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Ecological Consultants
Environmental and Rural Chartered Surveyors

Biodiversity Net Gain

Hawkshaw Farm, Longsight Road, Clayton-le-Dale, BB2 7JA

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ACCURACY OF REPORT

This report has been compiled based on the methodology as detailed and the professional experience of the surveyor. Whilst the report reflects the situation found as accurately as possible, all of the protected species this survey covers are wild and can move freely from site to site. Their presence or absence detailed in this report does not entirely preclude the possibility of a different past, current or future use of the site surveyed.

We would ask all clients acting upon the contents of this report to show due diligence when undertaking work on their site and/or in their interaction with protected species. If protected species are found during a work programme, and continuing the work programme could result in their disturbance, injury or death, either directly or indirectly an offence may be committed.

If in doubt, stop work and seek further professional advice.

Quality and Environmental Assurance

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Author	Bradley Foster	Date	10/02/2025
Checked by	Andrew Gardner	Date	10/02/2025
Report Version	1		
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Report Reference	9582		

Contents

Planning Portal Questions

Please provide the date the onsite pre-development biodiversity value was calculated (this should be either the date of the application, or an earlier proposed date)	**30/01/2025**	
If an earlier date, to the date of the planning application, has been used, please provide details why this date has been used.	**Site conditions have not changed between date of assessment and planning submission**	
When was the version of the biodiversity metric published?	**Statutory Metric 1.0.3**	
Please provide the pre-development biodiversity value of onsite habitats on the date of calculation	**1.24**	**Habitat Units**
	-	**Linear Units**
	-	**Watercourse Units**
Please provide the reference or supporting document/plan names for the: i. Biodiversity metric calculation ii. Onsite irreplaceable habitats (if applicable) iii. Onsite habitats existing on the date of the application for planning permission (if applicable)	**Statutory Biodiversity Metric- Hawkshaw Farm, Clayton-le-Dale**	
	N/A	
	Biodiversity Net Gain- Hawkshaw Farm, Clayton-le-Dale	
Do you believe that, if the development is granted permission, the general Biodiversity Gain Condition (as set out in Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)) would apply?	**Yes**	
Has there been any loss (or degradation) of any onsite habitat(s), resulting from activities carried out before the date of the onsite pre-development biodiversity value was calculated. Either: - On or after 30 January 2020 which were not in accordance with a planning permission; or - On or after 25 August 2023 which were in accordance with a planning permission?	**No**	
Does the development site have irreplaceable habitats (corresponding to the descriptions in column 1 of [Schedule to the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations (2023)) which are: i. On land to which the application relates; and	**No**	

ii.	Exist on the date of the application for planning permission (or an earlier agreed date)	

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this Report

Envirotech were requested to carry out a biodiversity assessment of land at Hawkshaw Farm Park, Longsight Road, Clayton le Dale, BB2 7JA. The aim was for an ecologist with botanical expertise to carry out a site visit to map the habitat types present at the site in order to establish the biodiversity baseline.

It is proposed an existing car park is extended.

Each habitat type was mapped using the standard habitat mapping convention using UK Habitat Classification V2 (Butcher et al., 2023) for the purposes of using the Defra metric.

Using the findings of the baseline surveys, pre-construction ecology was measured against proposed habitat changes arising from future ecological enhancements based on an Illustrative Site Plan (post-construction) provided by the client.

This report presents the results of this desk-based study to assess net change in biodiversity 'units' in connection with the removal of habitats for the proposed development at the site.

Ecological Context

The site is 0.64ha, comprising an open sileage field to the frontage of Hawkshaw Farm (Mrs Dowson's Farm Park).

Figure 1a shows an orthomosaic map of the site, grid reference SD 65499 32325.

Figure 1b shows an aerial view of the site (looking north-east).

Red Line Boundary

Figure 1a

Orthomosaic Map

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Figure 1b- *Aerial view of the site (looking north-east)*

Policy context

The primary aims of Biodiversity Net Gain are to secure a measurable improvement in habitat for biodiversity, to minimise biodiversity losses and to help to restore ecological networks whilst streamlining development processes.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) makes provisions for the delivery of biodiversity net gain. Additionally, there is a 10% net gain requirement in the Environment Bill.

