

Biodiversity Statement

with Preliminary Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Biodiversity Gain Plan

FOR SUBMISSION WITH PLANNING APPLICATION

**Worth School, Paddockhurst Rd,
Turners Hill, Crawley, RH10 4SD**

Report for Worth School.

June 2025

Our Ref: WS RH10 798

Quality Assurance

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Date	June 2025
Version	Final

About Us

Bakerwell Limited has two offices serving the south and east of the UK, led by directors Fiona Baker and Donna Popplewell. The Directors have collectively 26 years' experience in the ecological consultancy industry, hold relevant degrees, are qualified botanists, and are trained in the use of biodiversity metrics to calculate no net loss/gain.

All staff are members, or training to be members, of the professional body for the environmental industry, the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and hold Natural England European protected species licences for great crested newts, bats and dormice. Bakerwell Limited has SMAS Worksafe Health and Safety Accreditation; all staff hold relevant CSCS cards.

Bakerwell Limited is a consultancy specialising in ecological planning advice and surveys. Bakerwell also work in collaboration with trusted associates to provide Landscape Architecture, Arboriculture and Energy assessments.

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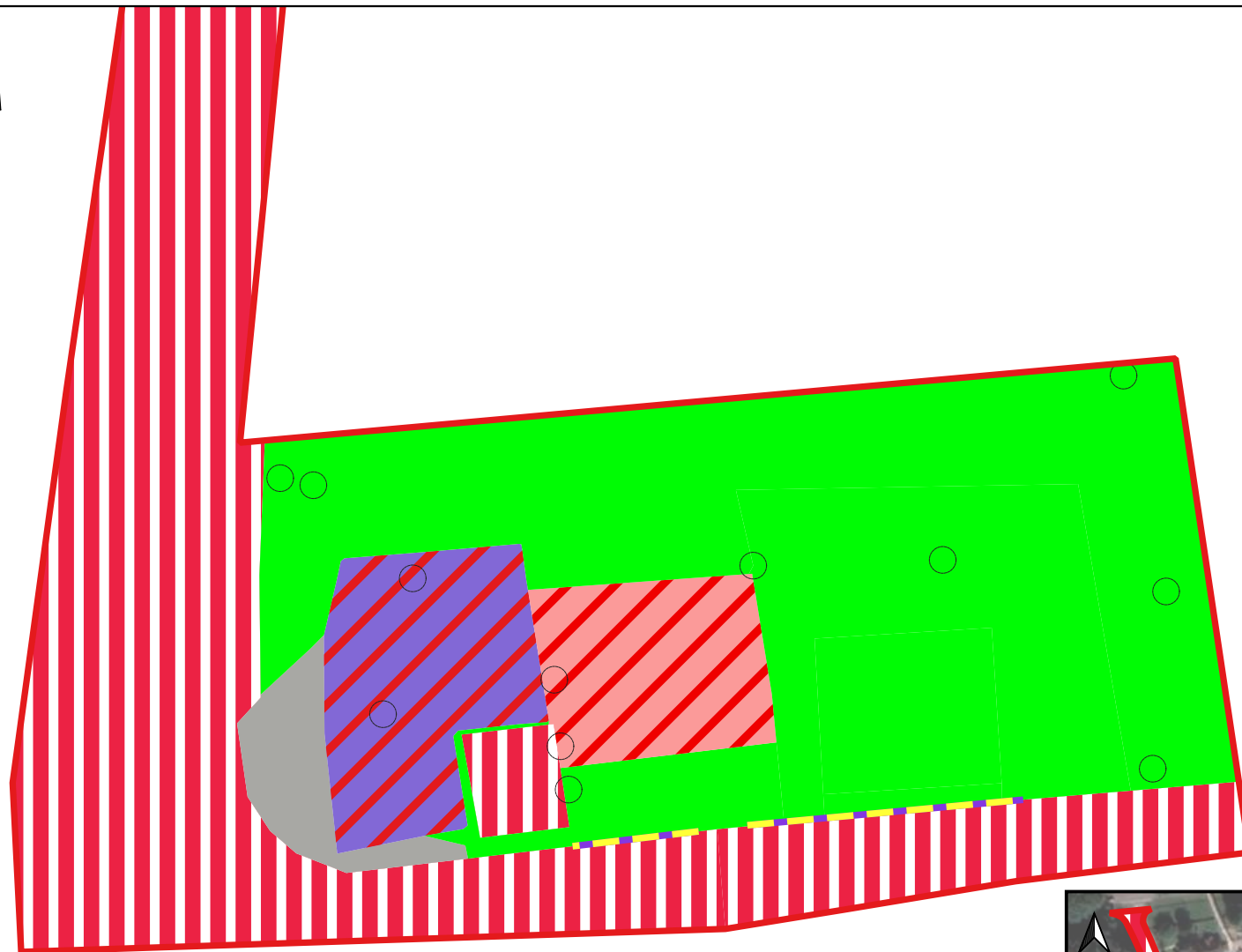
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Figure 1: Baseline Habitats

