



BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN STATEMENT

Hayling Pump Track, Hayling Island

On behalf of: Havant Borough Council

Client:	Havant Borough Council			
Project:	Hayling Pump Track, Hayling Island			
Reference:	LLD3305-ECO-REP-003-00-BNG			
Revision:	Date:	Author	Proof	Approved
00	31/03/2025	Owen Beesley BSc (Hons)	Sam Hall MSc BSc (Hons)	Catherine O'Reilly MCIEEM

Disclaimer:

The information provided within this report has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

This report is intended for the sole use of the Client and their agents in accordance with the agreement under which our services were performed. Unauthorised communication, reproduction or usage of this report by any party other than the aforementioned is prohibited. No liability is accepted by Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology for any use of this report, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided. This report does not constitute legal advice. No warranty, express or implied, is made as to the advice in this report or any other service provided by us.

Validity:

This report is valid for 18 months from the date of the final survey visit. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to assess any changes in the habitats present on site, to inform whether surveys should be updated.



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

Contents

	Page No.
1.0 Introduction	01
2.0 Methodology	02
3.0 Results	05
4.0 Conclusion	09
5.0 References	10

FIGURES

Figure No.01 – Baseline Habitat Plan

Figure No.02 – Proposed Habitat Plan

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Condition Assessment for Existing Habitats

Appendix B – Target Condition Assessment for Proposed Habitats



1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to provide a Biodiversity Net Gain Statement for Hayling Pump Track, Hayling Island. This report has been written with due regard to best practice guidance for ecological report writing (CIEEM, 2017) and the Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (CIEEM, 2019) and the Biodiversity Net Gain User Guide (DEFRA, 2023).
- 1.2 The development does not appear to qualify under any exemption and will therefore be subject to the standard Biodiversity Gain condition.

Site Overview

- 1.3 The site covers an area of c. 0.19 hectares (ha) and is comprised of a roughly rectangular dirt BMX park, with a series of connected dirt tracks of various elevations and unmanaged grass interspersed between, with an area of bramble scrub in the south-west of the site. A line of trees surrounded the site but was located outside of the red line boundary, and a public footpath ran parallel to the north-western border. The site is primarily used as a recreation area and is adjacent to farmland in the north, east and west, with an industrial estate and residential buildings to the south.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.4 The site's surroundings are predominantly suburban, located c. 1.2km west of Gable Head, Hayling Island. The wider landscape is comprised of residential and agricultural areas and lies on a bed of loamy soil with a naturally high groundwater level. Located south of the site are a series of coastal towns and villages, with coastal sand dunes found to the south-west. The land to the north and east is agricultural farmland with a small section of woodland approximately 2.1km east of the site. On the west and east coast of the Island sits Langstone Harbor and Chichester Harbor, each defined by areas of mudflats and coastal salt marsh.

Development Proposals

- 1.5 It is understood that the proposals intend to resurface and recontour the current grassland and bare ground habitats with a new bike pump track, surrounded by a newly created area of grassland with 4no. new trees planted throughout the site.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study - Assigning Strategic Significance

2.1.1 Due to the lack of Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) within Hampshire, strategic significance has been assessed as per table 8 of the User Guide (DEFRA, 2023). This included assessing whether the site was located within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), as well as examining the local plan for any specific targets regarding creation or retention of certain habitat types.

2.1.2 Where sites were found to be located within any designated area, such as an AONB, policy statement and management plans for the relevant area were examined. High strategic significance was then assigned to any habitat identified as a priority within these documents.

2.1.3 For any sites not located within a designated area, habitats were generally assigned low strategic significance, unless they were considered to provide important ecological linkages in which case they were assigned medium strategic significance.

2.2 Desk Study – Statutory Designated Sites and Irreplaceable Habitat

2.2.1 To identify any designated sites for nature conservation, irreplaceable habitat and/or priority habitats (the presence of which may influence the feasibility of delivering BNG) within or adjacent to the Site, the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and The Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory were reviewed.