METHODS

Introduction

The statutory biodiversity metric is designed to quantify biodiversity to inform and improve planning, design, land management and decision-making (Natural England, 2024).

This study has been carried out as a desk-based exercise, using the results of field surveys carried out at the site by Envirotech and an Illustrative Site Plan provided by the client.

Biodiversity Assessment Methods

To calculate biodiversity units for the site and assess any changes arising from the proposed development this study uses methods set out the latest Statutory Biodiversity Metric user guide (Natural England, 2024).

The biodiversity metric uses three core measurements:

- Habitat area
- Length of linear terrestrial habitats
- Length of linear aquatic habitats.

Consequently, a site can have three biodiversity unit values, which are assessed using the same metric, but cannot be summed together.

Habitat area is multiplied by several factors that indicate its quality: distinctiveness, condition, strategic location and connectivity, and this gives its biodiversity unit value. This can be used for existing and future created habitats. In addition, when habitats are to be enhanced or newly-created, the risk of failure is accounted for by applying multipliers for risk factors (difficulty, time to target condition, and off-site risk).

Habitat Distinctiveness

Habitats are classified using the UK habitat classification V2 system (Butcher et al., 2023).

The metric pre-assigns each habitat type to a distinctiveness band according to its distinguishing features, i.e. species richness, rarity (at local, regional, national and international scales), and the degree to which it supports species rarely found in other habitats. On rare occasions, the habitat distinctiveness of a habitat can be altered up or down from the preassigned value. Any

alterations must then be fully explained using evidence relevant to the site, e.g. an increase in distinctiveness because of rare flora or fauna or a decrease in distinctiveness because of significant damage to the habitat.

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition measures the varying quality of similar habitats against what is perceived to be their optimal state. The statutory biodiversity metric technical supplement (Natural England, 2023) contains condition sheets for all habitats to which the metric can apply. The condition sheets contain a habitat description, contextual information to aid the assessment, and the assessment criteria. The criteria describe what components need to be present for a habitat to be in good, moderate or poor condition.

Strategic Location

Strategic location - sometimes called 'strategic significance' – works at a landscape scale, allowing additional value to be added to habitats in 'priority' or 'biodiversity target areas'. They include statutory and non-statutory sites and other areas with biodiversity value or potential, and they are mainly identified from local plans and objectives. If a habitat is within such a target area, a multiplier is applied to increase its value.

Difficulty of Creation and Restoration

The risks associated with creating new or enhancing existing habitats, are known as difficulty factors; for example, where habitats fail to establish owing to natural changes in local conditions, incorrect management or for unknown reasons. The statutory biodiversity metric contains default values for each habitat based on the average difficulty of creating or enhancing a habitat. Occasionally, under exceptional circumstances, these can be modified, but any deviation from the default value must be fully justified.

Time to Target Condition

There is often a lag between a habitat being removed and the new compensation habitats achieving their target condition. This gives reduced biodiversity value for a time. The statutory biodiversity metric preassigns the time to target condition based on good practice and typical conditions, and assigns a multiplier based on the number of years required to achieve it.

Using bespoke techniques under unique conditions, or creating compensation habitats prior to impacts taking place, the time to target condition can be adjusted. Any changes must again be fully justified.

Off-site Risk

Sometimes it is not possible to compensate adequately for loss of biodiversity within the site boundary, so off-site compensation is required. If the off-site compensation is a significant distance from the development site, then there will be a local loss of biodiversity and a multiplier is applied to any off-site compensation.

