A condition assessment of existing habitats was made based on the Phase 1 habitat survey and based on the condition assessment tables in Panks *et al* (2022).
- 2.2 The habitat categorisation and condition assessment for area habitats are shown in Table 1, whilst 'linear based' habitats (i.e., hedgerows, which are assessed separately in the Defra 3.1 Metric) are shown in Table 2. Arable and small areas of woodland, hedgerows and poor semi-improved grassland habitats will be lost in the development. All other habitats are assumed to be retained and enhanced. A precautionary approach to condition assessment has been adopted in order to ensure that the current condition of the Site is not underestimated.

Table 1. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the baseline area habitats.

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
Arable	Cropland – Cereal crops	43.13	N/A	Condition assessment N/A.
Poor semi-improved grassland	Grassland – Modified grassland	1.74	Good	Passes six of seven criteria. Criteria 2 was failed due to limited structural variation in the sward.
Broadleaved semi-natural woodland	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	3.78	Good	Total score of 34. The woodland achieved 'good' condition for the majority of criteria. Those that were assessed as being in moderate condition included the age distribution of trees, woodland regeneration and the amount of deadwood vegetation. and ground flora and veteran trees. No recognisable NVC community or ancient woodland indicator species were present and this criteria was therefore poor condition.
	Total area	48.65		

Table 2. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the baseline linear-based habitats.

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Length (km)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
Species-rich hedgerow with trees	Native species-rich hedgerow with trees –	0.314	Moderate	Passes criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, D1, E2.

¹ The method, evaluation and results of the Phase 1 habitat survey are reported in the Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage (BSG Ecology, 2022).

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Length (km)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
	associated with a bank or ditch			
Species-poor hedgerow	Native hedgerow	0.482	Moderate	Passes criteria A1, B2, C1, D1, D2.
Species-rich hedgerow with trees	Native species-rich hedgerow with trees	0.242	Good	Passes criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, D1, D2, E1 and E2.
Species-rich intact hedgerow	Native species-rich hedgerow	0.15	Good	Passes criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1.
	Total length	1.188		

Post-development habitats calculation

2.3 Information about the post-development habitats to be created at the Site was informed by the most recent Landscape Parameter Plan (TOR, 2022a, Appendix 1) and BNG areas (TOR, 2022b, Appendix 2). The habitat types on the landscape proposals were converted to categories in the Biodiversity Metric 3.1. These habitats were then assigned a target condition based on professional judgement, taking into account the planting proposals, the proposed management of these habitats into the future, and the difficulty of effectively establishing these habitats. The 'area-based' habitats within the Proposed Development, and the proposed target condition (with justification), are set out in Table 3 below, whilst the 'linear-based' habitats (i.e., hedgerows) are shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the proposed area-based habitats.

Habitat type ²	Metric 3.1 Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
Retained habitats (woodland)	As in Table 1	3.39	As in Table 1	No specific management required to retain current condition.
Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (created)	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	1.24	Moderate	New broadleaved woodland will be planted. Native canopy species underplanted with native shrubs and native woodland ground flora species will be provided comprising similar species to those in the retained woodland. It will be managed to ensure the establishment succeeds and that the criteria for Good condition woodland (lack of adjacent management, lack of damage through pest species, dead wood, ground flora, understorey, etc.) are all achieved. However, a precautionary approach to habitat condition has been taken and therefore assigned Moderate condition.

² As described on plan 'BNG areas, drawing number TOR-SK016 (TOR, 2022b, Appendix 2).