2.3 Baseline Habitat Assessment

- 2.3.1 A baseline habitat assessment in accordance with the UK Habitats Classification Manual (UKHabs Ltd., 2023) was undertaken on the 12th of August 2024 by Eve Hills FdSc, BSc, MRes to inform the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and the 19th of February 2025 by Owen Beesley BSc (Hons) to inform the Biodiversity Net Gain assessment. No habitat degradation had taken place prior to the survey and the baseline data is considered to be an accurate reflection of the ecological value of the site. Full details of the habitats present are contained within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (LLD3305-ECO-REP-001-01-PEA) and summarised herein.
- 2.3.2 All area based and linear habitats were mapped on site with the aid of aerial imagery and topographical survey where available. The condition of habitats was assessed in accordance with *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology* (DEFRA, 2023).
- 2.3.3 The habitats, their condition and strategic importance were input into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (DEFRA, 2023). The area of habitats which would be retained or enhanced based upon the current proposals was also added to the calculator. This allowed the existing baseline value and loss of biodiversity units to be established.

2.4 Post-Development Habitats

- 2.4.1 The proposed landscape plan has been used to inform the post-development scenario. This plan was converted from CAD software to a GIS environment where it was overlaid on the baseline habitat data. Areas of proposed post development intervention (habitat creation and/or habitat retention / enhancement), including the built development, were calculated using QGIS.
- 2.4.2 The proposed habitats and strategic importance were input into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (DEFRA, 2023). Target condition scores were assigned based upon what could realistically be achieved on site. The area of habitats which would be retained or enhanced based upon the current proposals was also added to the calculator.

2.4.3 The Metric takes into account whether habitat creation or enhancement is delivered in advance of any impact, or whether there will be any significant delay in an intervention relative to the impact. Where delays in habitat creation are anticipated, or habitat creation is to be undertaken in advance, this has been included within the metric and fully explained within section 3 of this report. Where no delays or advance creation shall occur, a standard temporal multiplier has been applied to created habitats.

2.4.4 Once all measures have been input into The Biodiversity Metric Calculation, the overall change in value of the site could then be determined.

2.5 Mitigation Hierarchy

2.5.1 Biodiversity net gain planning practice guidance and Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, sets out a list of priority actions to ensure adherence to the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy:

- First, in relation to onsite habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness (a score of four or more according to the statutory biodiversity metric), the avoidance of adverse effects from the development and, if they cannot be avoided, the mitigation of those effects; and
- Then, in relation to all onsite habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should be compensated by prioritising in order, where possible, the enhancement of existing onsite habitats, creation of new onsite habitats, allocation of registered offsite gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits.

2.6 Survey Constraints / Considerations

2.6.1 Areas have been rounded to the nearest 10m² and measurements input to the metric using three decimal places. Due to the output of the Metric being displayed to two decimal places, slight imprecision in output may occur.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Strategic Significance, Irreplaceable Habitat and Designated Sites.

- 3.1.1 The site is not within any ecological designation, such as a *Biodiversity Opportunity Area* or *Nature Improvement Area* and no habitats on site are directly referenced in any local plan or other such document. Habitats on site have therefore been classified as being of low strategic significance.
- 3.1.2 There is no irreplaceable habitat within or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 3.1.3 The site is not located within any statutory designated site.

3.2 Baseline Habitat Value

Habitat Degradation

- 3.2.1 No site clearance or habitat degradation was evident, and the baseline information gathered is considered to be a true presentation of the on-site habitats at the time of the survey.

Existing On-Site Habitats

- 3.2.2 The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment concluded that the existing baseline biodiversity value of the site was **0.41** Habitat Units, consisting of:
- 0.011ha of bramble scrub (condition assessment N/A) providing 0.04 habitat units.
 - 0.111ha of modified grassland in poor condition providing 0.22 habitat units.
 - 0.07ha of bare ground in poor condition providing 0.14 habitat units.

- 3.2.3 A full condition assessment for each existing habitat type is detailed in Appendix A.