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Baseline:

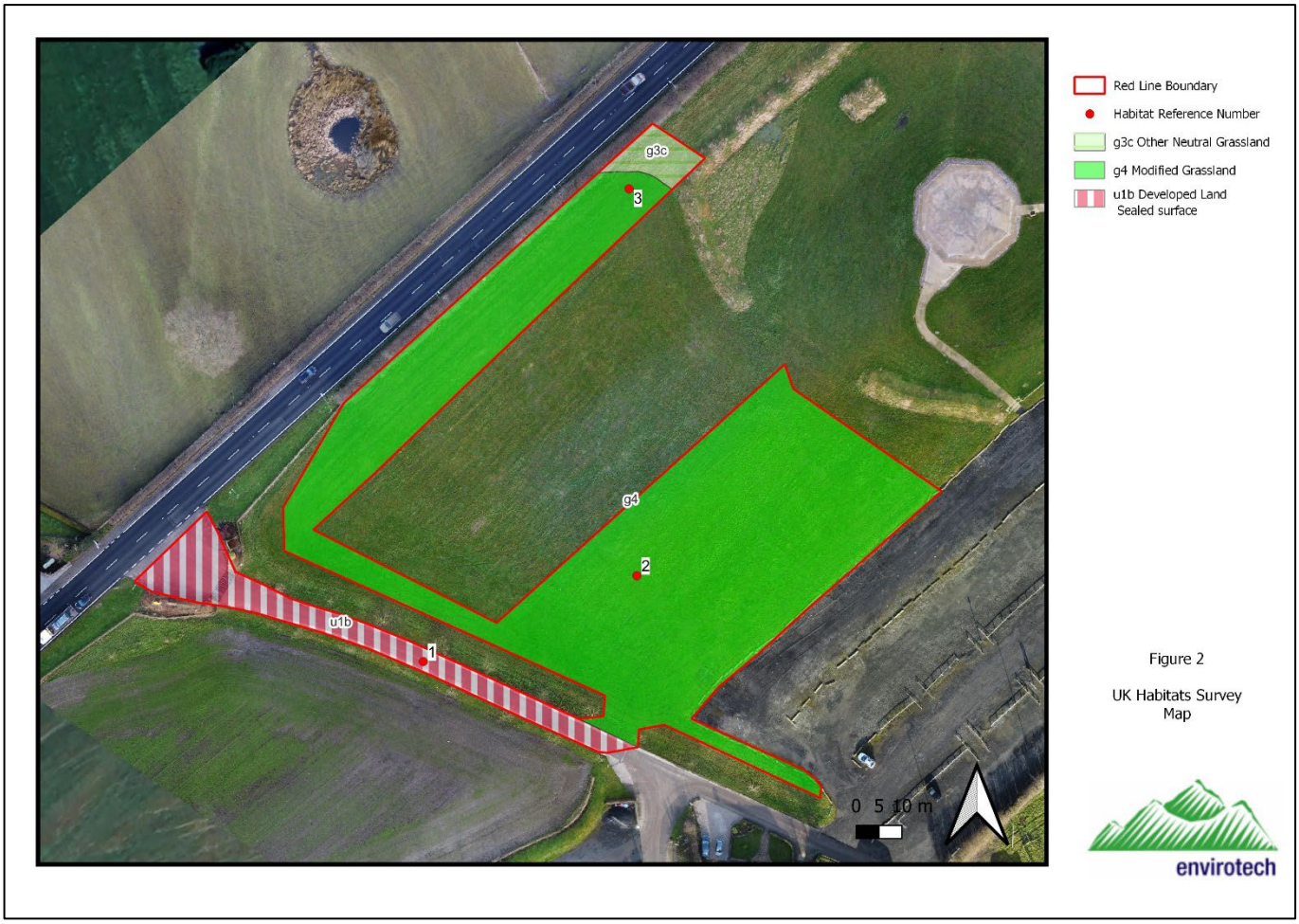
The sites baseline BNG value was calculated using the Statutory BNG metric and UKHabs v2 methodology. This is shown in Figure 2 below.

The baseline value for the site is as at 30/01/2025. This is the date that our assessment was undertaken. We consider there will have been no substantive changes to habitat condition at the time of the planning application being made.

We are not aware of any habitat features which have been purposefully degraded after 30th January 2020.

We consider planning permission, if granted, would be subject to the biodiversity gain condition

The type, area and distinctiveness values are shown on Table 1.