Habitat type ²	Metric 3.1 Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
Grassland (including SUDS)	Grassland – Modified grassland	6.35	Moderate	Grassland at the boundaries sown with a tussock mixture such as Emorsgate EM10 (or similar). This will provide good habitat for a range of fauna including reptiles and invertebrates. Grassland of internal corridors within the development area sown with a meadow mixture such as Emorsgate EM1 (or similar). Will develop a level of species diversity but will have limited structural variety due to regular management.
Amenity grass	Grassland – Modified grassland	1.74	Poor	Grassland in amenity areas sown to Emorsgate EG22 (or similar) and managed through regular mowing. Will develop a level of species diversity but will have limited structural variety and be subject to high levels of access. Poor condition assumed on a precautionary basis.
Long grassland	Grassland – Other neutral grassland	1.82	Moderate	Grassland surrounding new broadleaved woodland sown with a flower-rich seed mix such as Emorsgate EW1 (or similar). A higher species diversity of grasses and wildflowers (more than 9 species per m ²) will therefore be achieved. These areas will be subject to annual management to allow a varied sward to develop and prevent scrub encroaching. A precautionary approach to habitat condition has been taken and therefore assigned Moderate condition.
Wildflower grassland	Grassland – Lowland meadows	16.56	Moderate	Grassland in the south and west of the Site sown with a wildflower meadow mix such as Emorsgate EM6 (or similar). A higher species diversity of grasses and wildflowers (more than 9 species per m ²) will therefore be achieved. These areas will be subject to annual management to allow a varied sward to develop and prevent scrub encroaching. A precautionary approach to habitat condition has been taken and therefore assigned Moderate condition.
Allotments	Urban - Allotments	0.48	Moderate	A variety of flowering plant species, both native and non-native, will be provided and invasive non-native species will not be present.
Native shrubs	Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub	0.79	Moderate	These areas will be native scrub planting around the woodland edge with a variety of native scrub species including hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, dog-rose,

Habitat type ²	Metric 3.1 Habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
				spindle and dogwood. Management will allow a diverse age range and a graded and well-structured edge to develop. Clearings, glades or rides will be created within the scrub. A precautionary approach to habitat condition has been taken and therefore assigned Moderate condition.
Orchard	Grassland – Traditional orchard	0.28	Poor	A variety of fruit trees will be planted over newly created grassland and managed to prevent scrub becoming dominant. A precautionary approach to habitat condition has been taken and therefore assigned Poor condition.
Ornamental shrubs	Urban – Introduced shrub	0.08	N/A	Condition assessment N/A.
Trees	Urban – Urban tree	14.65 ³	Moderate	Approximately 400 medium sized trees will be planted within the development. Trees will comprise a mix of native species and be planted to create a largely continuous canopy with minimal gaps. Adverse impacts on tree health are not anticipated and management will be limited. As such, Moderate condition is justified.
Development	Urban – vegetated gardens	11.49	N/A	Condition assessment N/A.
Development	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	4.43	N/A	Condition assessment N/A.
Total area		48.65		

Table 3.4. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the proposed linear habitats at the Site.

Habitat type ⁴	Metric 3.1 Habitat	Length (km)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
Species-rich hedgerow with trees	Native species-rich hedgerow with trees – associated with a bank or ditch	0.290	Good	Hedgerow enhancement will be achieved by increasing the diversity of plant species in the ground flora and reducing the percentage cover of species indicative of nutrient enrichment through sowing with a suitable seed mix (e.g. Emorsgate EH1 or similar). Management will be reduced from the current regime to

³ Urban trees contribute to the total number of biodiversity units only. The area of this habitat is not deducted from the total area of other habitats and the area does not count towards the total site area.

⁴ As described on plan 'BNG areas, drawing number TOR-SK016' (TOR, 2022b, Appendix 2).

Habitat type ⁴	Metric 3.1 Habitat	Length (km)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks <i>et al</i> , 2022)
				allow the hedgerow to be tall, wide and dense.
Species-poor hedgerow	Native hedgerow	0.471	Good	Hedgerow enhancement will be achieved by increasing the diversity of plant species in the ground flora and reducing the percentage cover of species indicative of nutrient enrichment through sowing with a suitable seed mix (e.g. Emorsgate EH1 or similar). Management will be reduced from the current regime to allow the hedgerow to be tall, wide and dense
Species-rich hedgerow with trees	Native species-rich hedgerow with trees	0.242	Good	No specific management required to retain current condition.
Species-rich intact hedgerow	Native species-rich hedgerow	0.150	Good	No specific management required to retain current condition.
New hedgerow	Native species rich hedgerow	0.120	Good	The new hedgerow will be managed to become tall, wide and dense with a wide margin of grassland on at least one side. Negative impacts from nutrient enrichment, invasive species and damage from human activities is unlikely to occur. Therefore, the new hedgerow is expected to achieve Good condition.
	Total length	1.273		