Figure 2 : Post Development Habitats



0 5 10 m

Key

 Site Boundary

 Existing Tree

 Native hedgerow

 Developed land; sealed surface

 Mixed scrub

 Modified grassland

 Rhododendron scrub

 Ruderal/Ephemeral

Figure 1. Baseline Habitats

Site: Worth School
Date: May 2025
Job: WS RH10798
Author/Reviewer: JP / GR

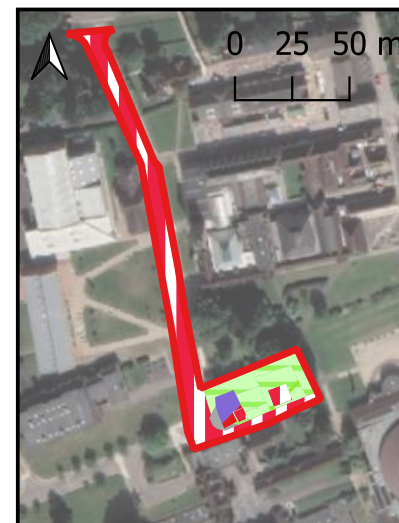
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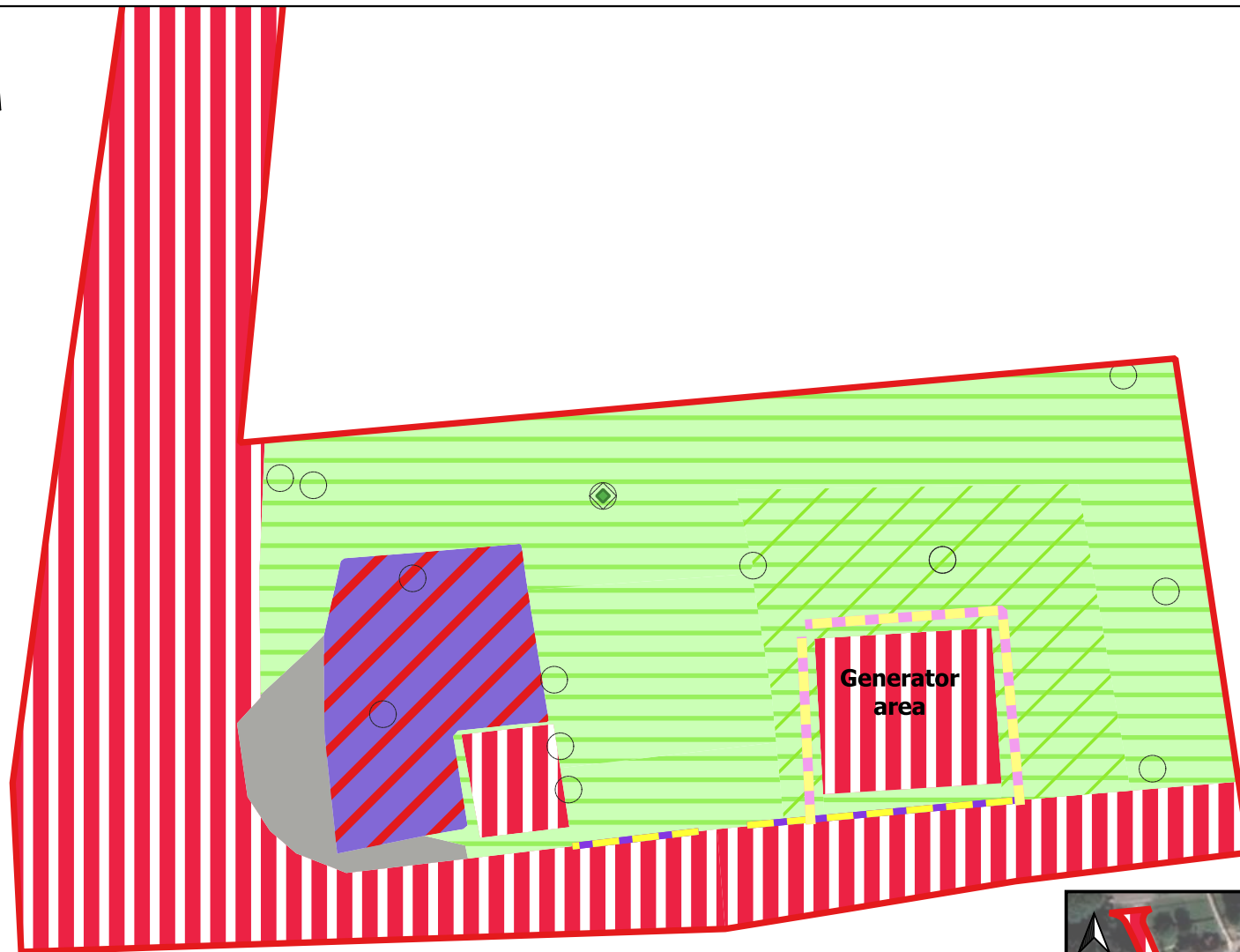
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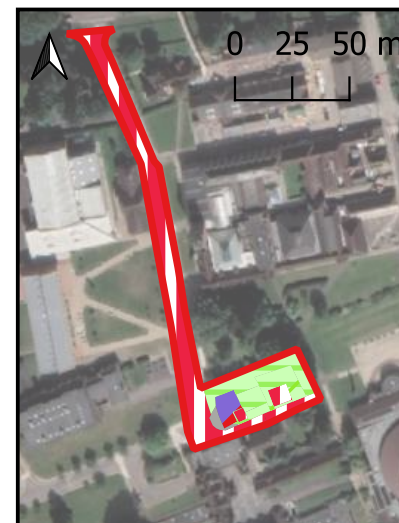
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0 5 10 m