Habitat Parcel	Habitat	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Notes
1	Developed land; sealed surface	0.0727	V.Low	Tarmac access road. Lines of Lime and Horse Chestnut trees site beyond the redline to the north and east.
2	Modified grassland	0.556	Low	Short, uniform sileage field dominated by Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne)* (D), Timothy-grass *(Phleum pratense)* (D), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) (A), Broadleaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) (O), Hairy Bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*) (R) and Common Mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*) (O).
3	Other neutral grassland	0.0155	Medium	Fringe of rough grassland with Cocksfoot *(Dactylis glomerata)* (D) and False oat grass *(Arrhenatherum elatius)* (D). The grassland covers a bund screening the adjacent wedding area/venue.

Table 1- *Habitat, Area and Distinctiveness Values*

Avoidance: the first step of the mitigation hierarchy comprises measures taken to avoid creating impacts from the outset, such as careful spatial placement of infrastructure, or timing construction sensitively to avoid or disturbance. Examples include the placement of roads outside of rare habitats or key species' breeding grounds, or timing of seismic operations when aggregations of whales are not present. Avoidance is often the easiest, cheapest and most effective way of reducing potential negative impacts, but it requires biodiversity to be considered in the early stages of a project.

There are no irreplaceable habitats on the site

There are no High or Very High distinctiveness habitats on the site

There is a single medium distinctiveness habitat on the site, this being the 'other neutral grassland' (all of which will be retained).

All remaining habitats are of a low or very low distinctiveness.

Minimisation: these are measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided. Effective minimisation can eliminate some negative impacts, such as measures to reduce noise and pollution, designing powerlines to reduce the likelihood of bird electrocutions, or building wildlife crossings on roads.

Rehabilitation/restoration: The aim of this step is to improve degraded or removed ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to the original ecosystem that was present before impacts, whereas rehabilitation only aims to restore basic ecological functions and/or ecosystem services – such as through planting trees to stabilise bare soil. Rehabilitation and restoration are frequently needed towards the end of a project's life cycle but may be possible in some areas during operation.

New native tree planting will be undertaken. Grassland will be enhanced along the north-west of the site boundary.

Collectively, avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation/restoration serve to reduce, as far as possible, the residual impacts that a project has on biodiversity. Typically, however, even after their effective application, additional steps will be required to achieve no overall negative impact or a net gain for biodiversity.

Offset: offsetting aims to compensate for any residual, adverse impacts after full implementation of the previous three steps of the mitigation hierarchy. Biodiversity offsets are of two main types: 'restoration offsets' which aim to rehabilitate or restore degraded habitat, and 'averted loss offsets' which aim to reduce or stop biodiversity loss in areas where this is predicted. Offsets are often complex and expensive, so attention to earlier steps in the mitigation hierarchy is usually preferable.

Following avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation/restoration, onsite BNG can be achieved post-development. Purchase of offsite biodiversity units is not considered necessary at this time.

The UK Habs V2 habitat survey has been used to identify relevant habitat areas, linear habitat areas and watercourse units.

These habitats have been input into the statutory biodiversity metric calculator and indicate a total of 1.24 habitat units. There are no hedgerows onsite or watercourse units within 10m of the redline boundary. The results of the calculations are presented in the full biodiversity assessment calculation in the Excel document 'Statutory Biodiversity Metric- Hawkshaw Farm, Clayton-le-Dale'.

The condition assessments for each of the habitat types are presented in Appendix A. No deviations have been made from the default methods for baseline habitats assessment.

Post-development Habitat Creation and Enhancement

The Illustrative Site Plan has been used to identify that approximately two thirds of the current modified grassland area will be lost to 'developed land; sealed surface' associated with the new one way entrance and parking area. Approximately 5% of the current modified grassland area will be retained (nearest the tree line).

All 'other neutral grassland' to the north-west of the redline boundary will be retained.

To compensate for the proposal, it is proposed 0.152ha of modified grassland is enhanced to 'other neutral grassland' in moderate condition to the north-west of the redline boundary. Grassland should be cut/grazed short- approximately half of which should then be scarified (with a harrow or rake). This area could then be oversown in late Autumn or early Spring with a seed mix appropriate to MG5. Seed should comprise of only native species and be of a local provenance. Sewing of semi-parasitic wildflowers such as Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) at a rate of 0.5-1g m^2 would also be advantageous. Seed can be broadcast onto heavily scarified soil towards the end of summer (and no later than November) once the grass is short and clippings have been removed. Yellow Rattle substantially weakens the growth of vigorous grasses, encouraging better growth of wildflowers and a more diverse sward.

