

# Partnership funding: Supporting guidance for Outcome Measure 4

Published: 17/04/2020

**This guidance relates to the partnership funding calculator 2020 and supports the partnership funding calculator guidance for outcome measure 4 (OM4) – environmental improvements.**

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## 1 Introduction to outcome measure 4 (OM4)

OM4 supports flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) projects that reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion in ways that provide additional environmental benefits. It is for projects that contribute to long-term community

resilience to flood risk and coastal change, and adapting to and mitigating for climate change.

Qualifying packages of measures under OM4 support wider Defra policies, including the [25 Year Environment Plan](#) and the draft [FCERM strategy](#) (2020). Environmental outcomes should be integrated into, or linked with, FCERM measures, and create opportunities to work with partners to achieve wider environmental benefits.

Good project design should first be used to avoid or mitigate any impacts and to provide the best solutions that address multiple outcomes. Examples include incorporating wildlife habitats and natural processes within the design of a project, designing the project to ensure low maintenance requirements that can incorporate additional benefits (for example, supporting flowers and grasses that sustain pollinators).

The aim of OM4 is for flood risk projects that comprise a package of measures to reduce flood risk and provide additional environmental benefits. The package of measures could include engineering work, additional ecological benefits and/or enhancements to natural habitats that may also bring about natural flood management.

## 2 Qualifying rules for OM4

The environmental benefits qualifying under OM4 should be:

- an integrated part of the proposed package of FCERM measures
- a good opportunity to achieve wider Defra outcomes, either by using project resources efficiently or enabling opportunities through partnership with others

The qualifying environmental benefits should not:

- be used to subsidise risk management measures under OM1, OM2 and OM3 where the costs of those measures are greater than the benefits they provide without the OM4 benefits being included
- be a disproportionate part of the overall qualifying benefits for the project
- be used to fund necessary environmental compensation for environmental losses caused or required by the project

## 3 Environmental outcomes captured in OM4

The following outcomes are eligible for funding through OM4:

- Outcome measure 4a (OM4A): Hectares of habitats created or enhanced
- Outcome measure 4b (OM4B): Kilometres of river enhanced

Where a project is expected to bring about significant environmental outcomes that cannot be measured by either OM4A or OM4B, the benefits may be

assessed and included in outcome measure 1a (overall economic benefits) of the partnership funding calculator.

### 3.1 OM4A – Hectares of habitat created/ enhanced

The habitats captured under OM4 are:

- intertidal wetlands
- woodlands
- wet woodlands
- wetlands and wet grasslands
- grassland
- heathland
- ponds and lakes
- arable land

Table 1 gives descriptions of these habitats.

Where a FCERM project needs to assess biodiversity net gain (BNG), you must complete the biodiversity metric<sup>1</sup>. This will demonstrate that the project will achieve biodiversity net gain to the required standard. Biodiversity net gain is where the natural environment is in a measurably better state than it was before the project.

Appendix 1 gives a list of the biodiversity metric habitat types and sub-habitat types most commonly associated with the broad habitat categories used in this document. You can use this list to understand how the habitats defined in OM4 align with the habitats in the biodiversity metric.

### 3.2 OM4B – Kilometres of river enhanced

OM4B is for projects that improve the physical features and natural processes of watercourses above the current baseline. OM4B includes creating new watercourses where these work with natural processes and improve the habitat for wildlife.

OM4B is for the total of:

- the comprehensive restoration of natural processes, habitats and the removal of physical modifications (includes creating channels with minor physical modifications that do not inhibit natural river processes)

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● <sup>1</sup> The Biodiversity Metric is the tool that must be used to demonstrate that the required level of biodiversity gain has been achieved by a proposed development.

- the partial restoration of natural processes, habitats and the partial removal of physical modifications (includes creating channels with some physical modifications and partial functioning of natural processes)
- a single major physical or habitat enhancement (for example, bank reprofiling to naturalise the banks or opening up fish passage)

## 4 Physically quantifying environment outcomes eligible for OM4

Both OM4A and OM4B capture enhancements in natural capital. The enhancements are measured by comparing the flow of ecosystem services the scheme provides when compared against 'the baseline'. For the purposes of OM4, the baseline is the current habitat condition.