Key

-  Site Boundary
-  Developed Land; Sealed Surface
-  Mixed Scrub
-  Other neutral grassland - Poor condition
-  Ruderal/Ephemeral
-  Other Neutral Grassland - Moderate Condition
-  Native Hedgerow-To be Created
-  Native hedgerow
-  Existing Tree
-  Proposed Small Urban Tree

Figure 2. Post Development Habitats

Site: Worth School
Date: April 2025
Job: WS RH10798
Author/Reviewer: JP / GR

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Bakerwell Ltd were commissioned by Worth School, the applicant, to provide a Biodiversity Net Gain Statement (BNGS) for land at Worth School Paddockhurst Rd, Turners Hill, Crawley RH10 4SD, hereafter referred to as the Application Site, to inform a planning application relating to a proposed development at the site. For this report the BNGS comprises: a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment including baseline and post development comparisons, and information relating to onsite delivery.
- 1.2 The Application Site is located within Worth School, southeast of Crawley, central O.S. grid reference TQ 31803 34310. The Site is approximately 0.26ha in area and comprised of developed land; sealed surface, modified grassland, mixed scrub and rhododendron scrub, as well as an area of ruderal weeds.
- 1.1 The proposed development comprises of the erection of a standby emergency generator with an associated concrete base.
- 1.2 The Environment Act, passed in November 2021 and its secondary legislation (12th February 2024) requires the majority of development to achieve a minimum of 10% BNG. However, local planning authorities may set a higher percentage if they wish, through planning policy.
- 1.3 BNG is required under a statutory framework introduced by Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (inserted by the Environment Act 2021, amended by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023). The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 made changes to the 1990 Act.
- 1.4 Under the statutory framework for BNG this application must meet the minimum objective of 10% (or greater where local planning policy requires) increase in BNG through on site or off-site habitat improvements. On grant of planning permission, a standard pre-commencement condition will be applied, this will require a Biodiversity Gain Plan to be submitted and approved before commencement of development.
- 1.5 This report should be referenced in the planning application form as it is provided to give a statement including the minimum information as set out in Article 7 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, summarised below:
 - *confirmation that the applicant believes that planning permission if granted would be subject to the biodiversity net gain condition*
 - *pre- development value on date of application or earlier proposed date*
 - *where an earlier date is used, the date and reasons for using that date*
 - *the completed metric tool showing calculations of pre development biodiversity value*
 - *a statement regarding any pre application degradation resulting in the loss of biodiversity value, including date, pre degradation BNG metric and value, with supporting evidence*