Once established, grassland within this area a should be cut/grazed a maximum of three times a year, being left uncut between May and late-August/September so as to allow grasses and herbaceous forbs to successfully flower. Cut risings should be left in-situ for at least two days (allowing clippings to self-seed) and then removed from the site so as to reduce soil fertility, with grass kept short over Autumn and Winter. Grass could be cut/grazed rotationally in these areas, with some areas of grass kept longer over winter so as to provide opportunities for overwintering insects.

Additionally, at least twenty scattered rural trees are to be planted within the area of enhanced grassland. We would advise using native trees such as Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia),* Field maple *(Acer campestre)* and/or Aspen *(Populus tremula)*. Trees will add shade, improve structural diversity and provide valuable feeding opportunities for birds and insects. All trees should be appropriately staked and guarded so as to deter grazing by deer, rabbits and sheep. Trees should be planted in a scattered arrangement at least 5-10m apart.

These figures have been put in to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and would comprise a total of 1.37 habitat units.

There are no changes to default values for post development habitats.

Details of the assumptions made to achieve the proposed conditions are found in Appendix B

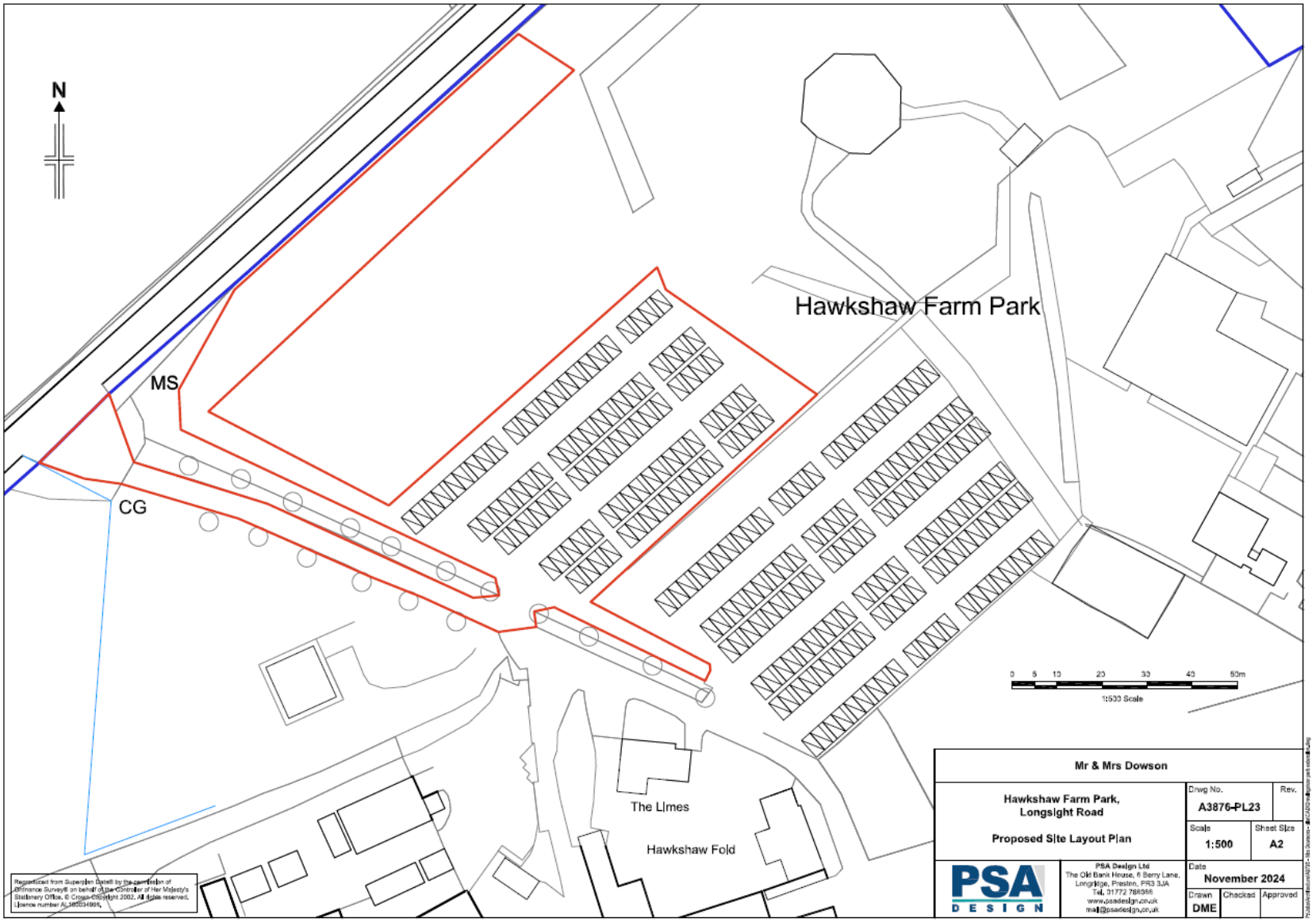


Figure 3- *Indicative site plan*

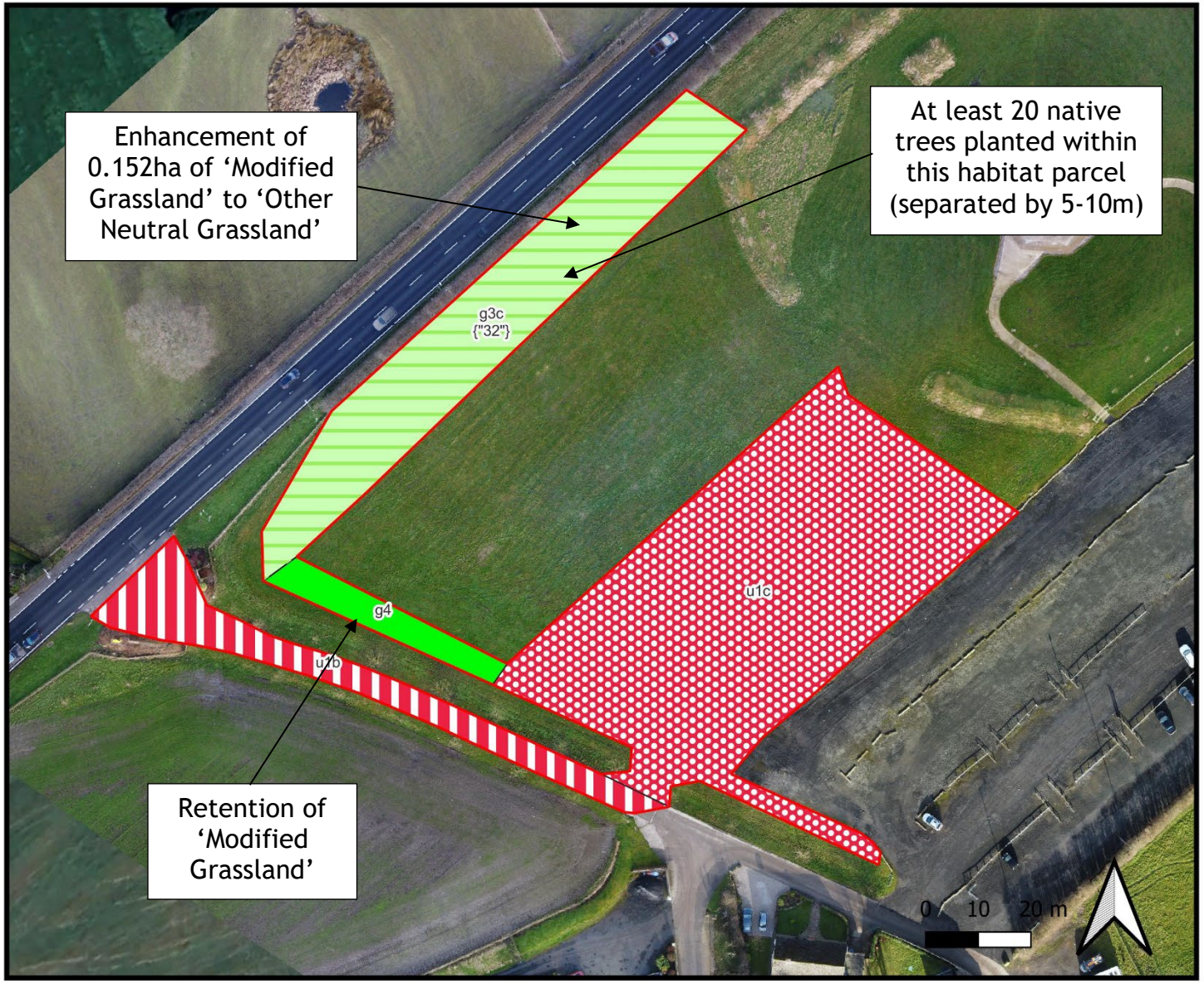


Figure 4

Post-development UK Habitats Survey Map

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Change in Biodiversity Value

Under the current proposals set out in the Illustrative Site Plan there will be a GAIN of 0.13 habitat units (+10.77%). This is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. *Change in Biodiversity Units Calculation*