### 4.1 OM4A – Hectares of habitat created/enhanced

Payments under OM4A are available for either creating new habitat or for an improvement in the condition of the habitat. OM4A can capture a change between 3 different categories of habitat condition:

- poor
- moderate
- good

Determining habitat condition pre and post scheme will require some judgement. Project teams should refer to the following information when making a judgement, and draw on expert ecological advice.

Table 1 provides a brief description of each condition class for each habitat. You can find more information on habitat condition indicators in the [Biodiversity Metric Technical Supplement](#).

Project teams must include the 'before' and 'after' habitat type and condition at the end of the duration of benefits period in the partnership funding calculator. The calculator will subtract the value of the 'before' condition from the value of the 'after' condition to give an estimate of the enhanced benefit.

The habitat types do not need to be the same in the 'before' and 'after' condition. The partnership funding calculator will give the value of the net change in the benefits from the changes to habitats/condition.

You need to show the justification for the area of habitat created/enhanced as presented in the partnership funding calculator in supporting documents, such as environmental impact assessments, ecological reports or the outcomes of the biodiversity metric. You will also need to provide a statement in the business case on how the habitat will be created or improved and how it will be managed to meet the condition over the duration of benefits period.

### **Example 1 – Step 1**

The project is changing 5 hectares of amenity grassland with few species into a managed wetland.

Partnership funding calculator OM4A:

- Before project: 5 hectares 'poor' condition 'grassland'
- After project: 5 hectares 'moderate' condition 'wetland'

Evidence in the business case could include confirmation that the species used in creating the wetland are appropriate for the conditions on the site, and a management agreement for maintaining and/or monitoring the wetland to ensure the habitat develops as intended.

**Table 1 – Description of habitat type and condition**

Habitat category	Description of habitat	Habitat condition description		
		Poor	Moderate	Good
<b>Intertidal habitats</b>	These habitats are found between the high and low tide marks. The habitats most commonly associated with FCERM works are salt marshes and mud flats.	Habitat shows signs of damaging management or use (for example, drainage, inappropriate grazing), pollution or obvious and damaging erosion. Few of the species expected for the type of habitat are present.	<p>Natural processes will support the habitat being created or enhanced.</p> <p>Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) generally appropriate for the site, but some minor issues are present.</p> <p>Habitat shows signs of physical damage, but its structure is still considered robust and will recover if natural processes are established.</p> <p>For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site and evidence is provided that the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>Natural processes are optimal for the type of habitat. Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) and the conditions to maintain the habitat are in place, and evidence is provided that this will continue for at least the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For existing habitats, most of the expected species are found on the site and evidence is provided that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the habitat will establish or recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>

			For new habitats, there is evidence that the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.	
<b>Woodlands and wet woodlands</b>	<p>Vegetation dominated by trees more than 5 m high when mature, which forms a distinct, although sometimes open, canopy (areas of trees with a canopy greater than 20%). This includes felled, young or newly planted woodland.</p> <p>For wet woodland trees are typified by trees associated with wet soils such as alder, birch and willow.</p> <p>There is no minimum size for areas of trees that have the definite characteristics and feel of a woodland and are managed as woodland.</p>	Signs of damaging management (damaged trees, excessive poaching or grazing impacts), high proportion of non-native species and few of the species you would expect to see in the woodland type.	<p>Management regime generally suitable for the site (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat), but a few minor issues may be evident. Trees are of similar age and height structure throughout the woodland. Some standing or fallen deadwood is present.</p> <p>For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site, and evidence is provided that the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being planted are appropriate for the habitat and will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) is optimal for the type of habitat and will continue for at least the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For existing habitats, most of the expected species are found on the site and a diverse age structure is present or there is evidence that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being planted are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish or recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>
<b>Wetlands and wet grassland</b>	Wetlands and wet grassland habitats include, flood plain	Site shows signs of damaging management, low water levels (drying out or inappropriate drainage) or poor water	Management regime generally suitable for the site (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat), with no obvious/known	Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) is optimal for the type of habitat and will continue for at least the