Habitat Retention

- 3.2.4 All existing bramble scrub on site is to be retained in its current condition, meaning the retention of **0.04** habitat units.

3.3 Proposed Habitat Creation

- 3.3.1 Proposals are to result in the creation of new habitat on site including:
- 0.045ha of developed land; sealed surface which includes the proposed pump track, providing 0.00 habitat units.
 - 0.07ha of modified grassland in poor condition which includes the area within and immediately surrounding the pump track, providing 0.14 habitat units.
 - 0.064ha of modified grassland in moderate condition which includes the area around the periphery of the site, providing 0.22 habitat units.
 - 0.002ha of bare ground in poor condition which will include an informal desire path from the western entrance of the site to the start of the pump track, providing 0.00 habitat units.
 - 0.0163ha of 4no. proposed trees in moderate condition, providing 0.05 habitat units.
- 3.3.2 Condition assessment of the proposed pump track is not applicable and a standard score has been assigned to this habitat. The proposed grassland within and immediately adjacent to the pump track has been assigned a target condition of 'poor' due to the high possibility of it being subject to excessive wear, resulting in a low species diversity. The proposed grassland around the periphery of the site and the newly planted trees have both been assigned a target condition of 'moderate', which is considered to be achievable within the context of the site.
- 3.3.3 A full target condition assessment for each proposed habitat creation type is detailed in Appendix B. Proposed habitats would deliver **0.41** habitat units.

3.4 Proposed Hedgerows / Watercourses

- 3.4.1 No new hedgerows or watercourses are proposed within the scheme.

3.5 Proposed Habitat Enhancements

- 3.5.1 No existing habitat on site is proposed to be enhanced within the scheme.

3.6 Adherence to the Mitigation Hierarchy

Avoidance and Mitigation

- 3.6.1 The scheme has been designed to avoid impacts to the bramble scrub (a medium distinctiveness habitat) through the re-positioning of the pump track towards the eastern boundary, to prevent any need for scrub removal. The scheme has also been designed to avoid impacting any of the trees adjacent to the site.

Compensation

- 3.6.2 Due to the fragmented layout of the existing bare ground and modified grassland habitats within the site, retention and/or enhancement of the habitats within the scheme was not possible. However, the creation of larger areas of new modified grassland on site, some of which will be of a higher target condition than the existing modified grassland, is considered to be an appropriate measure to compensate for the loss of the existing habitats. New habitat creation has also included medium distinctiveness habitat in the form of planting 4no. new native trees in the south and west of the site.
- 3.6.3 Due to the requirements and proposed use of the site, areas of low distinctiveness modified grassland were necessary within the scheme, however the overall increase in the area of modified grassland (a section of which has an increase in target condition), as well as the addition of native trees, is seen as the most appropriate and achievable way to deliver net gains for biodiversity within the scheme.

3.7 Trading Summary

- 3.7.1 All trading rules have been satisfied.

3.8 Overall Results

- 3.8.1 Once all retention, enhancement and habitat creation measures are taken into the account, the scheme currently results in the delivery of **0.45** Habitat Units, resulting in a net increase of **0.05** units and a **+12.02%** change in Habitat Units.

- 3.8.2 The proposed individual trees on site are a medium distinctiveness habitat, however, given the very small scale of the site, and limited management interventions required to meet the target condition, it is considered that these habitats could be appropriately managed through the enforcement of a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), rather than a full HMMP.

4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 Metric calculations have identified that the proposed scheme would result in over +10% Biodiversity Net Gain, complying with the current Local Planning policy, subsequent to the provision of legal agreement / conservation covenant, to ensure that the proposed habitats are delivered for at least 30 years.
- 4.2 To ensure the above habitats are managed into the future, a suitable management plan shall be produced. This would include management prescriptions for new habitat areas including aspects such as mowing and pruning regimes, which shall ensure the target conditions are achieved. The plan should include details of monitoring intervals and methods for the 30-year period to ensure that the target conditions are achieved. These measures shall ensure that the scheme accords with The Environment Act 2021, and can be secured by the standard Biodiversity Gain pre-commencement planning condition.