- *description of any irreplaceable habitat*
 - *plans of habitats present, to an identified scale showing north arrow, including irreplaceable habitat (if applicable).*
- 1.6 LPAs may request additional information where they feel that it will be material to the consideration of the application, and it is proportionate to do so. This may be the case where larger habitat loss is anticipated and there is the potential for a mechanism such as S106 agreement. Mid Sussex District Council currently states that *“The completed Biodiversity Gain Plan must set out how the biodiversity gain objective of at least a 10% net gain will be achieved.”*
- 1.7 The assessment uses information collected during UK Habitat Classification (UKHabs) and condition surveys, carried out in March 2025, to assess the number of biodiversity units present on site prior to the works (the baseline), and to detail those predicted to be present once works are complete. In order to achieve BNG, a higher number of units must be present following development when compared to the baseline. The assessment is made using the statutory DEFRA Biodiversity Metric, at the time of writing this is version 4.1.
- 1.8 The Emergency Standby Generator Base Location Plan, received 03.03.25, has been used to inform the BNG assessment.
- 1.9 Habitats on Site, as surveyed by Bakerwell in 2025, form the baseline and the reference scenario for this Biodiversity Net Gain Statement (BNGS). Following the user guide (DEFRA 2024), the Habitats Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) specific to the Small Sites Metric will be provided as a condition of planning, this will also use this baseline reference.
- 1.10 The application meets the criteria within guidance for use of the small sites metric for the purposes of carrying out a BNG assessment due to the size of site (0.26Ha). However, due to CIEEM guidance, the full statutory metric was used to calculate the biodiversity net gain using the stipulations of the small sites metric. Protected species and habitats were not present on the Application Site (CIEEM 2025).
- 1.11 Recommendations within this report aim to demonstrate that the approved development will conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with national and local policy with regards to biodiversity net gain.

2 Statement

2.1 The following statement provides the following information in compliance with BNG statement requirements for a planning application:

- This report is provided as confirmation that the Applicant is aware that a biodiversity condition will be applied on grant of planning permission.
- Pre-development BNG values are: 2.04 Area Habitat Baseline Units (AHBU) (including individual trees) and 0.08 Hedgerow Biodiversity Units (HBU).
- Post-development BNG Values are: 2.26 AHBU and 0.12 HBU.
- The date set for the baseline value is the date of application, based on the field data collected 3rd March 2025.
- DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric 4.1 version 1.0.3 (released 23rd July 2024) was used to complete the assessment. The results are provided in Appendix 1.

3 Baseline

3.1 This section sets out the baseline of the Application Site. As baseline habitats and linear features are present on site the AHBU and HBU are discussed below. The baseline habitats will remain unchanged unless there is a change to the condition or extent of habitats on the Application Site. Figure 1 shows the baseline habitats and linear features on site using UKHabs habitats available within the metric.

Habitats Present Prior to Development

3.2 Five UKHabs primary habitat types were recorded on the Application Site providing the baseline for the Application Site of 0.26ha (excluding urban trees) and equates to 0.21 AHBU as detailed in Table 1. Twelve urban trees provide 0.143ha at 1.83 AHBU. This equates to a baseline for the Application Site entire of 0.42ha and 2.09 AHBU (Appendix 2).

Table 1. Summary of Baseline Units by Habitat

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Units
Modified grassland	0.068	0.14
Developed land; sealed surface	0.171	0
Mixed scrub	0.012	0.05
Rhododendron scrub	0.009	0.02
Ruderal / ephemeral	0.004	0.01
Urban tree	0.143	1.83
TOTAL	0.41*	2.04*

*Rounded in metric

Modified Grassland

- 3.3 This habitat is represented on Figure 1 by g4 Modified grassland and is assigned a low distinctiveness and achieves Poor condition primarily due to the lack of species variety and the high level of human disturbance due to formal lawn management. The modified grassland generates 0.14 AHBU from 0.068ha. The metric requires that the same distinctiveness or better habitat is provided post-development.