<p><b>Wetlands and wet grassland (continued)</b></p>	<p>wetland mosaics, reedbeds and bogs.</p> <p>They are found on flood plains, on the fringes of open water, in valleys, in basin-like depressions, and also around springs and flushes. Often have peat soils present (in either wet, dry or drained state and of any depth).</p> <p>Water regimes may be where the soil is waterlogged, with the water table close to or above the surface for most of the year or where periodic surface water flooding results in a distinctive wet grassland habitat or mosaic.</p>	<p>quality. Few of the species you would expect to see in the habitat type present.</p>	<p>sources of pollution. Water levels vary within expected ranges for the type of habitat.</p> <p>For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site, and evidence is provided that the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>benefits period. Water quality and quantity is optimal for the type of habitat.</p> <p>For existing habitats, most of the expected species are found on the site, and there is evidence that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>
<p><b>Grassland</b></p>	<p>Land under permanent natural or semi-natural grassland, dominated by grassland species with very little (if any) dwarf shrub, wetland or</p>	<p>Habitat not managed for biodiversity, low number of the species you would expect to see in the particular type of grassland. Includes habitats</p>	<p>Habitat in some form of management, but not optimal for the type of grassland.</p> <p>For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site, and evidence is provided that</p>	<p>Species-rich grassland of all priority habitat types with appropriate management and most of the expected species found, and there is evidence that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>



<p><b>Grassland (continued)</b></p>	<p>wooded species within the sward.</p> <p>Grassland habitats include lowland and upland grasslands and meadows.</p>	<p>managed mainly for amenity purposes.</p>	<p>the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>Total cover of wildflowers and sedges less than 30%, excluding white clover, creeping buttercup and injurious weeds.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>Wildflower and sedges above 30%, excluding white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and injurious weeds.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish or recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>
<p><b>Heathlands</b></p>	<p>Heathland with at least 25% cover of heathers and other dwarf shrubs, or previously heathland in a degraded state below this.</p> <p>Species typically comprises heathers, gorses, fine grasses, wildflowers, mosses and lichens in a complex mosaic.</p>	<p>Shows signs of damaging management that is affecting the habitat. This can be physical damage to the vegetation and includes activities such as excessive poaching, damage from using or storing machinery, burning sensitive areas or unmanaged/excessive public access activities. Includes areas where the heather and dwarf shrub cover is below 25%, but still frequent through the area (fragmented heathland).</p>	<p>Management regime is generally suitable (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat). For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site, and evidence is provided that the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) is optimal for the type of habitat and will continue for at least the benefits period. Most of the expected species are found on the site. Cover of trees and scrub less than 15%, injurious weed cover less than 5%.</p> <p>For existing habitats, there is evidence that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the</p>

	Habitat covers the full altitudinal range of heathlands.			habitat will establish or recover within the benefits period of the project.
<b>Ponds and lakes</b>	<p>Lakes generally cover water bodies over 2 ha in area. Expert judgement should be used to decide if a water body between 1 and 2 ha area is described as a pond or as a lake.</p> <p>Ponds generally cover all water bodies up to 1 ha in area. They include sunny or shaded and temporary or permanent ponds at any stage of succession, from newly created ponds to ones that are completely overgrown.</p> <p>They also include scrapes and other temporary ponds, which may be dry at certain times of the year.</p>	<p>Shows signs of damaging management that is affecting the habitat. Water quality is poor (indicated by things like algal blooms and scums, and obvious sources of pollution). Few of the species you would expect to see in the type of pond or lake are present. Unmanaged invasive weeds are present.</p>	<p>Management regime generally appropriate for the site (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat), with no obvious/known sources of pollution. Water levels vary within expected ranges for the type of habitat.</p> <p>For existing habitats, some but not all of the expected species are found on the site, and evidence is provided that the habitat will continue to recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish within the benefits period of the project.</p>	<p>Management regime (includes no management where appropriate for the habitat) is optimal for the type of habitat and will continue for the benefits period. Water quality and quantity is optimal for the type of habitat.</p> <p>For existing habitats, there is evidence that the habitat will recover within the benefits period of the project.</p> <p>For new habitats, there is evidence that the species being introduced are appropriate for the habitat and the habitat will establish or recover within the benefits period of the project.</p>