6.0 REFERENCES

CIEEM. (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM. (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development. Winchester

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2023). *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool.*

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2023). *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology.*

UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.1

Appendix A – Condition Assessment for Existing Habitats

Existing Modified Grassland in Poor Condition:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	No	Low species diversity noted (around 3-5 vascular plant species noted per m2 in quadrat samples).
	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.		
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.	No	Areas of both short and long sward height present, but less than 20% is above 7cm.
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.	Yes	Some scrub present in the periphery of the grassland but estimated to be less than 5%.
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.	Yes	Some physical damage present by bicycles but estimated to be less than 5%.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Cover of bare ground estimated to be around 5%.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	None noted.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	None noted.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			5
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	x	

Existing Bare Ground in Poor Condition:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types :			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	No vegetation present within habitat.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	No	No vegetation present within habitat.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes	No vegetation present within habitat.

Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)	Yes
Number of criteria passed	1

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	x

Appendix B – Target Condition Assessment for Proposed Habitats

Proposed Modified Grassland in Poor Condition:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	No	Species diversity cannot be guaranteed to reach 6-8 species per m ² in an area so prone to physical damage.
	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.		
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.	No	Varied sward height cannot be guaranteed due to close proximity to pump track.
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.	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
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.	No	Physical damage very likely due to close proximity to pump track.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	No	Areas of bare ground likely to be more than 10% due to close proximity to pump track.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	x	

Proposed Modified Grassland in Moderate Condition:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Yes	Seeding with native flowering lawn mix will result in species diversity >6 per m2.
	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.		
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.	No	Varied sward height cannot be guaranteed due to close proximity to pump track.
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).	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
	Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.		
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.	No	Physical damage may occur due to close proximity to pump track.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Areas of bare ground may occur but not expected to be >10%.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	Active management to achieve this.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			Yes
Number of criteria passed			5
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	x	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		

Proposed Bare Ground in Poor Condition:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types :			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	No vegetation expected within habitat.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	No	No vegetation expected within habitat.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes	No vegetation expected within habitat.

Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)	Yes
Number of criteria passed	1

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	x

Proposed Individual Trees in Moderate Condition

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	Native species to be planted.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	Trees to be planted as individuals.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	New, small trees to be planted.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	No	Cannot be guaranteed in a public area near a public utility.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	None expected to be present due to age of trees.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All trees to be planting in areas of modified grassland.
Number of criteria passed		3	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	x
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)	



Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Bramble scrub
- Modified grassland
- Bare ground
- Line of trees



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7JH
T: 01903 216033 E: office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W: lizardlandscape.co.uk

Client

Havant Borough Council

Project Title & Location

Hayling Pump Track,
Hayling Island

Drawn by	Approved by	Rev	Date
OB	SH	00	28/03/25

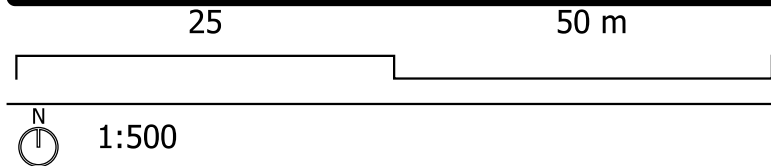


Figure No. 01 - Baseline Site Habitat Plan



Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Small Urban Tree
- Bramble scrub
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Modified grassland
- Bare ground
- Line of trees

MG1 Modified Grassland in Poor Condition

MG2 Modified Grassland in Moderate Condition



The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7JH
T: 01903 216033 E: office@lizardlandscape.co.uk W: lizardlandscape.co.uk

Client

Havant Borough Council

Project Title & Location

Hayling Pump Track,
Hayling Island

Drawn by	Approved by	Rev	Date
OB	SH	00	28/03/25

Figure No. 02 - Proposed Site Habitat Plan