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	1.24
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	1.37
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
On-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	0.13
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Combined net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.13
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.13
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	10.77%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

REFERENCES

Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2023), UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V2.01 at http://ukhab.org

Natural England 2023. Natural England The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (draft)

IMAGES

	The site is accessed via a private road lined with Lime and Horse Chestnut trees. All trees are located beyond the redline boundary and are to be retained.
	Existing parking area east of the redline boundary.

 	The site comprises an open and uniform sileage field dominated by a low number of productive, palatable species. The sileage field is ungrazed but regularly cut and reseeded.

APPENDIX A – BASELINE DETAILED CONDITION ASSESSMENTS

This appendix presents the assessment of the post-development habitats against the condition sheets in the statutory biodiversity metric technical supplement published by Natural England, 2023. Any deviations from the published guidance is explained and justified.

UK Hab Equivalent	Condition Sheet	Other Habitat Criteria Score									Total Score	Condition Assessment	Notes
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9			
Modified Grassland	GRASSLAND: Low distinctiveness	F	F	P	P	P	P	P			5	Poor	Managed sileage field. Ungrazed but regularly cut and re-seeded. Grassland fails C1 and can therefore only be considered poor-quality.
Other neutral grassland	GRASSLAND: Medium-Very High distinctiveness	P	P	P	P	P	F				5	Moderate	Bank of rough grassland to the northern edge of the site. Dominated by mostly tussock forming grasses. Grassland fails C6 and can therefore be considered no greater than moderate condition. Grassland to be retained.
Developed Land; Sealed Surface	Not assessed										N/A	N/A	Existing access road.

Key:
P – Criteria passed
F – Criteria failed

Appendix Table A1: Condition Assessment for Area Habitats

APPENDIX B – POST DEVELOPMENT DETAILED CONDITION ASSESSMENTS

This appendix presents the assessment of the post-development habitats against the condition sheets in the statutory biodiversity metric technical supplement published by Natural England, 2023. Any deviations from the published guidance is explained and justified.

UK Hab Equivalent	Condition Sheet	Other Habitat Criteria Score									Total Score	Condition Assessment	Notes
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9			
Other neutral grassland	GRASSLAND: Medium-Very High distinctiveness	P	P	P	P	P	F				5	Moderate	Sympathetically managed area of neutral grassland to the north-west edge of the site boundary. Grassland enhancement to be accompanied with tree planting in this area.
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	Not assessed										N/A	N/A	New car parking area.
Rural trees	SCATTERED TREES	P	P	F	P	F	P				4	Moderate	At least 20x small native trees to be planted within the area of enhanced grassland. Trees will not reach a mature age status or provide old growth features within ~30 years.

Key:
P – Criteria passed
F – Criteria failed

Appendix Table B1: Condition Assessment for Area Habitats