<b>Arable land*</b>	Land under cultivation, includes temporary grass leys.	Intensively managed, cropped annually, few field margins or semi-natural areas.	Cropped annually with moderate levels of field margins and semi natural areas.	Extensively managed, cropped annually with high levels of field margins.
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Arable land\*: Environmental outcomes should not be used to contribute towards creating arable land. When considering enhancement, care must be taken to ensure that there will be no cross subsidy or potential double funding with other schemes or programmes of work, for example agri-environment schemes.

Habitat condition relates to the ecological condition of the land, not the food production condition.

## 4.2 OM4B – Kilometres of river enhanced

OM4B is for projects that enhance the habitats, physical features and natural functioning of watercourses. OM4B includes creating new lengths of watercourses where these work with natural processes and enhance habitat for wildlife.

Enhancements could include removing or significantly altering existing physical modifications/river engineering structures that restrict the natural functioning of the river corridor and river restoration works.

OM4b is expressed in kilometres for the length of watercourse created/enhanced in one of 3 categories:

- comprehensive restoration of natural processes, habitats and removal of physical modifications
- partial restoration of natural processes, habitats and partial removal of physical modifications
- a single major physical or habitat enhancement

Table 2 gives a description of each category.

Determining river condition pre and post scheme will require some judgement. Project teams should refer to this information when making a judgement, and draw on expert ecological and/or geomorphological advice.

**Table 2 – OM4B Categories of watercourse enhancement**

Category	Description
<p><b>Comprehensive restoration of natural processes, habitats and removal of physical modifications (includes creating new channels with minor physical modifications that do not inhibit natural river processes)</b></p>	<p>Comprehensive restoration is achieved where habitats are enhanced and all physical modifications (including river engineering structures), which restrict the natural functioning of the river corridor have been removed apart from minor modifications (for example, small outfalls). The modifications do not limit biodiversity or natural river processes: the ability for physical habitat features to form and evolve.</p> <p>A scheme that includes newly cut channels can be considered a comprehensive restoration if reinstating the natural channel planform, for example re-meandering a previously straightened section.</p>
<p><b>Partial restoration of natural processes, habitats and partial removal of physical modifications (includes creating new channels with some physical modifications and partial functioning of natural processes)</b></p>	<p>A partial restoration of the river channel has been achieved where habitats are enhanced and some of the physical modifications or engineering structures have been removed, altered or minimised to enable partial natural functioning of the river.</p> <p>Natural processes are reinstated to some degree and some physical habitat features are able to form and evolve, but are limited by the ongoing presence of physical modification and/or structures. This can include newly cut channels in which the ‘channel form’ (due to its main use or another pressure) is not natural, but the design enables some degree of natural river processes to operate and physical habitat features to form.</p>
<p><b>A single major physical or habitat enhancement</b></p>	<p>In this category only one physical pressure is improved by the project, for example by reinstating natural banks or improving fish passage by removing or modifying structures,</p> <p>Wherever possible, weir modification should provide additional benefits and help restore natural processes. For example, reducing weir heights benefits river processes by lowering artificially raised water levels and reducing the length of channel affected by the ponding effect of the weir.</p> <p>For fish passage, OM4 benefits may be claimed for the distance to the next physical barrier. Where distances are large, you will need to make a judgement on the length of qualifying benefits.</p>

### **Example 2 - Step 1**

An FCERM scheme will enhance 0.5 km of straight, uniform watercourse by creating some natural features and habitats. It will remove concrete reinforced banks and a weir limiting fish passage, opening up 5 km of the river to fish passage. Natural processes will be reinstated to some degree, but are limited by the ongoing presence of physical modification and/or structures up and downstream of the site.

Partnership funding calculator OM4B:

- partial restoration of +0.5 km of river habitat
- opening up of the river to fish passage for 4.5 km

## **5 Valuing environmental outcomes under OM4A and OM4B**

The amount of FCERM GiA funding eligible under OM4 is determined by the net change in present value benefits provided by the hectares of habitat created/enhanced or kilometres of river enhanced/created, as measured by OM4A and OM4B respectively.