Assumptions and limitations

- 2.2 The biodiversity gain assessment is based on habitats only and it does not take account of any required species actions, such as those for legally protected species. The actions identified in the Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage (BSG Ecology, 2022) for the Site in relation to legally protected species remains relevant. The habitat types proposed within this report have taken into account any ecology mitigation measures detailed in the Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage (BSG Ecology, 2022).
- 2.3 The assessment does not give credit (in terms of a score or biodiversity units) to any actions that are taken as part of the development that add particular features to the Site, such as the provision of bird nesting boxes, that enhance the potential of the site to support particular species. Such measures fall outside the scope of the metric.
- 2.4 The naming of natural and man-made features can differ between this document and the names used in the Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage (BSG Ecology, 2022) and in the application documents prepared by other technical specialists.
- 2.5 The following assumptions were used for the proposed habitats:

- The 'development' area (TOR, 2022b, Appendix 1) was split into 60% developed land; sealed surface and 40% vegetated gardens for residential areas and 70% developed land; sealed surface and 30% vegetation gardens for the community square.
- Areas marked as 'SUDS grassland' were split into 85% modified grassland (moderate condition) and 15% introduced shrubs.
- Approximately 400 medium sized urban trees provided within the Proposed Development.

3 Results

3.1 The biodiversity calculation using the Defra Metric 3.1 yields the following key results for area-based habitats:

- Baseline habitats score: 164.74 units.
- Proposed score following development: 224.21 units.
- Biodiversity gain for area-based Habitats: +59.47 units.
- Difference (i.e. biodiversity gain or loss) for area-based habitats: 36.10 % net gain.

3.2 The biodiversity calculation using the Defra Metric 3.1 yields the following key results for linear habitats:

- Baseline linear habitats score: 11.85 units
- Proposed score following development: 15.77 units.
- Biodiversity gain for linear habitats: +3.92 units.
- Difference (i.e. biodiversity gain or loss) for linear habitats: 33.09 % net gain.

3.3 The calculations provided an overall 36.10 % net gain for area-based habitats and 33.09 % net gain for linear habitats at the Site post-development, which is in line with paragraph 174 of the NPPF and Policy ESD 10 of the Cherwell Local Plan.

4 References

- BSG Ecology (2022) *Land East of Park View, Woodstock. Technical Appendix E: Natural Heritage*. BSG Ecology, Oxford.
- Cherwell District Council (2020) *The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (Part 1). Partial Review – Oxford’s Unmet Housing Need. Adopted 7 September 2020*. [Online] Available from: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/info/83/local-plans/215/partial-review-of-cherwell-local-plan-2011-2031-part-1-oxfords-unmet-housing-need> [Accessed 26/04/22].
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- Panks, S., White, N., Newsome, A., Nash, M., Potter, J., Heydon, M., Mayhew, E., Alvarez, M., Russell, T., Cashion, C., Goddard, F., Scott, S.J., Heaven, M., Scott, S.H., Treweek, J., Butcher, B., Stone, D., (2022). *Biodiversity Metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity – User Guide*. [Online] Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720> [Accessed 27/04/22].
- TOR (2022a) *Landscape Parameter Plan. Drawing number TOR-PP04*. Terence O’Rourke, London.
- TOR (2022b) *BNG areas. Drawing number TOR-SK016*. Terence O’Rourke, London.
- UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018) *UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V1.0* at <http://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabworkinggroup-ukhab>

5 Figures



- Legend
- Target note
 - Intact hedge - native species-rich
 - Intact hedge - species-poor
 - Hedge with trees - native species-rich
 - Dry ditch
 - Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
 - Poor semi-improved grassland
 - Cultivated/disturbed land - arable
 - Site boundary