Developed land; sealed surface

- 3.4 The developed land; sealed surface present on site is predominantly the access road through the school with a separate area used for a pre-existing generator in the western corner of the site. This habitat type automatically achieves a Very Low distinctiveness score and does not receive a condition score. This habitat is represented on Figure 1 by u1b – Developed Land Sealed Surface. This habitat within the metric generates no habitat units and does not require compensation for any loss of this habitat.

Mixed Scrub

- 3.5 This habitat type is automatically assigned a Medium distinctiveness and has achieved a Poor condition. This habitat is represented on Figure 1 by h3h - Mixed Scrub and generates 0.05 AHBU from 0.01ha. The metric requires that the same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat is provided post-development.

Rhododendron scrub

- 3.6 This habitat type is automatically assigned a Medium distinctiveness and has achieved a Poor condition. This habitat is represented on Figure 1 by h3g – Rhododendron scrub and generates 0.02 AHBU from 0.009ha. The metric requires that the same distinctiveness habitat or better distinctiveness habitat is provided post-development.

u1 81 Ruderal/ephemeral

- 3.7 The closest match within the metric for this habitat type is Sparsely Vegetated Land; ruderal/ephemeral. This habitat is represented on Figure 1 by s – Sparsely Vegetated Land; ruderal/ephemeral and generates 0.01 AHBU from 0.004ha. This habitat type is automatically assigned a Low distinctiveness score and achieved a Poor condition.

Urban trees

- 3.8 There are twelve existing urban trees on site comprised of one large, four medium and six small. All trees were assigned a Medium distinctiveness and achieved a Good condition. Urban trees generate a total of 1.83 ABHU.

Hedgerows present prior to Development

- 3.9 There are two hedgerows located on site prior to development. The hedgerows are classified as native hedgerows. They equate to 19m in length, provide 0.07 HBU (Rounded up to 0.08 HBU within metric) and are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Hedgerow Biodiversity Units

Habitat Type	Length (m)	Units
Native hedgerow	6	0.02
Native hedgerow	13	0.05
TOTAL	19	0.08*

*Rounded in metric

Native Hedgerow

- 3.10 Prior to development, there are two native hedgerow features of moderate condition that are automatically assigned a Low distinctiveness score. The features generate 0.08 HBU from 19m of hedgerow. These features are shown on Figure 1 as native hedgerow.

Baseline Biodiversity Units Summary and Net Gain Requirements

- 3.11 The Application Site is dominated by developed land; sealed surfaces, which are used by school staff, children, visitors and their vehicles and generate no AHBU, with modified grassland next most common habitat on the Application Site which is subject to high levels of human disturbance and management. There are small patches of medium distinctiveness habitats, namely mixed scrub and urban trees and low distinctiveness ruderals and rhododendron scrub.
- 3.12 The total number of AHBU generated is 2.04, and total number of HBU is 0.08. Therefore, to achieve a 10% net gain (Environment Act, 2021), a total of 2.24 AHBU and 0.088 HBU are required post development.

Mitigating the Loss of Habitats

- 3.13 In accordance with principle one of the good practice guidelines, the mitigation hierarchy will be followed for the proposed development. The design aims to avoid impacts to habitats, especially those with high distinctiveness, and minimise impacts on biodiversity. Compensation off site will only be explored as a last resort, where on-site in the Application Site) options are not possible or not ecologically appropriate.
- 3.14 The metric provides rules for actions to address the loss of each habitat, to ensure that the same or similar habitat of better-quality habitat is provided. These rules are shown in the metric results as 'trading rules'; these need to be satisfied, allowing the conclusion that BNG can be achieved within the rules.
- 3.15 For habitat creation on site the following requirements will be followed:
- Modified grassland and ruderal/ephemeral loss must be mitigated with the same distinctiveness or better habitat, for example with the creation of amenity or higher distinctiveness grassland.
 - Mixed scrub loss must be mitigated with the same broad habitat or a habitat of higher distinctiveness.
 - Urban trees that are removed must be replaced by trees of the same distinctiveness or higher.
 - Developed land; sealed surface and rhododendron scrub require no compensation and therefore, offer opportunities for compensation for other habitat types on Site.

4 Post Development

- 4.1 This section sets out the predicted change following the implementation of the proposed development. This includes loss of baseline biodiversity units and details the number of units obtained from habitat creation and enhancement across the Application Site post development. The post development assessment will be updated following any change to the layout or landscape design.