The partnership funding calculator has predefined monetary values to apply to OM4A and OM4B and captures the economic value of environmental features using the following units:

- OM4A: £/hectare/year
- OM4B: £/kilometre/year

### **5.1 OM4a – Predefined £/hectare/year values**

We have calculated the values for environmental benefits for habitats delivered through OM4A using transfer values from ecosystem service valuation studies. These are presented in Table 3.

These values capture the different levels of ecosystem services that different habitat types and conditions provide. The ecosystem services captured in the predefined OM4a values reflect those services that the habitat typically provides.

**Table 3 – Predefined OM4A values for habitats (2018 prices/ha/year)**

Habitat	Poor	Moderate	Good
Intertidal habitat	£ 1,860	£ 6,410	£ 10,970
Woodland	£ 1,100	£ 3,440	£ 6,450
Wet woodland	£ 1,100	£ 3,440	£ 6,450
Wetlands/wet grassland	£ 670	£ 2,040	£ 3,410
Grassland	£ 60	£ 110	£ 490
Heathland	£ 90	£ 1,400	£ 2,720
Pond/lakes	£ 670	£ 2,040	£ 3,410
Arable	£ 30	£ 50	£ 60

These ecosystems services include:

- provision of clean water
- provision of food (foraging only)
- provision of fuel/timber/resources
- climate regulation (through carbon sequestration)
- air quality regulation
- water quality regulation
- assets for recreational activity
- provision of aesthetic values
- inspiration for culture, art and design
- provision of habitat promoting biodiversity

This list does not include regulating water (flood benefits). This is provided by some habitats (for example, intertidal habitats, well managed arable land) but is not captured in OM4A. This is because the partnership funding calculator should be able to capture these benefits in outcome measure 1, outcome measure 2 and outcome measure 3. Where habitat created/enhanced as part of the scheme has measurable flood risk management benefits, you should claim these in either outcome measure 1, 2 or 3.

For arable land, the transfer values shown above exclude the value of food production. These are likely to have been captured in outcome measure 1.

### Example 1 – Step 2

A change in the condition of 5 hectares of ‘poor’ quality grassland to a ‘moderate’ quality wetland will result in the following change in annual benefits (at 2018 prices):

- the habitat enhancements result in a change in benefits from £60/hectare/year to £2,040 /hectare/year, that is an increase in value of £1,980/year (2018 prices)

## 5.2 OM4B – Predefined £/kilometre/year values

Physically quantifying enhancements to river habitats already captures the ‘net’ change. In other words, comprehensive restoration implies that the project will improve the conditions for aquatic plants, fish, invertebrates and the geomorphology when compared against the baseline. The monetary valuation needs to be based on values that capture the marginal benefits of enhancements.

For OM4B, the £/kilometre/year of benefits generated by river enhancement are based on the monetary values calculated in a study to support the second round of the river basin management plans in England, ‘The benefits of Water Framework Directive programmes of measures in England and Wales’ (2010) (also known as the National Water Benefits Survey (NWEBS)). Table 4 shows the values taken from this study for each OM4b category.

**Table 4 – Predefined OM4b values for river restoration (£ 2018 prices/kilometre/year)**

OM4b categories	(£ /km/yr)
Comprehensive restoration of natural processes, habitats and removal of physical modifications	£13,200
Partial restoration of natural processes, habitats and partial removal of physical modifications	£6,600
A single major physical or habitat enhancement	£3,300



### Example 2 – Step 2

The 'partial restoration' of 0.5 km of river habitat and opening up 5 km of river to fish passage would generate the following annual benefits under OM4B:

- £6,600 \* 0.5 = £3,300 per year (2018 prices) partial restoration
- £3,300 \* 4.5 = £14,850 per year (2018 prices) opening up fish passage

## 5.3 Calculating present value benefits for environmental outcomes

The annual benefit values outlined in Tables 3 and 4 are aggregated across the appraisal period to calculate present value benefits (PVb) provided by OM4A and OM4B. The partnership funding calculator will calculate the PVb based on HM Treasury recommended discount rates.