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PROJECT TITLE
 EAST OF PARK VIEW, WOODSTOCK

DRAWING TITLE
 Figure 1: Baseline habitat plan

DATE: 10/05/2022 CHECKED: RB SCALE: 1:4,200
 DRAWN: DC APPROVED: TBC VERSION:1.0

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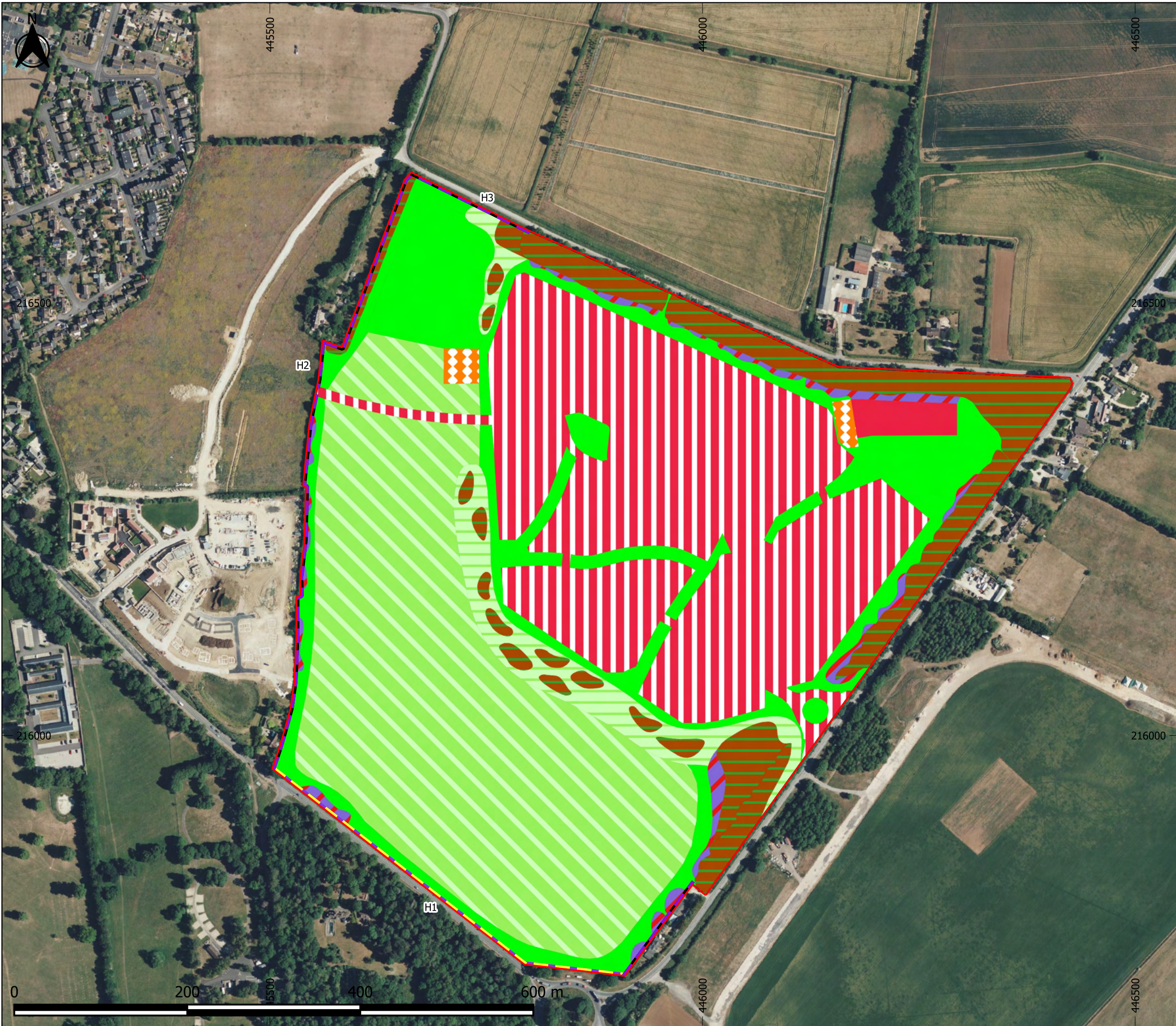
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Projection: OSGB 1936/British National Grid - EPSG 27700

Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

Graphics Ref. No.: 00893



- Legend
- Site boundary
 - Native Hedgerow (h2NE5)
 - Native Species Rich Hedgerow (h2NE2)
 - Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees (h2NE1)
 - Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch (h2NE6)
 - Allotments
 - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Lowland meadows
 - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
 - Mixed scrub
 - Modified grassland
 - Other neutral grassland
 - Traditional orchards

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PROJECT TITLE
 EAST OF PARK VIEW, WOODSTOCK

DRAWING TITLE
 Figure 2: Proposed habitat plan

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 DRAWN: DC APPROVED: TBC VERSION: 1.2

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Appendix 1: Landscape Parameter Plan (TOR, 2022a)



- Key**
- Application boundary
 - Existing trees and hedgerows to be retained and enhanced (refer to AIA for further details)
 - Existing trees and hedgerows to be removed (refer to AIA for further details)
 - Open space (including Amenity Green Space, Natural & Semi-Natural Green Space, Parks and Gardens, tree and structure planting, ecological enhancement and natural play)
 - Allotments and community garden
 - Equipped play space (Including play buffer zones)
 - Community square
 - Zone for infiltration basins and swale features
 - Proposed woodland planting (Native woodland species to include transplants (up to 60cm high), feathered stock (up to 1.5m high) and some advance nursery stock (up to 3.5m high) on a 1.5m grid.
 - Proposed woodland group planting (Native woodland matrix planting including understorey planting of medium species trees up to a mature height of 9m to include transplants (up to 60cm high), feathered stock (up to 1.5m high), and some advance nursery stock (up to 3.5m high) in groups no larger than 900sqm on a 1.5m grid, covering 30% of the hatched zone.
 - Proposed mixed native hedge planting (Native hedgerow species comprising of transplants (up to 1m high) on a 0.5m grid, up to 3m wide.
 - Proposed tree planting (Previously approved offsite works to include native semi-mature tree planting. Application reference: 16/01364/OUT).

Revisions

A	27/04/2022	Updated woodland planting	DL
B	10/05/2022	Amendments to woodland and attenuation zones added.	DL
C	12/05/2022	Minor amendments to hedgerow removal	DL

Land East of Park View, Woodstock
 Blenheim Strategic Partners

Landscape Parameter Plan

Status:		Drawn by:	Checked by:
DRAFT		DL	GP
Project Number:	Scale @ A3:	Date:	
226403	1:5000	07/04/2022	
Drawing Number:			Revision:
TOR-PP04			C

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Appendix 2: BNG areas (TOR, 2022b)

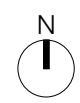


Key

	Site boundary	48.65 ha
	Development	15.92 ha
	Woodland (existing)	3.39 ha
	Woodland (new)	1.24 ha
	Grassland (including SUDS when confirmed)	6.43 ha
	Amenity Grass	1.74 ha
	Long Grassland	1.82 ha
	Wildflower	16.56 ha
	Allotments	0.48 ha
	Native shrubs	0.79 ha
	Orchard	0.28 ha
	TOTAL	48.65 ha
	SUDS grassland	Approx. 0.53ha
	Ornamental shrubs	approx 15% of corridors
	New Hedgerow	approx. 120m
	Trees	approx no. 400

Revisions
 A 10/05/2022 Update to BNG areas

Land East of Park View, Woodstock
 Blenheim Strategic Partners



BNG areas

Status:	Drawn by:	Checked by:
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226403	1:5000	27/04/2022
Drawing Number:	Revision:	
TOR-SK016	A	

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