Habitat Lost to the Development

- 4.2 Approximately 0.02ha of habitat will be lost to the development, comprised of rhododendron scrub totalling a loss of 0.02 AHBU.

Habitat Retained Post Development

- 4.3 Of the total Application Site area, 0.32ha is shown in the metric as being retained on site in its current condition post development. This comprises 0.1713ha of developed land; sealed surface, 0.004ha of ruderal / ephemeral, and 0.1425ha of urban trees.

Habitat Enhancement – Post Development

- 4.4 Post development enhancement will comprise 0.07ha (Rounded within metric), with 0.0616ha from modified grassland enhanced to other neutral grassland, 0.0182 into moderate condition and 0.0434 into poor condition. 0.012ha of mixed scrub will be enhanced to moderate condition.
- 4.5 Habitat enhancement is defined as being where an existing habitat is retained and changed, by adding or removing plant species, or changing the management to improve the condition and or type of habitat present. A summary of the proposed habitat enhancements on the Application Site is provided in Table 2 and shown in Figure 3.
- 4.6 Enhancement measures for the habitats remaining on the Application Site, will the follow the below recommendations:

Modified grassland to Other neutral grassland (Poor & Moderate condition)

- 4.7 The modified grassland on the Application Site is currently in Poor condition due to a lack of species variety and high levels of mowing and human disturbance. The centre of this area will be enhanced to Other Neutral Grassland by overseeding, reducing management to biannual conservation cutting and fencing to allow the sward to develop and a variety of species to flourish, allowing it to reach Moderate condition. The surrounding area of modified grassland will be enhanced to other neutral grassland in poor condition as it is more likely to encounter disturbance from the surrounding footpaths.

- 4.8 A mix such as Emorsgate EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture will be used, containing a variety of grass and forb species, as with the creation of this type of grassland. The standard time to target condition within the metric for this enhancement is 12 years.

Enhancement of Mixed scrub (Moderate condition)

- 4.9 This habitat receives poor score within the baseline assessment due to the presence of invasive species rhododendron, a lack of clearings, glades or rides within the scrub as well as no well-developed edge between the scrub and the adjacent modified grassland. The removal of the rhododendron within the mixed scrub will enhance the habitat to moderate condition.

Table 3. Habitats subject to Enhancement

Habitat (Landscape Design)	Area (ha)	Units	Habitat (Metric and UK Habitat Classification Category and Description)
Modified grassland (g4)	0.0616	Baseline units: 0.14 Units generated by enhancement: 0.28	Other neutral grassland (g3): A neutral grassland that does not meet the definition of either g3a or g3b AND that meets at least three of these four criteria: >20% cover of broadleaved herbs and sedges; >8 species per m ² (including forbs, grasses, sedges and rushes, and excluding bryophytes); ≥1 grass species that is not generally sown for intensive agricultural production (ie. Rye-grasses., Timothy Phleum pratense, Cock's-foot Dactylis glomerata, Meadow fescue Festuca pratensis) is at least abundant; Cover of Rye-grasses and White Clover where present, is <30%.
Mixed scrub (condition Poor) (h3h)	0.012	Baseline units: 0.05 Units generated by enhancement: 0.09	Mixed scrub (h3h): Dense scrub comprising a mixture of species without a single species dominant.

Habitat Creation Post Development

- 4.10 Three habitat types will be created post development on the Application Site as part of the post development layout as shown in Figure 2. comprising 0.02ha in total. 0.01ha of developed land; sealed surface will be created, 0.009ha of other neutral grassland and one small tree will be planted, accounting for 0.0041ha. The creation of these habitats will deliver 0.05 AHBU.

Table 4. Habitats Subject to Creation

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Units
Developed land; sealed surface	0.007	0.00
Urban tree	0.004	0.01
Other neutral grassland	0.009	0.03
TOTAL	0.02	0.05*

*Rounded in metric

Urban

- 4.11 The urban habitat type (Very low distinctiveness, no condition) to be created (generator plinth and surrounds) is 0.01ha of developed land sealed surface.