The duration of the environmental benefits is taken to be the same as the duration of the flood benefits for the project. You should already have entered the appraisal period into the partnership funding calculator. Once you have done this, the PVb will be automatically calculated.

### Example 1 – Step 3

A 5 hectare change from grassland to wetland would generate:

- **OM4A:** £244,456 present value benefit for habitat restoration (2018 prices)

### Example 2 – Step 3

A 0.5 km of river restoration and 4.5km of opening up the river to fish passage, over a 50 year appraisal period, would generate:

- **OM4B:** £448,170 present value benefit for river restoration and fish passage (2018 prices)

## 5.4 Exceptional environmental outcome benefits

A project claiming funding under OM4A and OM4B can only apply the generic values built into the partnership funding calculator as presented in Tables 3 and 4. This is to ensure consistency across projects and improve efficiency by reducing the need for bespoke studies to calculate the value of these net changes.

Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that a project provides greater enhancements to the environment than those included in the predefined monetary values for OM4A and OM4B, you should include the higher level of benefits under outcome 1

## 6 Payment for environmental outcomes

The payment for environmental outcomes is based on the PVb of ecosystem services provided. The payment rate for environmental improvements is 20p for every £1 of qualifying benefits for the habitats identified in OM4A and OM4B.

### Example 1 - Step 4

A 5 hectare change in grassland to wetland would generate:

- **OM4A:** £244,456 present value benefit for habitat restoration (2018 prices) \* 0.2 = £48,891 (2018 prices)

### Example 2 – Step 4

A 0.5 km of river restoration and 4.5 river opened up to fish passage, over a 50 year appraisal period, would generate:

- **OM4b:** £448,170 present value benefit for river restoration (2018 prices) \* 0.2 = £89,634 (2018 prices)

If you have questions about this guidance, please email [FCERM\\_investment@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:FCERM_investment@environment-agency.gov.uk)

## Appendix 1 OM4a broad habitat types with example sub-habitats

The habitats below represent the habitats we anticipate will be the most commonly encountered during flood risk management works.

The information below aligns the OM4 broad habitat categories with those in the biodiversity metric V2 to make it easy to compare the metric and the OM4 habitat categories. The sub-habitats are named, using the habitat UK labels.

This is not a definitive list. For further guidance on the types of habitats that qualify under OM4, see the [Biodiversity Metric Technical Supplement](#) list of habitats for the categories below.

### OM4a category - Intertidal

- Intertidal - Mudflats
- Intertidal - Salt marsh

### OM4a category - Woodland (woodland and forest in the biodiversity metric V2)

- Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland
- Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands
- Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland
- Woodland and forest - Other Scots pine woodland
- Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved
- Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed
- Woodland and forest - Other woodland; young trees planted
- Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods
- Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods
- Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood
- Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland

### OM4a category – Wet woodland

- Woodland and forest - Wet woodland

### OM4a category – Wetlands and wet grasslands

- Wetland - Blanket bog
- Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates
- Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)
- Wetland - Lowland raised bog
- Wetland – Oceanic valley mire
- Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic

- Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures
- Wetland - Reedbeds
- Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs
- **OM4a Category - Grassland**
- Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland
- Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland
- Grassland - Lowland meadows
- Grassland - Modified grassland
- Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland
- Grassland - Other neutral grassland
- Grassland - Tall herb communities
- Grassland - Upland acid grassland
- Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland
- Grassland - Upland hay meadows

#### **OM4a category – Heathland**

- Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland
- Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub
- Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland

#### **OM4a category – Ponds and lakes**

- Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies
- Lakes - Ditches
- Lakes - High alkalinity lakes
- Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes
- Lakes - Marl lakes
- Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes
- Lakes - Peat lakes
- Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)
- Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)

#### **OM4a category – Arable (cropland in the biodiversity metric V2)**

- Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually
- Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix
- Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar
- Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky
- Cropland - Cereal crops
- Cropland - Cereal crops other
- Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble
- Cropland - Horticulture
- Cropland - Non-cereal crops