Urban trees

- 4.12 One small native tree of poor quality is to be planted providing 0.01 AHBU from 0.0041ha.
- 4.13 Post development, habitat creation is predicted to generate 0.05 AHBU, generated from the planting of an urban tree and the creation of 0.009ha of other neutral grassland. All habitat creation will be started within 2 years of construction starting the development is predicted to result in a 10.55% net gain in AHBU post development.

Hedgerow Creation Post Development

- 4.14 Hedgerow features will be created post development on site as part of the post development layout as shown in Figure 2. The features will total a length of 28m resulting in 0.05 HBU. The development is predicted to result in a 63.49% net gain in HBUs post development.

Table 5: Native hedgerow

Habitat Type	Length (m)	Units
Native hedgerow	0.025	0.05
TOTAL	0.025	0.05

Native hedgerow

- 4.15 Two native hedgerows in poor condition will be planted and assigned Low distinctiveness score.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 This is a preliminary assessment; a revised BNG assessment will be provided if required (e.g. due to a change to the timing of delivery, layout or soft landscape design), using detailed landscape plans, along with an implementation and management plan to fully detail the approach for ensuring that habitats will meet their target condition and for adaptive management to be undertaken where required.
- 5.2 Biodiversity Net Gain for development is a legal requirement, mandated in February 2024 for major developments and April 2024 for minor developments, when a minimum of 10% net gain will be required.
- 5.3 In summary, for the Site entire it is predicted that there will be a net gain of 0.22 AHBU (10.55%) and a net gain of 0.05 HBU (63.49%) therefore the development will comply with national and local planning targets.

6 References

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7 Appendices

Appendix 1: Biodiversity Net Gain Metric

Project Name: WS RH10798 Worth School Map Reference:

A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary

Total Net Unit Change

0.32

Total Net % Change

10.58%

Trading Rules Satisfied

Yes ✓

Existing area habitats					Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline
Ref	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance		Total habitat units
1	Urban	Developed land, sealed surface	No	0.1713	V Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Compensation Not Required	0.00
2	Sparsely vegetated land	Ruderal/Ephemeral	No	0.004	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.01
3	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	No	0.012	Medium	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required ≥	0.05
4	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0499	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.10
6	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.1018	Medium	Good	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required ≥	1.34
8	Heathland and shrub	Shrub/dendron scrub	No	0.009	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.02
7	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0182	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	0.04
8	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0407	Medium	Good	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required ≥	0.49
9									
10									
11									
12									
Total habitat area				0.41					8.04
Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)				0.39					

M² to hectares conversion tool:

Select a unit:

Hectares

M²

						Comments			
Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area habitat lost	Units lost	Beepole compensation agreed for losses of VEDM or Irreplaceable habitat	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
0.1713		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		Parcel 1,2 & 3		
0.004		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		Parcel 4		
	0.012	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00		Parcel 5 & 6		
	0.0434	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.01		Parcel 7		
0.1018		1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00				
		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02				
	0.0182	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00				
0.0407		0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00				
0.32	0.07	1.84	0.17	0.08	0.03				
Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees, green walls and intertidal hard structures)				0.08					

Project Name: WS RH10798 Worth School Map Reference:

A-2 On-Site Habitat Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary

Total Net Unit Change

0.23

Total Net % Change

10.55%

Trading Rules Satisfied

Yes ✓

Area Check

Area Acceptable ✓

Ref	Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Post intervention habitats				Habitat units delivered	Comments		
				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1													
2	Urban	Developed land, sealed surface	0.007	V.Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00			
3	Individual trees	Urban tree	0.0041	Medium	Poor	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	10	Low	0.01			
4	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.009	Medium	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	2	Low	0.03			
5													
6													
7													
8													
		Total habitat area	0.02							0.06			

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structures)

0.02

M² to hectares conversion tool:

Select a unit

Hectares M²

Project Name: WS RH10798 Worth School

Map Reference:

B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.08
Total Net % Change	83.48%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

Existing hedgerow habitats				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline
Ref	Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance		Total hedgerow units
1	1	Native hedgerow	0.006	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.02
2	2	Native hedgerow	0.013	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.05
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
0.08				0.08				

						Comments		
Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
0.006		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0.013		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Project Name: WS RH10798 Worth School Map Reference:
B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.06
Total Net % Change	63.46%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

		Proposed habitats		Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty risk multipliers	Hedge units delivered	Comments		
Ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of creation		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1		Native hedgerow	0.025	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.05			
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
			0.03							0.06			